THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,754. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

BAROMETER 119—LILLY HAS RETURNED FROM Baltimore; is stopping at the Doctor's.

"BLACK EYES," WITH LITTLE GIRL, BROADWAY car from Central Park.—If agreeable, gentleman desires an acquaintance. Address through personal's where to address or appointing interview. FRANK.

CHARLIE—JANUARY 18, 1870. IMPORTANT. IF living, write.

CAPTAIN VEAR—PLEASE CALL OR SEND FOR small package of papers of importance.
S. M., 111 West Thirty-first street.

F. H., WHO WISHED FOR THE ADDRESS OF Lizzie Gooodrich, will consult new Directory.

GEORGE—WILL NOT BE AT LONG BRANCH TO-DAY; was at Newburg last Sunday; had lots of fun. Address box 124 Herald office. B. W. D.

IF JOHN A. BROWN, OR THE GENTLEMAN WHO INquired for Mrs. Lizzie May, at 363 Bleecker street, about two weeks ago, will address a note to the New York Post office he will confer a favor.

JENNIE W.—I WAS ON HAND AT THE APPOINTED time, although raining; write again; I want to see you, as I am about to leave the city. FRANK HILTON.

MRS. BRIDGET—I AM GOING ON TO BOSTON. I have won the bet. GLOVES.

"MY BEAUTIFUL ROSES, HOW WILL I KNOW whom to thank for them?"—Why this long silence? Have you forgotten YOUR OWN?

MRS. W——ILL, CHICAGO.—IS THE RIDE FROM Rochester to end our acquaintance? Pray send one line to address. T.

SOPHIRE DYER.—MEET AT SEVEN TO-NIGHT, AT corner of Broadway and Chambers street.
S. L. WASS.

WILL—CALL IMMEDIATELY; AMITY PLACE.
N. ELWOOD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 18TH OR 19TH INST., AN EMERALD Ring, with diamond setting. The finder will greatly favor and be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 460 Broadway. J. W. FURSMAN.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, IN SECOND AVENUE CAR or Fifty-eighth street, a lady's coral, diamond cluster Pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by S. D. SEWARDS, 251 Broadway.

LOST—NEAR THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW York, a Note, drawn by Charles H. Hannahs and endorsed by himself and John Jay Hannahs, dated July 20, 60 days' draft, for $3,122 09, payable at the Corn Exchange Bank. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been stopped.
JOHN JAY HANNAHS, 87 Broadway.

LOST—IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND NINTH avenue stage, a diamond Shirt Stud. Finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked by returning it to 361 West Thirty-second street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON 4TH JULY, SPRING, near Hudson street, a yellow Dog (Italian greyhound shape), white spot on breast; answers to Beppo. The above reward will be paid by owner, 329 Hudson street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., about 4 o'clock, on Broadway, between Franklin and Broome streets, or in Franklin street, two small Safe Keys in a leather bag. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving them at the cigar store of Henry Miller, 421½ Broadway, four doors above Canal street. Open on Sunday.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 21, about 7 o'clock, in the City Hall Park, a small Scotch Terrier Slut, long ears and stub tail. The finder will receive the above reward by returning her to EDWARD J. KNIGHT, Supreme Court, City Hall, New York.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE Trunk taken from the Knickerbocker Express Company's office, corner of Reade street and West Broadway, by some one of the Harlem Express Company's trucks, on the 3d of June, 1871, and taken same day to 10 Dunscomb place, where no owner was found, and the expressman took it away without leaving his address. The trunk was for Nat. Board, was a black one, very heavy. Address SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, 451 West Thirty-eighth street.

$25 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF A small black and tan Slut, lost from 308 West Fourteenth street on the 13th instant.

$40 REWARD.—LOST OR TAKEN FROM NEW Haven depot, New York, on the 15th inst., a Travelling Satchel containing an account book and business papers. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to 96 Franklin street, northwest corner Church street, or half the amount for book and papers.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of the Silver (forks, spoons, &c.) taken from the residence of J. L. Smallwood, Centre street, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 20; no questions asked. Address E. G. THOMPSON, 29 Nassau street, New York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON A SLEEPING CAR, AT Jersey City, Wednesday morning last, three $100 bills, one $50 and some smaller bills. The above reward will be paid upon returning them to 172 Lexington avenue, New York city.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE AMERICAN stables, Hartford, Conn., on July 15, one bay Horse, 15 hands high, black points and very stylish; also light top Buggy, carmine running gear; left front wheel newly painted, and Harness, gutta percha trimmed; $50 for the property and $50 for the thief. F. E. TURNBULL.

$100 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the recovery of the following articles:—1 Lady's Velvet Cloak, 1 Child's do., 1 heavy black silk Dress, 1 drab do., 1 baby's embroidered muslin do.; taken from 33 West 125th street, between Saturday, the 8th, and Tuesday, 11th July. Address G. B., Harlem Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 445—JULY 22, 1871.
60, 70, 47, 20, 18, 39, 23, 5, 31, 55, 1, 66.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 369—JULY 22, 1871.
74, 2, 19, 34, 38, 12, 71, 78, 35, 9, 77, 75.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 346—JULY 22, 1871.
57, 25, 49, 41, 1, 52, 13, 54, 18, 42, 48, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 446—JULY 22, 1871.
[illegible], [illegible], 76, 37, 63, 39, 26, 12, 68, 25, 45, 46
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
[illegible]E, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—KENTUCKY, CLASS 446, NOS. 48, 48, 76 DREW $20,000; Royal Havana, June 30, No. 11,974 drew $100,000, gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S Office, 237 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the Public Baths will be open at 5 o'clock in the morning and closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

MADAME F. PINCHON, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS and leaving New York, returns her sincere thanks to her customers for their kindness to her, and will always be happy to see them in Paris. Her address may be found at H. PINCHON'S, 21 Brevoort place.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND SHIPS OF bedbugs, water bugs, roaches, moths, fleas, &c., can be left at H. S. DANZIGER'S office, 78 Forsyth street, or 234 West Forty-first street.

PROBABLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BAR COUNTERS and Fixtures to be found in this city are in the Howard Restaurant, 180 Broadway; they will be sold under the hammer by EDWARD SCHENCK, on Monday, July 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 748 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

READ THE LEADER,

giving Pungent and Cogent

Explanations

for Times' Malice

towards
City Officials.

ROYAL HAVANA, GERMAN AND ALL OTHER LOTteries. Drawings and information received by telegraph direct from Havana. All orders (by mail or otherwise) promptly attended to by D. LINDO, Exchange and Money Broker, 418 Sixth avenue, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FULL OFFIcial drawing received June 30 by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, JUNE 30, NO. 11,974 drew $100,000 gold. Kentucky, class 446, Nos. 43, 48, 76 drew $20,000. Hamburg official of June 21 received. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

THE REMAINS OF ROBERT H. BOYD HAVING ARrived, who died of yellow fever in Hamilton, Bermuda, 1864, the son of Sophia E. and the late Samuel Boyd, M. D., of Brooklyn, have been interred in the family plot in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, FOWLS, PIGEONS, Maltese Cats, &c., at 209 Fulton street.
HALE & CONKLIN.

BROOK TROUT.—100,000 NATURAL BREED LONG Island Fish, from 8 to 12 inches in length, for sale. Apply to or address SHANTY CREEK, Maspeth, L. I.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices. A lot of Guns slightly damaged cheap.
GEORGE SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT PRIVATE SALE AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, two fine coupe Horses and one gentleman's Roadster, consisting of an

Elegant, highly bred and handsome mahogany bay coupe Gelding, about 16 high and six years old, without exception one of the finest drivers in the State; can trot in 3½, great roadster, has fine style and action, is afraid of nothing and is safe for a lady to drive; flowing mane and tail and warranted sound and kind.

Fine large bay coupe Horse, about 16 high, 6 years old, extra stylish and pleasant driver, can trot close to three minutes, unsurpassed for family use and warranted sound and kind.

Highbred and genteel dapple gray Gelding, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; an extraordinary fine, prompt, game, easy and pleasant driver; can trot in 3:00; all day roadster; great style, action and endurance; very handsome and showy and warranted sound and kind.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S HORSE MART,
Cedar and New Church streets,
MONDAY, at 12 o'clock.
Special sale.

At auction, the private establishments of two gentlemen, comprising fine Trotting, Road, Family, Coupe and Business Horses, Road and Top Wagons, hand made Harness, &c., &c. This sale includes the entire stock of D. V. Marsh, deceased, and C. C. McIntyre, Esq. The wagons were made by Kimball, of Boston, and Dusenbury, of this city.

A C SPRING TOP PHAETON, WITH LAMPS; BASKET and Panel Phaeton; top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Expresses, &c.; Harness, of all grades; Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c., very low, at 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A TEAM OF HORSES, TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR sale; in good condition; reason for selling, sickness. Apply at 511 West Twenty-eighth street.

A.—FOUR AND SIX SEAT PHAETONS, CABRIOLETS, Buggies, Depot Wagons, second hand, sold low; seasonable Carriages 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD."
A variety of seasonable Carriages, in all the newest and most approved styles: Clarences, Landaus, Coupes and Landaulets, Rockaways and Buggies; Pony Phaetons in variety, with or without tops.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A SECOND HAND HIGH-DOOR ROCKAWAY, FOUR-seat Sundown Skeleton, six-seat Rockaway, extension top Barouche, Doctor's Phaeton, no top Depot; side spring top Buggy, new, $175; all in complete order.
MIX'S, 598 Broadway.

A.—PONY PHAETONS, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS and rumbles, $125 up; also a fine assortment of all styles second-hand top Wagons for sale low; Harness, Whips, &c., &c.; also 2 second-hand Top Wagons, by Silvers.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands, can show 3 minutes, perfectly gentle for lady to drive; also Brewster & Co. top Wagon; for sale cheap. Address P. X., box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A BASKET PHAETON, WITH RUMBLE, MADE TO order; Doctors' Phaetons, shifting top and no top Buggies and Road Wagons.
GEO. J. MOORE, 376 Bowery.

A CITY BUILT TOP JAGGER WAGON, USED SIX times, at a great bargain; several top and open Wagons, pony Phaetons, Coupes, Couches and Park Phaetons, cheap, at 1,402 Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE THE USE OF A horse for its keep. Address H., box 175 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, HALF TOP VICTORIA, six-seat Phaeton, Coupe Rockaway, at bargains; seasonable Carriages, all styles, in vast assortment, at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

A VERY STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15¾ hands high, together with fine Harness and Top Phaeton, used but a few times; must be sold, as owner leaves the city. Call at 38 West Twenty sixth street.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaeton, Depot, Express and Business Wagons, top and no top Buggies, six-seat Depot Wagon, second hand Carriages of different kinds. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS AND PHAETON, TOP; first class and warranted; price $375. 154 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT PARK PHAETON, BUILT BY Brewster & Co., Broome street; as good as new; cost $1,400; price $500. Inquire at No. 5 Dey street, room 8.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, 16½ HANDS HIGH; NEW set of Harness, and stylish two-wheel English Dog Cart, at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at Tattersall Stables, corner of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF BUSINESS WAGONS, all sizes, to suit all purposes; some Platform Spring Wagons, at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high, five years old, and thoroughly broke to both single and double harness, neither her pedigree or gait can be excelled, being out of the celebrated Canadian horse Chief Regent, dam Flatbush Mare. Can be seen at Hall's Hotel, on the Coney Island road.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF BRIGHT bay Kentucky Horses, 5 and 6 years old, 15¾, kind and gentle in single or double harness; one an elegant saddle horse and warranted sound; might be exchanged for one horse. Address EXCHANGE, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH VERMONT PONY built Horse, 6 years old; will be guaranteed all right and sold cheap for cash. Apply at 107 East Ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BAROUCHE, PAINTED and in first class running order; cash price $200. Can be seen at the shop, 336 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GENTLEMAN'S TURNout; Horses dapple gray, very stylish; splendid Phaeton, Harness, &c. ALTON & DAME, 37 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A NICE BROWN PONY; IS A GOOD horse for light business purposes for the city or country; is in good order. HENRY A. SEIBRECHT, Florist, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS LIGHT ROAD Wagon, single seat, 130 pounds, with pole and shafts; price $200. Inquire at 92 Eighth avenue, trunk store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS, 8 YEARS old; sound, kind and a good stepper; no-top road Wagon, Harness, &c. S. B. HATHAWAY, 500 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A PAIR OF good, sound (gray and bay), kind Horses, eight years old, free travellers, with a new, light, two seat Rockaway Carriage and good double set of Harness, with Blankets and Sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to P. COAKLEY, 162 Pacific street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES—OF WROUGHT AND CAST, comprising in part Box Stall Fixtures, Ventilating Stall Partitions, Water Troughs, Mangers, Racks, Brackets, &c., &c.; also copper Weather Vanes, perfect Models of Dexter, Ethan Allen, Mountain Boy, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. W. FISKE, 99 Chambers street.

KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE—223 WEST FORtieth street. One pair bays, 15½ hands high; stylish and very beautiful; can carry a man about twelve miles per hour. I regard them the very finest pair ever landed in this city; one pair grays, 15 hands 3 inches; nice, stylish drivers and both good to saddle; also two thoroughbred saddle Horses, suitable for ladies; color, bay and sorrel. Call for Mr. RAILEY.

SET OF CITY MAKE SECOND HAND LIGHT DOUBLE Harness for sale cheap.—Owner has no use for it. Can be seen at FRASER'S, corner of Reade and Hudson streets.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON, LIGHT ROCKAway, several Buggies, Barouche and a number of slightly soiled Carriages will be sold cheap; new Carriages, reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE STABLE ON West Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, by a gentleman leaving the city. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, 25 Park place.

WOOD BROTHERS CO., 740 BROADWAY,
have the following second-hand Carriages for sale at very low prices:—
One fine C spring Caleche.
One round front Coupe, quite new.
One straight front Coupe.
One six seat Phaeton.
One four seat Phaeton.
One extension top Phaeton, one or two horses.
One Cabriolet, in fine condition.
One Pony Phaeton, with Rumble.
One Curtain Coach.
One six seat Rockaway.
One Coupe Rockaway.
One four wheel Dogcart.
One Tandem Dogcart.

WANTED—A LIGHT DEPOT WAGON FOR ONE horse; shifting top and seat preferred. Address, with price, WAGON, box 4,788 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A FINE ROAD team of young Horses. Address, stating size, color, age, speed and price, box 2,025 Post office. No communication will receive attention unless giving full particulars.

WANTED—A GOOD SIX-SEAT SLEIGH AND ROCKaway, cheap; state price and how long used.
WM. GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets.

FINANCIAL.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 678 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Hotel.—Cash Loans and Advances.
WATCHES, PIANOS, DIAMONDS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, LACES AND CIGARS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH STOCK.
10 shares for sale cheap.
A. HOPKINS, 13 Water street.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
33 Broadway.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received.
Six per cent interest, free of government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice
EDWARD HOGAN, } Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying from
Ten to Twelve per cent,

Free of all taxes.

First class Securities of undoubted character below par.

Cash valuation of property, $45,719,817.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $892,000.

Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES ON BROOKlyn Property. Apply to BRADLEY CURRIER, 44 Dey street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS
(THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK),
30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it subject at all times to check on demand can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily business at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates.
Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI LAND WARRANTS FOR sale or exchange for other property. Address box 2,376 New York Post office.

MONEY TO LOAN—PROMPTLY—ON BOND AND mortgage in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply only to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room No. 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON second mortgage and on buildings in course of construction. J. R. POWELL, 86 Pine street, room 7.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 187 Broadway.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.
The directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 15th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS—THE SUREST AND most remunerative of bond investments; also other safe and desirable Securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent interest. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, 11 Pine street.

THE NEW YORK
(VIADUCT)
RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
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WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of the New York Railway Company, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on Wednesday, the 28th day of June inst., at the following places in this city, viz.:—

At the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street.

At the banking house of the Bank of the Metropolis, No. 13 Union square.

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the city of New York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers street between Broadway and Chatham street; also across the Harlem river and through Westchester county; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches from time to time, in any part of the city or Westchester county. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the city. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the company whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester county the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:—

Ten per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be issued by the company payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all instalments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1871.

$16,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, ON Tenement Property, for five years. G. J. TURNER, Counsellor at Law, 345 Broome street, under Westchester House.

$450,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN this city or Westchester county; liberal loans made on first class city property.
JOHN F. CONREY 162 Broadway, room 8.

$800,000 TO LOAN ON CITY, STATE OR JERsey Property. No bonus. Also First and Second Mortgages cashed. Money invested.
M. EINSTEIN, No. 5 Pine street, room 12.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 836 BROADWAY, FORMERLY 559—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Life Policies, Furniture; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 836.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and personal property of every description; same bought and sold.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, NO. 90 PRINCE STREET, near Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance, hall door.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 678 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Hotel.—Cash Loans and Advances.
WATCHES, PIANOS, FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, CARPETS, LACES AND CIGARS.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

D. M. JOHNSON, 195½ BOWERY, UP STAIRS—ADvances Money, to any amount, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silk, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c., or the goods bought at full value. Parties in want of Money or Merchandise will find this the most elegant and extensive establishment in this country.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, July 24,
their entire stock of
LUBIN'S
Extracts, Colognes, Soaps,
Hair Oils, Cosmetiques,
Pomatums and
all kinds of TOILET ARTICLES,
at largely reduced prices.
They will also exhibit
a large and choice assortment of
Hamburg and Swiss EDGINGS and INSERTIONS,
just received,
to which they invite attention.
For the convenience of customers the above are exhibited on the main floor, Tenth street section.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in real Chantilly, Guipure and Llama
LACE DRESSES,
Shawls, Sacques, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
And they have made
large additions to their stock of
Trimming Laces, Guipure and Thread Nets, &c.; Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Dresses, Skirts, Corset Covers,
Dressing Sacques, children's and infants'
Robes, Wedding Trousseaux, &c.,
offering an opportunity (that may not occur in years) to supply wants.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, July 24,
25 CASES STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS,
Best madder colors, new patterns,
Only 10c. per yard, value 12½c.
Dollfus, Mieg & Co.'s Paris Printed Jaconets,
Only 12½c. per yard.
RICH ORGANDIES
at proportionately low prices.
Carpets, Curtain Materials,
HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
in every variety,
at the late popular prices,
Notwithstanding the large advance here and in Europe.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

FINE WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, July 24,
an immense stock of
FINE IMPORTED WHITE GOODS,
much under market value.
10 cases Victoria Lawns, all grades,
just imported and very scarce.
100 pieces checked Nainsook Muslins,
25c. per yard, formerly 35c.
WHITE PIQUE SUITINGS, 25c., formerly 30c.
Also a great choice of other makes of
WHITE GOODS at
correspondingly low prices.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

LADIES' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, July 24,
an immense stock of
LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
at panic prices, viz.:—
Ladies' 5-8 pure Cambric, hemstitched, from $3 per dozen.
Misses' 4-8 pure Cambric, hemstitched, from $2 25 per dozen.
200 dozen Boys' pure Linen Handkerchiefs,
with printed borders, chaste designs,
only $1 25 per dozen.
Also an unequalled choice of
EMBROIDERED AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
at decided bargains.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
a great novelty in
black raised satin striped IRON GRENADINES,
beautifully assorted; price $1 50 per yard.
Several cases plain ¾ Paris finished
GRENADINES, fresh goods, pure silk one way,
warranted to retain color, from 50c. per yard
to the best quality made.
Also 200 pieces PURE WOOL MATERIALS
for fall wear, 30 per cent below value,
Offering unusual facilities for friends,
customers and visitors to make early and
profitable purchases.
P. S.—Orders promptly and tastefully executed for Mourning, as well as all kinds of Dressmaking, under superior management.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have largely replenished their stocks of
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
and they will offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in Low, Medium and Rich Silks.
Friends, customers and strangers will
find an assortment almost equal
to that of the regular season.
Please call and examine.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

STILL GREATER BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, July 24,
one case of BLACK SILK DRESSES,
Two cases plain and embroidered Breakfast Jackets, decided novelties, $5 each and upward,
purchased in Paris at about
one-half their value,
and will make large additions to their
popular stock of
READY MADE silk, lawn, linen, Swiss muslin and Organdie DRESSES,
from $4 50 each and upwards.
They have also reduced the price of the balance of their
ORGANDIE DRESSES
to $10 each; recently sold at $15.
Please call and examine.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A.—CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Tremendous Reduction in Prices.

Carpets.

All the latest and newest styles of

Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply, power loom and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, all widths; Curtains, Window Shades, Matting, &c., the most complete assortment in the city.

Furniture.

The furniture department contains

Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen and Office Furniture, in all styles and qualities, and at prices that defy competition.

Parties about purchasing will save ten per cent by comparing prices.

D. KELLY,
successor to H. O'Farrell,
35th and 36th sts., and 8th av., covering the entire block.

N. B.—200 different styles of walnut Chamber Suits at prices that defy competition.

A.—JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and Eleventh street,
On MONDAY, July 24,
will close out the balance of their stock of Summer Silks, in checks, stripes and plain colors, at an immense reduction in prices.
Also
250 pieces of Black Gros Grain Silks, at the following attractive prices:—
$1 25, worth $1 75; $1 50, worth $2; and $1 75, worth $2 25.
Also
A splendid line of Bonnet Black Silks, from $3 upward.
Trimming Silks in all shades, from $1 25.

A.—JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and Eleventh street,
On Monday, July 24,
will continue their great clearing out sale of low priced
Fancy Summer Dress Goods,
regardless of cost.
Also full yard wide Japanese and Chinese Grass Cloth, all shades, at 20c.
4-4 buff French Lawns, from 30c.
4 4 Richardson, Sons & Owden's Buff Linens, at greatly reduced prices.
Several cases of Linen Serges, a splendid washing material, for the country or seaside, only 25c.
All our more expensive Dress Goods, of every variety of style and texture, reduced twenty-five per cent.
Customers and strangers, please examine.

AT RICHARD MEARES',
Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.
WE CONTINUE TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
LAWN, LINEN AND SWISS SUITS,
BALANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
Ladies' Buff Suits, with Overskirt, $2 50, $3 75 and $4.
Ladies' fine Lawn Suits, deep flounce, with Overskirt, and jacket trimmed to match, $5 50, worth $8.
Ladies' fine Lawn Suits, deep flounce, with polonaise, $6.
Ladies' fine White Lawn Suits, deep flounce and polonaise, $6.
Ladies' fine Linen Suits, deep flounce and polonaise, $7 and $8.
Ladies' fine Swiss Suits, tucked and ruffled, very stylish, at $9 and $12.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $1 88.
With a great variety of other styles.
Child's Linen Blouses, braided, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
Misses' Linen Suits, with overskirt and braided, $3, $3 25, $3 50 and $3 88.
We have just received a large invoice of Shirred Lawn Hats, different colors, at 38c.; have been sold at $1 and $1 35.
Silks, Dress Goods, Lace Saques and Points.
Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
all marked down to close out,
PREVIOUS TO MAKING STORE ALTERATIONS.
Hoop Skirts, Panniers and Corsets, all styles.
Fine Corsets, 75c., $1 and $1 25.
Straw Goods, great variety Turbans, Sailor Hats, &c.
Sailor Hats, 63c., 75c. and $1.
RICHARD MEARES,
307 and 309 Sixth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street.

AT WALSH'S,
110 Sixth avenue,
between Eighth and Ninth streets,
manufacturers.
Suits, Suits, Suits,
Grass Cloths, Linen, White Victoria Lawn,
Grenadine and Poplin Suits at an immense reduction.
50 White Linen Suits, trimmed with Cluny
Lace, at $16, worth $25.
Also
Hosiery, Ladies' Undergarments, Corsets,
Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at greatly
reduced prices.
WALSH'S, 110 Sixth avenue.

A.—O'NEILL & WALSH,
315 Sixth avenue,
between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets,
manufacturers,
will offer on Monday, the 24th,
the balance of their Linen Grass Cloth,
White Victoria Lawn, Grenadine and
Poplin Suits at half the original cost.
Also
Ladies' Undergarments, Corsets,
Hosiery, Housekeeping and
Furnishing Goods at exceedingly low prices.
Suits and Undergarments made to order.
O'NEILL & WALSH.

DRY GOODS.

AT WILSON & GREIG'S,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
WILSON & GREIG,
771 Broadway, corner Ninth street,
Are determined to close this week the following lots:—

Silk and Pongee Parasols,	$1 00,	value $4 00
Silk and Pongee Parasols,	1 25,	value 4 50
Ladies' Silk Sashes,	1 00,	value 2 50
Misses' Silk Sashes,	25,	value 75
Misses' Silk Sashes,	50,	value 1 00
Ladies' Silk Ties,	50,	value 1 50
Ladies' Silk Ties,	25,	value 75
Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs,	25,	value 50
Ladies' Emb'd Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,	50,	value 75
Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,	20,	value 30
Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs,	35,	value 60
French Embroidered Breakfast Sets,	1 00,	value 2 00
French Linen and Lace Sets,	2 00,	valve 3 50
Linen Breakfast Sets,	1 50,	value 2 50
Swiss Ruffles and Bows,	30,	value 75
Linen Collars, Colored Borders,	10,	value 20
Plain Linen Collars,	10,	value 18
Fancy Linen Collars,	10,	value 20
Ruffled Linen Cuffs,	25,	value 38
Linen Sleeves for Mourning,	75,	value 1 00
Infants' Embroidered Robes,	5 00,	value 9 00
Children's French Pique Dresses,	2 50,	value 4 50
Children's Braided Blouses,	1 50,	value 2 50
White Pique, per yard,	25,	value 35
White Pique, per yard,	40,	value 75
Yosemite Stripe, for dresses,	25,	value 40
White Linen Batiste,	45,	value 60
Colored Lawns, new shades,	30,	value 40
Striped French Lawns,	33,	value 40
Ladies' Lawn Suits,	5 00,	value 12 00
Ladies' Lawn Suits,	6 00,	value 15 00
Ladies' Linen Suits,	7 00,	value 17 00
French Swiss Overdresses,	20 00,	value 30 00
Organdie Overdresses,	8 00,	value 12 00
Organdie Overdresses,	10 00,	value 14 00
Marseilles Costumes,	20 00,	value 35 00

All our Stuff Suits half price.
All our Hosiery has been reduced.
Travelling Square and Long Shawls at half price.
Sea Side Wrappings marked down to close.
Black Llama Lace Shaws and Sacques 75c. on the dollar.
The small balance of our Dress Goods must be sold this week regardless of value.
A few more useful Remnants at still lower prices.
WILSON & GREIG,
771 Broadway,
corner of Ninth street.

ALL GOODS ADVANCING.
Buy at once. Our prices not changed.
There is an immense advance in Woollen Goods.
We bought our Blankets, Flannels, &c., early.
You can save 20 per cent by buying them now.
Our Muslins remain less than wholesale prices.
Black Alpacas 15c. a yard under price.
Table Linens and Towels from auction, cheap.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th av., near 18th st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, 286 Bleecker st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place, at very low prices.
Children's Clothing and Infants' Wardrobe, Caps and Bonnets,
French Lingerie and ladies' Undergarments.
Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order.
Stamping and Stamped Goods.
Marking done with Indelible Ink.
Laces Cleaned and Mended, equal to new.

DOWN TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, NO. 27 Barclay street, just below Church street.—All Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices; Dress Goods 12½c., 15c. 20c., 25c. and up; splendid line of black Alpacas, from 25c. up. Linens, Damasks, Towels, Napkins, &c., in great variety; Hosiery of every description, Linen Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Summer Shawls, Domestic Goods, Canton Mattings, Nottingham Laces, &c., &c. All at the lowest prices.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF NEW BLANKETS, SHEETS, Pillow Slips, Bed Covers, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Table Covers and Crockery for sale cheap. Call at 38 West Twenty-sixth street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
prices at
H. O'NEILL & CO.'S,
327 and 329 Sixth avenue, corner Twentieth street,
Importers of French and English Millinery Goods,
will, on Monday, July 24, greatly reduce their prices.
GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
STRAW GOODS.

Largest assortment in the city and the cheapest.

Will open on Monday, July 24, 50 dozen fine Leghorn Hats, at $1 65 and $1 85, same goods as were sold at $3 74.
Leghorn Turbans, $1 85 to $2 45, worth $5.
English Turbans, $1 15 to $3.
Black Hair Turbans, $1, cheap.

Will open on Monday two new Summer shapes,
Broadway Dip and Hyde Park, in black, brown and white.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
RIBBONS.
Gros grain Bonnet Ribbons, Nos. 9, 12, 16 and 22. All new Spring shades, at reduced prices.
25 cartons of Plaid Sash Ribbons, 75c.; worth $1 25.
50 cartons of 7-inch all Silk, all shades, 95c.; worth $1 45.
Job lot of 7 inch black gros grain Sash Ribbons will be sold for $1, $1 15 and $1 25; worth $2 per yard, gold.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
FRENCH FLOWERS,
Roses, Montures, Garlands, Vines, Leaves, Ostrich Tips and Pompons in new Spring shades.

GO TO O'NEILL'S
and examine the new department of made-up
LACE GOODS,
White Lawn Suits, $5 upward; white Overskirts and Sacques, $5 upward; Guipure Lace Sacques, $6 75; Valenciennes Lace Collars, Lace Sleeves, Lace Sets, Lace Handkerchiefs.

Our prices will be found to be 50 per cent lower than Broadway prices. All goods made on the premises.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.
GUIPURE LACES, THREAD LACE, DOTTED NETS, VAILS, TRIMMING LACES.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, lined and unlined; buff Parasols, 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c.; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 35 to $3; Silk Pongee, lined, $2, $2 45 to $3 20.
100 dozen of Lupin's Kid Gloves, two buttons, $1 25; best goods in the city for the price.

Latest novelties in Spring Scarfs and Ties.
Windsor Scarfs,
CREPE DE CHENE,
Silk Scarfs at 59c., formerly 95c.
Everything marked in plain figures.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
327 and 329 Sixth avenue and Twentieth street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
84 EAST NINTH STREET,
will offer during the whole of next week, commencing on Monday, the 24th, a large assortment of imported Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Veils, received per steamer St. Laurent, all of which we will sell less than cost.

HAIR, HAIR.
Shaw Patent Hair
can be combed and brushed. Switches, Chetlians, &c.
Human Hair.
Cheapest in the country. Switches (30 inches), $1 50 upward; Chetlians, $6; Curls, $1; ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Depot 352 Bowery, near Great Jones.

LAST WEEK
of the great
Clearing Out Sale
of
Dry Goods.
Will be offered,
On Monday, July 24,
Balance
of the
Stock of
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
763 Broadway.
Closing out,
Closing out,
Without Reserve,
ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK,
at still further reduction,
consisting of
Black and Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods of every description,
Mourning Goods in every variety,
White Goods and Linens,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Linen Handkerchiefs at great sacrifice.
A Lot of
French Jaconets will be offered at 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
Iron frame Black Grenadines, at half price.
On Centre Table
Will be exhibited Remnants of every description,
at half price.
Purchasers of dry goods will find this a most favorable opportunity, as the proprietors are closing out without reserve.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
763 Broadway,
between Eighth and Ninth streets.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.—STYLES FOR THIS SEASON COMPLETE. We FIT PATTERNS to the FORM and WARRANT THEM PERFECT. CUTTING ANE BASTING.

MRS. McELROY, LATE 743 BROADWAY, INVITES the attention of ladies to her Dressmaking Rooms, 1,275 Broadway, opposite Thirty-fourth street; dresses made at shortest notice.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

LADIES' ENGLISH HATS AND TURBANS.—$10 HATS worth $20; Bonnets $15, worth $30; Straw Turbans, $1 to $3; Sailor Hats, $1. This is valuable.
BINNS' Millinery, 647 Broadway.

THE NUMERICAL THEOREM FOR DRESS CUTTING.—It is a complete fit; there is no method of dress cutting superior to it. Price $3 for Theorem and teaching the instructions. Address or call, from 7 to 9 P. M., on ANNA ALLEN, 45 Elizabeth street, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY POWERS, OF THE ELM PLACE Congregational church, Brooklyn, will preach this evening on "The Late Riot, its Causes and Lessons."

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER OF Thirty-eighth street.—Sunday services during summer at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRYBOAT, 138 FEET LONG, 39 feet over all, 6 feet deep; cylinder 23 inches in diameter; 6 feet stroke; in good order, now running on a line; also large size Worthington Fire and Force Pump, with a large lot of copper pipe attached to same. Address A. HECKMAN, South Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A 30 FOOT JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT, in perfect order, built last fall; and also a 15 foot cat rigged Sail Boat. Apply to JOHN N. BLEASE, 63 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A steam Yacht, 42 feet long, 9 feet beam. Apply at 21 West street.

SLOOP YACHT (40 FEET) TO LET, BY THE DAY OR week; accommodations for about six; pilot and cook aboard. Address Captain FARNUM, Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED TO CHARTER—FROM JULY 28 TO AUGUST 15, a Sloop Yacht, 18 to 30 tons, with cabin accommodations and captain to take charge of the same. Address box 148 Herald office.

EXCHANGE.

NEW CARPETS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR MARble Mantels or other Marble Work. Address MARBLE WORKS, 539 West Eighteenth street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James F. Morgan and Daniel H. Hanrahan, under the firm name of Morgan & Hanrahan, as Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be attended to at the offices of the late firm.
JAMES F. MORGAN.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1871. DANIEL H. HANRAHAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship lately subsisting between Louis Dachauer and George M. Abel, under the firm name of L. Dachauer & Co., of New York city, was dissolved on the 15th day of May, 1871, by mutual consent. Mr. Louis Dachauer is alone empowered to collect all sums due the firm, and the debts of the firm are assumed by him.
L. DACHAUER.
NEW YORK, June 1, 1871. GEO. M. ABEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE general charge of Estates in New York City.
L. J. HOWE, }
H. W. FOWLER, } HOWE & CO.,
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, } 10 Pine street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.
A good party, with $10,000, wanted to take the interest of a retiring partner in a manufacturing house of Britanna, German silver and fine silver-plated ware; established and doing business at the same location for the last 21 years; poor health the cause for retiring; the practical partner remains; would prefer a party who can take charge of office and finances. BONNEVILLE & CO.,
Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

A FIRST CLASS SMALL HOTEL.
A good party wanted as partner to take charge of a splendid small Hotel, on the European plan, with restaurant attached; only $5,000 will be required; the right man more of an object than the money, the proprietor having two other houses to look after, or will sell if preferred; the house pays handsomely. BONNEVILLE & CO.,
Financial Brokers,
92 Broadway, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in an established tobacco house of ten years' standing, with some of the best brand in the country; only $7,000 required of a good business man.
BONNEVILLE & COMPANY,
Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $40,000, IN A LARGE manufacturing business in a neighboring State. Have employed thirty-six men, and earned $150 net daily for two years; books will show it. Principal at our office on Monday, and will pay parties' expenses both ways to examine property, and can try business till satisfied before investing. Our principal is one of the first men in his State, and only solicits the capital to enable him to purchase the interests of other parties, who reside abroad and are no assistance in carrying on the business; or will borrow the money, secure by first mortgage on real estate and improvements worth and cost $200,000, and pay salary equal to profits to remain in this city and transact the firm business. No better opportunity has ever been presented in this city to reap the profits of a large and lucrative business investment without incurring any of the hazards ordinarily attached thereto, his total capital being secured satisfactorily to himself. Apply, Monday, E. H. GIBBS & CO., 98 Broadway.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 OR $5,000, out of town; first class tea and grocery business, established; a rare chance for smart man. No agents need apply. Inquire of J. J. YATES, 40 Dey street, third floor.

A CAPITALIST WILL INVEST LIBERALLY IN ANY legitimate manufacturing or other business where profit is guaranteed. No applicants noticed but those giving full particulars, FANSHAW, Herald office.

A.—LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE; HOUSE containing ten rooms, plainly but comfortably furnished and full of lodgers; laundry in basement; owner leaving the city. 154 Sixth avenue.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WOULD LIKE TO engage a few solicitors for New York city and vicinity; liberal terms given and good references required. Address Z. B. D., Herald office.

A SMART YOUNG MAN, WITH $50, TO MAKE $75 A week in the wholesale and retail fruit trade; great thoroughfare. 69 Barclay street.

A FIRST CLASS PARTY DESIRES THE GENERAL agency for the States of a good selling article. State particulars or not noticed. Address K. J., Herald office.

A VERY WELL KNOWN AND HONORABLE BUSIness man has two large and good paying businesses—one in Philadelphia, another here, but both manufacturing and mercantile combined—is compelled by inefficiency of subordinates to take a partner. Either investment will return $5,000 annually. Terms, $5,000 to $8,000; part cash, balance real estate. Highest references. Every facility for investigation and own time for trial before closing.
E. H. GIBBS & CO., 98 Broadway.

A COMPLETE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF STAtionery, Blank Books, Envelopes, Paper, &c., is offered at a sacrifice, the owner having another branch of business to which he intends devoting his time and capital. Will be sold with or without Lease, or will occupy the premises in conjunction with buyer. This is a legitimate offer and worth attention. Only principals may address BONA FIDE, box 129 Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GAS SUNLIGHT APparatus; will sell in every house or workshop.
W. A. FRAZER, 697 Broadway.

FLORIST'S BUSINESS FOR SALE.—CAMELIA HOUSE, three warm houses and dwelling; near Harlem; long established; six years' lease; best condition; terms easy. Particulars at 29 Broadway, office 14, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, NEAR Broadway, in a central part of the city; elegantly furnished; fixtures complete; or an experienced man as a partner, with $2,500 cash. Address M. B., or apply at the cigar store, 757 Broadway, for particulars.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ESTABlished Upholstering Business, with stock of more than 100 combination steel and spiral spring and other Mattresses, Material, Tools, &c., with a few Row Boats and Fixtures of the place, all in complete order; or will sell in lots to suit buyers. Inquire at 248 Canal street, fourth loft. Must be sold by 1st of August.

PERSONS WITH CAPITAL AND LOOKING FOR A profitable business, established five years throughout the United States, may call for an interview at 17 West Eleventh street.

PART INTEREST OF THE BEST LITTLE ARTICLE in the market for sale, now selling rapidly. Call and examine at 119 Nassau street, room 22.
GEORGE L. FELTON.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH $3,000 to $7,000 cash; no risk; the money to be used in business as may be required; every dollar invested can be converted into cash at large profits; party furnishing money can control same. Apply, with real name, for ten days, to SAUCE, Herald office.

THE INVENTORS' EXHIBITION AND PATENT Right Association, 12 Warren street, New York, solicits Patents, exhibits, sells and buys Patents and Patented Goods. Patent Right Gazette, price 10 cents. Agents wanted.

TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, A BUILDER, TO ASSIST the inventor in putting up an improvement required in hotels, laundries and dwellings. Address 168 Fulton street, where model and drawings can be seen.

THE LADY WHO GETS THE BROOKLYN AGENCY will be more fortunate than those who don't; $100 will start it. Call and get particulars. Parisian Dressmakers' Formula, 17 East Ninth street, west of Broadway.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD PARTIES, with amounts varying from $3,000 to $100,000, who wish to connect themselves with established mercantile houses, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, commission houses, &c., &c. BONNEVILLE & CO.,
Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN PARTNER, WITH $800, in a well known specialty paying largely. Call at 88 West Twenty-sixth street.

$300 TO $400.—ANY LADY HAVING THIS AMOUNT can hear of a safe investment, under her own supervision; profits at least 100 per cent monthly. Address VERAX, Herald office.

$500—A PARTNER WANTED TO MANUFACTURE a new invention that will be used in every school throughout the United States; it is a safe article, and can be trusted. Call at 52 Eleventh street, Williamsburg, from 12 to 3 o'clock. C. D. STACKPOOLE.

$500 AND SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR OF HIS SERvices will initiate a young man of good address in a profession in which fortunes are made. Address, stating age, occupation, PERSONAL, Herald office. Trifler need not answer.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN A business paying good profits and increasing daily; valuable and legitimate. For an interview address, Monday and Tuesday, CASH, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

$2,500.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN secure a good opening in an established business; safe and profitable; full investigation solicited. Address LEGITIMATE, box 141 Herald office.

$3,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO INvest from one to three thousand dollars in some fair paying business. Answers must state nature of business with name of party in full. Address SPECIAL, box 162 Herald office, New York.

$3,000.—A GOOD MAN, WILLING TO LOAN $1,000 to $3,000 on good security, can secure a good position in an independent company; salary $1,500. Address PRESIDENT, box 5,500 New York Post office.

$25,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or active, with the above capital, to increase an already flourishing Silk Weaving business, in full operation, making large profits. The high prices of silks in Europe at the present time will enable us to double the capital in twelve months. For further particulars address, with full name, SILK MANUFACTURER, box 121 Herald office.

$40,000.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN, WITH this amount at ready command, to join the advertiser, who has had 20 years' experience on the Pacific coast, in milling silver ores in Nevada; this is the best enterprise ever offered in New York city for the capital required; the business is strictly legitimate and highly remunerative; first class references given and required; no brokers need reply. Address NEVADA, box 2,376 Post office, New York.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE A TRUST—Miscellaneous lot of Lathes, Drills, Vices and Shafting. First avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, AND ALL kinds of Machinery at low prices. TODD & RAFFERTY, 10 Barclay street. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONARY, HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGINES and Boilers, Hot Air Engine, Lathe Swing, 8 ft. and 10 ft. Shears, Iron Planer, Upright Drill, Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, at WILLARD'S, 45 Dey street.

SHAFTING, BELTING, PULLEYS, HYDRAULIC Presses, Steam Pipes, Fairbanks' Scales, &c., in good order, cheap, at once. FOLLETT, JOHNSTON & CO., 233 West Twenty-ninth street.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE, IN GOOD WORKING order; cylinder 15 or 16 inches by 36 inches stroke, about 50 horse power. Address R. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL STEAM ENGINES ON commission. Apply at works, corner Imlay and Ewen streets, South Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Attorney street, viz.:—Six story brick House, 25x50, and four story brick in rear, 25x30; lot 25x100; yearly rent $3,400; a bargain. JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner of Pine street.

A PLOT OF LOTS, DESIRABLY LOCATED ON EAST Seventy-fourth street and ready for building, would be exchanged for any well improved property. M. S. MYERS & SON, 493 Broadway.

4 HOUSES FOR SALE ON MADISON AVENUE.—ONE near Fifty-fourth street, one near Sixty-sixth street, one near Seventy-ninth street and one on Sixty-sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; $40,000. Also a number of others very low and terms easy. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,031 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown stone House; house 20x35, lot 20x70; all modern improvements, on 124th street, between First and Second avenues; price $8,500; only $1,000 cash required; balance in ten years. Apply at 3.8 East 124th street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, Thirty-ninth street, near Park avenue; walnut and maple finish; latest style. Address HOUSE, box 1,752 Post office.

FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN STONE HOUSES; A small amount of cash required; or would exchange for lots well located. Inquire of the owner, 445 East Fifty-eighth street. JAMES GILMORE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PREMISES NO. 415 FIRST AVENUE, west side, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; three story brick building; lot 18.6x100. For particulars apply to J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar st.

5TH AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—A FIRST CLASS FULL sized brown stone House; price low. Also a desirable extra wide corner House, above 46th street, a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 21x55x90, with Carpets, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, Cornices, &c., at a bargain. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 Sixth avenue.

A GOOD FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT PROPERTY, 20x50x100, on West Thirty-sixth street, paying a large rental; only $6,500 required. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 Sixth avenue.

BRICK COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, BEAUTIFUL SHADE trees, Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue; all improvements; spacious range; hot and cold water; rent only $900. HENRY KING, 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

EIGHTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—LOT 18X100; terms easy. Inquire at 549 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 56 WEST FIFTIETH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; 20x50x100; has dumb waiter, butler's pantry and all the improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE three and four story brown stone Houses, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Forty-second and Fiftieth streets, at extremely low prices. WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, high stoop, in West Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue, 25x65x100, in complete order, with all improvements; price reasonable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 70 WEST Fifty-first street in fee simple; medium size; on the most approved plan. Apply on premises.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW 84TH STREET.—A FINE CORNER Plot, 4 or 6 lots; price and terms favorable. Others in and near 5th and Madison avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House (Columbia College leased ground), 21 by 55, full lot, on Fifty-first street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address B. B., box 118 Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH WATER AND GAS, in new house; nice neighborhood; five minutes from ferry; with part of Furniture for sale. Address box 373 Greenpoint, L. I.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY, SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE ferry—For sale, a first class Tenement Property; now rented for over $140 per month; a great bargain; price only $15,000. Terms easy. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

AT HOBOKEN—ALL FOR $2,000, ONLY $760 CASH—Two story House, six rooms; lot 25x100; seven minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

AT HOBOKEN—FOR CHEAP LOTS, FROM $500 TO $800 within five to ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS (GOOD SOIL) ADDRESS C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY HOME OF 4 ACRES—4 miles from large thriving town, close to church, schools, post office, store; land like a garden; good two story frame house, 7 rooms; barn, hennery, piggery, splendid water, beautiful location; only $1,400; cash $500; balance $100 yearly; immediate possession. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Elizabethport, New Jersey; contains 7 rooms, all furnished except parlor; only 39 minutes from New York; will be let to a good tenant for $500 a year. For further particulars address LOW RENT, box 185 Herald office.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 100 ACRES, partly improved; well watered, no waste land; healthy location; new house; 96 miles from this city; $3,000, no encumbrance. WALTER MITCHELL, 17 St. Luke's place.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF 142 ACRES; ABOUT 60 IMproved, with fruit; good buildings, well watered, finely located; about 90 miles from New York; price $5,000; would exchange. WALTER MITCHELL, 17 St. Luke's place.

A GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 380 Acres at station 3½ hours from New York; 75 acres under fine cultivation, balance woodland; 100,000 feet heavy timber, 1,200 cords wood; good cash market; splendid water power; good buildings; large house, 9 rooms; tenant house; fine large barn; numerous outbuildings; plenty of fruit; very healthy; good fishing and hunting; price, including all the Crops, two carriage Horses, two farm Horses, one Colt, 14 head Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, &c., only $6,500. Terms, $4,000 cash; balance easy. A rare bargain. GEO. L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A BARGAIN.—FINE HOUSE (COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE for both winter and summer), with 16½ acres, within the corporate limits of Whitestone, L. I.; 10 minutes from railroad depot and steamboat landing; 32 trains and three boats daily; one hour from down town; available for village lots; price $15,000; terms easy. E. B. HORTON, Jr., 44 Cliff street.

AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, OPPOSITE TO THE NEW market, foot Thirty-fourth street, North river, and the proposed new ferry and railroad improvements—Property that will pay over 50 to 100 per cent in a short time. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—AT WEST MORRISANIA, 15 minutes from city, gothic House, handsomely furnished; bath, &c.; stable, eight lots, garden, plenty fruit; rent very low for season or year. Address box 2,823 New York Post office.

A SPLENDID FARM AT A SACRIFICE—63 ACRES; in Oneida county; with Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils, terms easy. WM. FITZSIMMONS, 248 East Thirtieth street.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., FOUR HOURS FROM THE CITY, by Midland Railroad (now running).—The prettiest and healthiest village in the State; good society, schools, churches; beautiful scenery; cheap living. A delightful residence in the best part of the village for sale for $8,000, on easy terms; 14 rooms; water from a spring; carriage house, &c.; 2½ acres of ground; all kinds of fruit. Call and see photographs and plans. H. K. VAN SICLEN, 133 Nassau street, New York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES, NEW BRIGHTON, ELEVEN rooms; water, gas, heaters; high, healthy location; fine view of Bay and city; $8,000; $8,500. Terms accommodating. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

FOR SALE—FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT; 19 ACRES splendid land; full cultivation; good buildings; healthy location, Staten Island; $8,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, A HANDSOME Country Seat, 1½ miles from depot, and within one hour's drive of 13 different depots on the Harlem, Hudson River and New Haven Railroads; modern house, 37x40, commanding a fine Sound and inland view; lawn of three acres, with great variety of shade and ornamental trees, ponds, &c.; new stable and carriage house; barns and outbuildings complete; two apple orchards, one covering seven acres, containing about 600 young trees, in full bearing, the whole comprising 42 acres improved, well watered land. For full particulars address SONE & FLEMING, 159 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FARM OF 160 ACRES; desirably located on high ground in Westchester county; modern buildings, large orchards, well adapted to divide into building sites. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, A gray stone House, with Mansard roof and crestings, together with suitable outbuildings; house is first class in every respect, with all modern city conveniences; there are about four acres of land, with abundance of fruit trees in full bearing; a large frontage of 585 feet on Broadway; neighborhood equal to any in Tarrytown; the house will be sold with one or more acres of land at a reasonable price. Photograph, terms, &c., with S. EMBERSON, 433 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT ASTORIA, A NEW three story House, just finished, 25x38, with full Lot, on the corner of Fulton and Washington streets, one block from Hell Gate ferry; first floor store full size of house; 12 rooms on second and third floors, finished in best style, with marble mantels; suitable for a grocery, public house or any other business; cars pass the door to German Picnic grounds; boats from Peck slip from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH BROWN, Astoria.

MAGNIFICENT VIRGINIA ESTATE FOR SALE.—I have for sale a magnificent estate of 1,250 acres on upper James River, a few miles above Richmond, Va. Soil and improvements unsurpassed in the State; to a purchaser before the 1st day of October a great bargain and liberal terms will be offered. Address GEORGE M. DREWRY, box 1,014 Richmond, Va.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—39 ACRES, $5,000; 42 acres, $4,000; 65 acres, $9,000; 100 acres, stock, crops, &c., $14,000; 200 acres, first class improvement, dairy, 70 cows, very cheap. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

NEWPORT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A NEW HOUSE, containing some 19 rooms with all the modern improvements, together with three acres of Land, stable, greenhouse, &c., situated on Coggeswell avenue, within 150 yards of the grand bluff and promenade ground, which makes Newport so much admired by all who visit it. This is very valuable property and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, or CHAS. DOHERTY, 108 Wall street, New York.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCES in the vicinity of New York for sale—At Whitestone, L. I.; one hour from down town; 32 trains daily; also three steamboats. House replete with every comfort and convenience. Price $14,000. A rare opportunity for a gentleman doing business in the city. Apply to E. B. HORTON, Jr., 44 Cliff street.

ONLY $75 PER MONTH FOR A NICELY FURNISHED Country Seat on Lamartine avenue, Yonkers; house 9 rooms; modern improvements; beautiful views. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

PITCH OR YELLOW PINE LUMBER AND TIMBER, also Railroad Ties, Stringers, Sleepers, &c., furnished at short notice by the Pitch Pine Manufacturing Company (incorporated). JACOB A. CONOVER, President, office 38 Broadway, room 8; Post office box 6,759.

TO BLUE STONE MEN.—FOR SALE, IN ORANGE county, in the town of Deer Park, within 2 miles of railroad and 2 miles of the Hudson and Delaware canal, a Farm containing about 190 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary buildings, farm house, &c.; about 50 acres contains one of the best blue stone quarrys in the State and only opened; the farm will be sold with the quarry or without; the above is worthy the attention of blue stone men as it is a fine opportunity. For particulars apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS (THE OWNER going to Europe), a neat Villa, if desired, with stable. The grounds contain about 14 ordinary city lots, are handsomely laid out and are dotted with quite a number of fine, large trees. The place is situated near the brow of the hill, just north of Hoboken. Inquire of J. H. BONN, Weehawken, or H. W. STEHR & CO., 52 Lispenard street, or DUDEN FRERES & CO., Grand street.

TO CAPITALISTS OR SPECULATORS.—FOR SALE cheap, 10 acres of Land or Building Lots, with fine brown stone quarry, in a thriving village nine miles or 40 minutes from New York. Address OWNER, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

57 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON THE SLOPE of the Orange Mountain a beautiful Building Site of 40 acres; views superb; price reasonable. HAYWARD & CASE, No. 5½ Pine street.

$220 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, IN MORRISANIA, A beautiful new French roof House, four stories; water and gas, chandelier, &c.; first class neighborhood; near railroad station; fifty-three minutes down town; offered at half price because not finished May 1. FULLER & CO., 28 Bond street.

$600 FOR FIVE ACRES OF GOOD GARDEN LAND, near churches, schools and railroads; location healthy; close by Stewart's Long Island property; 10 or 15 acres same place; half may remain. 71 Beekman street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a valuable Stone Quarry, in Sullivan county, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Erie Railway, consisting of 57 acres; dock, dwellings, sawmill and other improvements; is now in successful operation, and capable of producing inexhaustible quantities. For particulars apply to WILLIAM POILLON, foot of Bethune street, New York.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING, finely situated in Brooklyn, worth $7,500, for a small New York Dwelling, worth $14,000 to $16,000; some cash will be paid. MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEAR CENTRAL Park, to exchange for a Farm or Country Seat or Southern Lands; commission paid to agents; price, $25,000; mortgage, $11,000. Address BROWN STONE, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY STORE OR BUSINESS property, one hour from New York. Principals only inquire in the store, No. 1 New Bowery, from 12 to 4.

FOR EXCHANGE—ELIZABETH, N. J.—ELEGANT Mansion, with every improvement; carriage house; one acre in lawn, shrubbery, &c. ALTON & DAME, 37 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., handsome Country Residence, with four acres ground; commanding fine view of sound. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE BROWN stone Quarry, 47 acres; near canal and railroad, 30 miles from city; best quality and inexhaustable. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE—THE Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and a three years' Lease of an old established Millinery and Fancy Store, doing a good paying trade. The owner will sell cheap for cash, or a fair exchange for City or Country Real Estate; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to or address JOHN FARRELL, 451 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, COUNTRY Residences, from 1 to 200 acres; also Mills, Country Stores, Hotels, in every section of country and city. A. SERGEANT, 12 Wall street.

TO EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, WELL LOCATED, for Farm, Merchandise, House Furnishing Goods, Builders' Material, Store Goods, Stationery and Millinery. WM. C. PAYNE, 117 Broadway, room 39.

TO EXCHANGE.—PROPRIETORS IN NEW YORK, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, Red Bank, Fort Monmouth, Newark; Lots on Eighty-sixth street; splendid Property in Nashville, Tenn. MADOX, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR SALT water, for Boarding House, between Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets near Sixth avenue. Owners address EXCHANGE, box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—30 LOTS, HOLBROOK, L. I., AND about $600 merchandise for small place in or near city. Principals call at or address 265 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR GOOD Stock Farm (with stock and crops.—One hundred very desirable Building Lots, at Rutherford Park, N. J. Address OWNER, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

UNENCUMBERED FARM ($ 0,000) AND CASH TO exchange—For New York or Brooklyn improved property; mortgaged for one-third value or less. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar street.

120 LOTS AND BUILDINGS ON HIGH GROUND, near 165th street, to exchange for tenement or private property and well stocked farm. Address CHURCH, Herald office.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE, WILL BUY a good Farm, 150 acres, near depot and village; also several other Farms, cheap. Will exchange. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$4,000.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE OUTSIDE city lines of Brooklyn to exchange for goods or any established business except liquors. Address box 117 Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE, NOT ABOVE Thirty-fourth street; must be first class, in good neighborhood and not exceed $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address F. B., Herald office.

CASH—WANTED, CHEAP FOR CASH, A THREE story House in Brooklyn or Harlem. Address, immediately, CASH, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN STYLE House; location from Sixth to Madison avenue, north of Fourteenth street, not above the Park. Address L., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID STORE TO LET—25X65; ADAPTED for a drug store or wholesale business. Rent very low, at 21 East Houston street.

A FLOOR, 40 BY 50 FEET, WITH STEAM POWER, suitable for sash and blind or other light manufacturing business. Apply at 218 East Forty-ninth street, on the premises.

A HOTEL FURNISHED TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST summer houses; good in winter; owner cannot attend to it; most of rent taken in board. Address C. S. H., Herald office.

A.—TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR AT 811 BROADWAY, for business purposes; also the Fourth Floor in the same building, containing six rooms.

A VERY HANDSOME STORE, PARLOR, BEDROOM and Kitchen, plate glass front; also a Store, Parlor and Basement through, double plate glass windows; fit for any business. 56 Greenwich avenue.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN A WELL LIGHTED AND ventilated office in a first class business locality; rent moderate. Address or inquire of GEORGE F. LANGBEIN, 290 Broadway, room 6.

LEASE, STORE, CELLAR, 3 LOFTS, WHOLE OR part, 48 Hudson street; entrance from two streets, fronting Duane street square and Greenwich street; conspicuous location for signs painted round building. Rent low.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 20 and 22 Wooster street; very light; size 50x126 feet. Apply on premises.

OFFICE TO LET—42 JOHN STREET; VERY NICELY fitted; will be rented either furnished or unfurnished; dimensions 17x26 feet. Apply first floor up stairs.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET.—FIRST CLASS location; rent $50 per month. Apply in the jewelry store, 181 Grand street, Williamsburg.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, 25x30 adapted to mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, 162 Centre street, corner of Hester.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FITTED OFFICES, on second floor, with closets, washroom and bath, in neighborhood of Burling slip and water. Address Post office box 1,041.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, ONE LARGE corner Room, 30x30, with retiring room communicating, on the second floor of Booth's Building, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HALF OF FINE STORE, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, suitable for exhibiting machinery, &c. 57 Wooster street.

TO LET—A RECEPTION ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR OF an English basement house in East Thirty-first street, near Third avenue; well adapted for a physician's office; rent reasonable. Address M. K., Herald office.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR AND FRONT Basement for business purposes; rent $14 per month. Apply at 422 Hudson street.

TO LET—A WELL LIT SHOP, 22 BY 85 DEEP, WITH Steam Power or without. Inquire of WILSON, 249 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LEASE—BULL'S FERRY HOTEL.—THE HOTEL and grounds at Bull's Ferry, on the Hudson river, about opposite Eighty-sixth street. Boats run from Spring street and ferry from Forty-second street. New and in complete order. Rent very low. D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, 55 Broad street.

THIRD AVENUE CORNER STORE TO LET—FINE LOCATION for drug store; also other Stores, on the avenue, at a low rent. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street.

TEN YEARS' LEASE.—TO LET, A LARGE HOUSE and four Lots of Ground; may be used for manufacturing purposes or any other business purposes; also a full Lot, on west side, for sale, with a loan. D. GARRISON, 597 Sixth avenue.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—AT 434 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street; two floors; one 25x40, $25, and one 25x32, $20; good light; steam power if required. Inquire on premises.

19 UNION SQUARE.—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS to let, very cheap, for business or residence; every improvement for dress and mantua making; the location is unequalled.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TO LET—THE ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop brown stone front House 359 West Twentieth street; contains 16 rooms, newly painted throughout and replete with every convenience that can be desired. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Madison avenue, to a private family only; if desirable the owner and one adult would remain in the house. For particulars address A., box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, BEAUTIFUL location, up town, will be rented very low to a good tenant till next May. Apply to HENRY KING, 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, fully furnished; terms very reasonable to a responsible party. Apply on the premises, 35 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON EAST FIFTIETH street (Beekman Hill); four story, furnished complete; also a billiard table; everything wanted; will give lease to good tenant; owner is leaving city. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A VERY LARGE stone Mansion, 23 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 33½ feet front; hall 14 feet wide and marble tiled. Apply before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A BROWN STONE high stoop three story and attic House; well furnished and in good location. Address box 515 Post office.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, located in Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, neatly furnished, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; will be let cheap and weekly payments taken. Address A. A. A., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, IN South Brooklyn, near ferry; all improvements; nicely furnished; piano; rent $125 per month; immediate possession. W. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House on Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue; in perfect order; fully furnished; rent $2,000. S. B. GOODALE, No. 7 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SMALL THREE STORY and attic, 128 East Twenty-fifth street; 10 rooms; all modern improvements and in perfect order. To be seen without permit from 11 to 1.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCTION OF $1,000—THE LARGE FOUR story brick House 23 Amity street, near Broadway. Will be rented for business purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty sixth street.

FOR RENT—32 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—First class basement brown stone five story, in fine order. Possession. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, 42 Pine st.

TO LET—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement House 316 West Thirty third street. Boerman place; elegant surroundings; stationary tubs, hot water, bath, furnace, gas fixtures. Rent $1,700.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE NO. 45 Lexington avenue; 12 rooms, modern improvements; neighborhood first class; rent reduced to $125 per month. Apply to owner, 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, THE NICE little House No. 4½ Bleecker street; ten rooms; water and gas; rent $75 per month. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, THREE STORY, ALL modern improvements, 17 rooms; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; most suitable for first class boarding house. No agents. Address CLIFTON, Herald office.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE BROWN STONE Houses, in complete order, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets. Rents, $1,500 to $2,500. WM. ELLIOTT & Co., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

TO LET—A SMALL, PLAIN THREE STORY BRICK Cottage House, in Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. Inquire at 124 East Thirty-second street. THOMAS STEVENSON.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 19 East Seventy-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, 20 feet front, in first class location, and commanding a fine view of the Park. Also the Offices at 83 Nassau street. Apply to W. G. MULOCK, 83 Nassau street.

TO LET—ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET, THREE STORY and basement brick House, 167, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; modern improvements; newly painted, papered, &c.; rent, $1,800. Apply at coal office, Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AIRY, COOL, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, at summer prices; also First Floor, of extra size, 25x75, for business purposes. 52 University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A SUIT OF THREE Rooms on second floor, very nicely furnished, together or separately; all modern improvements; reference. 163 Thirty-fifth street, third door west of Third avenue.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, ON second floor, with all modern improvements, to let, to one or two gentlemen, without board; also three story front Room, with hall Room (all newly furnished), in a new brown stone house, 61 West Twelfth street, at summer prices.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH piano, to careful party, for $6 per week; gas; privilege in kitchen; during absence in country; or four Rooms furnished for housekeeping, to party taking good care of rest of the house, for $7 50. Address CAREFUL, station D.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with choice, handsomely furnished Rooms, with all the comforts of home. 42 West Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LARGE, COOL ROOM, BEDROOM, PANTRIES and other privileges, furnished for light housekeeping; rent low. Also smaller Room. 406 West Thirtieth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, or light housekeeping, $5 50; also Hall Room, $2 50; bath and gas; neighborhood unexceptionable. 126 West Twenty-second street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, suitable for a physician's office or any respectable business, to rent low, with three years' lease if required; also a pleasant front Room; terms $7 weekly; gas. 402 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.

A COSEY, NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—at 735 Broadway, at a very low rent; persons desiring home comforts can be suited. Inquire on third floor.

A.—A COOL AND NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR to rent; also other Rooms; house and neighborhood first class; hot and cold water. Call at 135 West Fifteenth street.

A CHOICE OF VERY DESIRABLE AND FINELY furnished Rooms, for housekeeping or otherwise, with a Southern lady, and where home comforts may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. 350 West Thirtieth street.

FURNISHED.—TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, A Parlor, two large Bedrooms, closets, with hot and cold water; kitchen and laundry one flight of steps down. Apply at 316 West Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPING; also single Rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; moderate terms. Call all the week at 206 Ninth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE 222 EAST Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; five rooms, with kitchen; together; gas, water; fine order; good location; small family; rent low.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms at 13 Bleecker street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO gentlemen, on second floor, 216 West Twenty-second street, suitable for a couple of friends for sleeping room and parlor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO gentlemen; private family; references. 77 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Tiffany & Co's, elegantly furnished Rooms, without Board, to gentlemen only; terms very moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO SMALL ROOMS; RENT $2 per week each. 564½ Broome street, near Varick.

TO LET—THREE VERY HANDSOME, LARGE PARLORS, separately or together, elegantly furnished, in private brown stone house; rent very moderate. 319 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, LOWER PART 158 EAST Twenty-eighth street; 6 rooms; no connection with upper; very prettily furnished; all improvements. To be seen without permit from 11 to 1.

TO LET—AT 146 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, two handsomely furnished Parlors, with folding doors, to two gentlemen, without board, or to gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady.

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, EXCEPT CARPET, FOR housekeeping, to adults; parties renting will take full or partial board if agreeable. Address E. D., Herald office.

TWO VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, large closet, &c., $7 per week. 114 Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street.

53 EAST TENTH STREET, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.—Large, airy and handsomely furnished Apartments to rent, without board; house and furniture first class; family private.

55 BOND STREET.—FINE PARLORS AND BEDROOMS, at low prices, en suite or singly, with or without Board; first class restaurant next door.

58 CLINTON PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at summer prices; also large second floor Room, unfurnished.

68 PRINCE STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—To let, a furnished Room, for one or two gentlemen; terms very moderate; private family.

74 AMITY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM THOMPSON.—To let, a nicely furnished Room, to one or two gentlemen; family private.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Pleasant attic Room to let, furnished, to one or two respectable females or to single gentlemen.

157 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NICELY furnished Room, with large closets, bathroom adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen; family private; references.

206 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady will let elegantly furnished Rooms to a gentleman and wife for housekeeping, where they can enjoy a pleasant home; terms moderate. Call for one week.

207 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room to let, with conveniences; private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

219 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE Room to let, furnished; also hall Room.

315 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady has pleasant Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, without board; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 21 AND 36 EAST HOUSTON STREET—50 ROOMS TO let; also Apartments, at low rents. Apply on premises.

A DELIGHTFUL LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, WEST Thirty-fourth street, consisting of 8 rooms; all improvements; rent $70. For particulars apply to MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIVE ROOMS EACH, IN THE new house 408 East Seventy-ninth street; small, genteel families only; rent $15 to $18 month. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIVE ROOMS EACH, IN THE new houses 1,292 and 1,294 Third avenue, near Seventy-fourth street; rent $15 to $18 month. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SIX TO EIGHT ROOMS each; gas, range, bath, stationary tubs and closets; brown stone house; desirably located; rent $20 to $30 per month. SAMUEL D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street.

FRENCH FLATS.—ELEGANT, TO LET, 142 EAST Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, for small first class families; first floor $85; second floor $90 per month. Apply to the janitor.

HANDSOME FLOORS AT 58 GREENWICH AVENUE.—Two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and water closet; gas and fixtures in all rooms; separate meter. Rent reduced from $60 to $40.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—INQUIRE at 425 Hudson street.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms, with all improvements; more room if required; rent from $25 to $30. Apply at 423 West Forty-seventh st.

TO LET—LOWER PART 223 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, 7 rooms; do., 218 East Forty-fifth street, 10 rooms; all improvements; also other Rooms open. H. M. CONDIT, 139 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 235 EAST Thirty-sixth street, consisting of five rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire at above place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, $35 PER month. 408 West Eighteenth street.

TO LET FROM AUGUST 1—PARLORS, BASEMENTS and two Rooms on third floor of a very desirable house in Allen street, near Rivington; contains all modern improvements; good neighborhood and low rent. Apply at 25 and 27 Liberty street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE 67 MARION street, two blocks east of Broadway; only one family in the house; rent reasonable.

TO LET CHEAP—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, SECOND and Third Floors six rooms each, in three story brick house 223 East Fifty-ninth street. Apply on Monday.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, AT 715 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE the park; a house to yourself; rent $45; inquire in the store.

TO LET—IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET NEAR Seventh avenue, upper floor, four Rooms, and two Bedrooms above, to a small family; no children; $35 to $45. Apply at Coal Yard, Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, from 10 to 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, Second Floor, in good order; fine, light rooms; modern conveniences. 331 West Fifteenth street. References.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPING.—FIVE rooms; water and gas on floor; bathroom and pantries; $30 per month. 31 King street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

DESK ROOM WANTED—NEAR THE POST OFFICE, with good light; rent must not exceed $100 per annum. Address B. S. G., Herald office.

ROOM AND BEDROOM WANTED—FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping if required; must be nice and respectable, below West Fourteenth street. Address, with price, &c., H. W. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A SMALL family, located between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Seventh avenues; furniture must be good. Address, stating price, A., box 1,001 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED, owner retaining room and taking breakfast as part payment of rent; first class reference. Address C. K., box 177 Herald office for one week.

WANTED—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, A FLOOR of three or four nice rooms in a strictly private house; two adults; rent must not exceed $30 per month; references. Address B. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO OR three Rooms, with bath attached, in a private family, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; price from $25 to $50 per month. Address A. J., box 6,105 Post office.

WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR OF FOUR or five rooms, convenient for housekeeping, between Fourth and Twentieth streets, second and Sixth avenues; water and gas indispensable; rent not to exceed $40. Address H. M. F., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE TENANTS, a few choice Houses and Flats, furnished or unfurnished, for private families and select boarding houses. Address, with terms, EVERETT LIBRARY, 588 Sixth av.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE Upper Part of a private house, consisting of two floors, East side, from 48th to 65th sts. Call on or address Mrs. B. N., 1,749 3d av., between 102d and 103d sts.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, A SMALL HOUSE or unfurnished Flat, for a gentleman and wife; possession now or September. Address, with particulars, U., Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY (TWO), a First or Second Floor of four rooms; cleanly, genteel location, between Sixth and Eighth avenues and Thirtieth and Forty-sixth streets; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address for three days B. A., box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOMS and Kitchen, for light housekeeping, or three Rooms and Kitchen. Address, stating location and lowest cash terms, H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—OFFICES IN BASEMENT, FIRST OR second floor, down town; rent $1,000; wanted also, lower part House, furnished for housekeeping; rent $40 month. Address NOTE BROKER, Herald office.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO rent, with privilege of buying, a small Farm, from 10 to 20 acres, with fruit and running water, with good house and outbuildings, within one hour of the city. Address, with full particulars, H. H., box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A LARGE House, partially furnished; preference given to Madison or Fifth avenue; only owners negotiated with. Address HOUSE, box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE OR FOUR story, high stoop; good neighborhood; moderate rent; between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets, Third and Seventh avenues. Address M. H., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY—UNFURNISHED House, above Fourteenth street, on the east or west side. Owners please address H. A. B., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FOR A FAMILY of two, not to exceed $25 per month, in a nice clean house and good location. Address S. S., Herald office.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE for light housekeeping; family, two persons; best reference; location west side only, above Fourteenth street. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, stating particulars in detail, LONG BRANCH, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, a three story high stoop House, with all improvements, in good order and pleasant location between Third and Fifth avenues and Eighth and Fortieth streets; city reference and security given. Address, giving location and rent, E. THOMAS, station B.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL HOUSE, AT A LOW rent, in a good neighborhood, anywhere between Thirty-fourth and Eighty-fourth streets; family small and best of city references given. Address box 168 Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A House in Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, or the Lower Part of a House on Broadway or near, between Fourteenth and Twenty-first streets; rent must be moderate. Address R. R., box 105 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, a three story House; possession about the 1st of August; rent from $1,000 to $1,500. Address box 5,626 Post office.

2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—THE 1ST OF August, by a party breaking up housekeeping; must be in nice house; private family, between Sixtieth and Eightieth streets and Madison and Third avenues. Address L. J. SHURM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1871.

Proposals for dock piles enclosed in a sealed envelope and endorsed "Proposal for Dock Piles," with the name of the bidder, will be received by this Department until Tuesday, the first day of August, at 12 M., for furnishing white pine and spruce Piles of lengths and sizes as follows:—

Piles, 13 to 16 inches in diameter at butt end, 65 to 70 feet long.

Piles, 12 to 16 inches in diameter at butt end, 55 to 60 feet long.

Piles, 12 to 16 inches in diameter at butt end, 45 to 50 feet long.

For a term of six months from the time of making the contract, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times and places as required by the Department. They must be of the best quality and subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

For further information apply at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, New York, July 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the provisions of sub-division 3, of section 6, of chapter 574, Laws of 1871, the Board of Commissioners governing the Department of Docks hereby gives notice that the plans for the improvement of the water front of the city of New York, determined upon by said Board, were, on the 27th day of April 1871 duly adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and returned to the Board governing this Department, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon, in conformity with the law. That said plans and certificate are filed in the office of this Board and are open to public inspection daily, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and that from and after the said 27th day of April, 1871, no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock or slip or any wharf structure or superstructure can be laid out, built or rebuilt within the territory or district embraced in and specified upon such plans, except in accordance therewith.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, will be produced the romantic drama, entitled
IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.
CLAUDE MARCEL..........MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE
JEANNE PUJOL..........MISS GUSSIE DE FORREST
Friday evening and Saturday Matinee and evening, the favorite drama, entitled
NICK OF THE WOODS.
NICK OF THE WOODS..........MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE
TELIA DOE..........MISS GUSSIE DE FORREST
MATINEE EVERY DAY BUT SATURDAY.
The beautiful Domestic Drama, entitled the
CHIMNEY CORNER,
concluding each day with a favorite farce.
MONDAY, JULY 31—"TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN.
SECOND WEEK OF THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED. RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
THE GREAT HIT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRET,
the great sensational drama, entitled
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
John Adderly..........Mr. Charles Waverly
George Constant..........Charles McManus
Thomas Goodwin..........J. H. Jack
Knucklebone Johnny..........Harry Clifford
Cæsar Augustus..........Sam Hemple
Agnes Constant..........Miss L. Safford
Dhore..........Alice Newman
New Scenery by Voegtlin. Mechanical Effects by Sherwood.
The Old Brewery. Underground Barroom.
Pier No. 30 North River. Station 47 Pacific Railroad.
Meeting of the Tempter and his Dupe.
Meeting of the Waifs. The Forged Check. The Arrest.
The Great Telegraphic Feat.
ARRIVAL OF THE RAILROAD TRAIN.
The Attack. Thrilling Hand to Hand Fight.
Destruction of Black Cloud and his Tribe.
GRAND TABLEAU.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
E. P. KENDALL..........Manager
MONDAY, JULY 24, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
A PECUNIARY SUCCESS AND AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THE BERGER FAMILY, SWISS BELL RINGERS,
LADY ORCHESTRA AND CORNET BAND.
THESE DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENTS ARE THE TALK OF THE CITY.
YOUTH! BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! SKILL!
A NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, JULY 29.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
Production of Mr. McClosky's great Drama of
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT,
rewritten and reconstructed.
Engagement with the talented young actor,
Mr. JAMES M. WARD,
who will appear
in his great character of GEORGE GLENROY.
Second week of
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
Orson..........Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
JOHN CLARK, the champion Clog Dancer.
TOM BOLAS, the Dutch Vocalist.

CARD.—WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY has removed from 593 Sixth avenue to 92 Clinton place, Eighth street. Piano, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Violin, Harmony lessons the year round.

FOR SALE.

A COAL YARD FOR SALE.—LOCATED IN ONE OF the best neighborhoods in the city. Long lease, at moderate rent. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A SHIRT STORE, TWENTY-NINE YEARS ESTABLISHED, for sale. Apply corner of Canal and Orchard streets.

A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE—642 SECOND avenue, for sale cheap. Apply to F. ROBITSCHER, 273 Bowery.

A LOT OF SAFES, TO CLOSE OUT, CHEAP FOR cash; all sizes and makers; also jewelers' and parlor Safes; Lillie's improved Safes. LILLIE & CO., No. 3 Park place.

A LARGE AIR PUMP FOR AN ANATOMIZING APPARATUS for medical use, for sale by J. F. WERNER, 62 Centre street.

A GETLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE, ELEGANTLY fitted up and stock first class, will be sold at a bargain, as the party is leaving the city. Apply at 1,222 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

A.—CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE; BEST LOCATION out of New York; doing a good, constantly increasing business; an hour's ride by rail. Address CARRIAGE FACTORY, box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHED Bakery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon; best location in Jersey City; long lease; low rent; now doing a splendid business; must be sold immediately as the owner is going to Europe on August 1; it will be sold cheap to the right party. Apply to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, 37 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

BAKERY FOR SALE—ONE-HALF HOUR FROM NEW York, with or without property; 25 to 30 bbls. weekly. Apply at 47 Morton street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT STORE IN Jersey City, doing a cash business of $30 per day, is offered at a bargain. Call on or address Mr. PARKER, with John F. Henry, No. 8 College place, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD; it is well stocked and doing a good trade; will be sold cheap, as the owner is engaged in business elsewhere; only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, 5.9 Ninth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I.; amount of cash required $4,000; a good opportunity for an energetic person. For particulars apply on the premises, CORSE'S drug store.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED and most commanding stores in Brooklyn; a bargain seldom met with. Apply to HALL, 61 Ann street, New York.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale.—In business many years; very successful; business increasing every year; a rare chance; terms easy. Address BEST, Herald office.

FLORENCE RESTAURANT, CORNER OF HOUSTON street and Broadway for sale cheap, to close concern; cheap rent; a good opportunity for a business man. Address GEO. H. MITCHELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE on one of the most prominent corners in Hoboken, right in the centre of the crowded Sunday travel; lease four years to run, with privilege; owner wishes to retire from the business. Inquire at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST LIQUOR STORE DOWN town; splendid lager stand; fortunes have been made in the place; low rent; will sell cheap. Apply at 11 Park row, down stairs.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE, IN A GOOD locality; a good chance will be given to any person wishing to enter the business on giving proper security, as it is entirely out of the present owner's line of business and must be disposed of. Inquire of WM. H. ALLEN, 37 Warren street.

FOR SALE—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY; FIVE years' lease; low rent. Inquire in the place, 235 Hudson street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—$2,500—THE WELL KNOWN RESTAURANT 212 Broadway; fixtures and furniture are worth $5,000. Inquire at the place.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE at the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets. Apply to A. ROBERTSON, on the premises, or at the Caledonia House, 84 West Broadway and Leonard street. A. ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT MARKET; a splendid corner, with five years' Lease of house; rent of store nominal. Apply at corner of Atlantic and Boerum streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FITTED UP corner Liquor Stores on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn, doing a fine business; owner having other business cannot attend to it. Apply at 249 Myrtle avenue, corner Raymond street, after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE AND LEASE, AT A bargain; location good and business well established. For full particulars call upon or address EDWARD F. BROSON, No. 7 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 SILVERPLATED FULL CABINET case Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, cost $125; will be sold for $45; in perfect order. No. 357 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—250 FIRST CLASS 12 LB. AND 24 LB. Family Scales, cheap, either by the dozen or lot. J. F. WERNER, Machinist, 62 Centre street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY, CORNER of Washington and West Eleventh streets; two first class ovens; long lease; owner wishes to retire. Inquire on the premises. HENRY HUGHES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND SAFE, MARVIN & CO., No. 14, 41 inches high, 37 wide, 28 deep; price $175. Inquire of CLARKE & SHULTZ, 44 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the best Butter Stand on the Eighth avenue. A splendid chance for a young German. Apply in plumber shop, 73 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, together with four years' Lease of the whole house; reason for selling, the death of the late proprietor. Inquire of JAMES BOYLE, 100 Prince street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, of a first class Fancy Store; the best location in Fulton street, Brooklyn; or a partner wanted, from $5,000 to $10,000 cash. Address A. J. S., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL DRUG STORE AND lucrative office practice; low rent and good reasons for selling. For further particulars apply at the store, 97 Park street, one door from Mulberry.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CANDY, TOY AND VARIETY store, on Third avenue, doing a good business; rent very low; good reason given for selling. Inquire of T. BRADY, 2,354 Third avenue, near 128th street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIQUOR STORE, WITH Lease and Fixtures. Apply at 227 West street.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—TWO YEARS OLD, in perfect order, 3 presses and a steady run of work. Address or call on A. SCHWARTZ, 113 Nassau street, New York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS.—FOR sale, two Presses for stamping gilt papers. Address HOWELL & BROS., Philadelphia.

THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon for sale; the proprietor having another business cannot attend to both. Apply to JOHN H. WESTON, 355 Hudson street.

$500 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store. Inquire on the premises, corner of South First and Sixth streets, Williamsburg.

$1,000 WILL BUY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED stock of Crockery and Store Fixtures and Good Will of a long established business on Eighth avenue. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 Sixth avenue.

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Underwear Establishment, Sewing Machine and Stock included; a good chance to make money. H. M. CONDIT, 139 East Twelfth street.

$1,300 CASH.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LAUNDRY, now doing a thriving business. Address for six days only C. A. L., box 141 Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Second Week,
and assured success
of the popular Dutch character actor and comedian,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
in McClosky's great drama,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
Every Evening
and
Saturday Matinee.
DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

TERRACE GARDEN, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-ninth streets, Third avenue.
This (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock,
JULLIEN'S GRAND CONCERTS.
Admission 25 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEO. THOMAS' GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JULY 23, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Admission Tickets, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $1 extra.
Packages of twelve tickets, $4.
To be had at the principal music stores.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT SUCCESS.
E L F I E
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E L F I E
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
STARTLING TABLEAUX,
BRILLIANT EFFECTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
ELFIE EVERY EVENING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24, 25, 26.
First night of the favorite actor Mr. GEO. W. THOMPSON, who will appear in two favorite characters,
SIGHTLESS BRIDE,
DUTCHMAN IN TURKEY.
Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission to matinee, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Juveniles, 15c.

745.—DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM OF MARVELS, SCIENCE AND ART,
745—Broadway—745.
See the Dying Soldier, the Horned Woman, the magnificent Florentine Venus (the most perfectly formed woman in the world), the Bear Woman, Making a New Nose, Monstrosities and Beauty and 40,000 other marvellous objects, collected at an expense of half a million.
OPEN DAILY.
Admission 50c. 745 Broadway.

CARD—THEATRICAL.
LONDON, July 6, 1871.
I have this day sold to Mr. W. J. Florence the sole right and title to my drama, entitled "Eileen Oge; or, Dark's the Hour Before the Dawn," for the United States of America, it having been copyrighted as a literary work by Charles D. Brown, an American citizen. Its production as a play is solely vested in Mr. Florence, and all infringements of this right will be prosecuted under both copyright and common law.
EDMUND FALCONER.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—LONG BRANCH.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1871,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
J. LEVY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP
by Mr. J. LEVY
and the
CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
by kind permission of
Colonel JAMES FISK, Jr.

GERMAN LESE-VEREIN OF THE NINETEENTH Ward.—The Children and Summer Night Festival has been postponed until further notice. Members and their ladies are invited to their clubhouse on Sunday evening, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. A. LOEB, President.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE, JIG AND CLOG DANCING taught; pupils fitted for the stage by JOHN BOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Professional Banjos all prices.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTION—BY HENRY C. DOBSON, the old established teacher, 260 Bowery. DOBSON BROS.' great patent Parlor and Stage Banjos, price $20, sent C. O. D.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A FINE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $215 cash, at DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN AND ONE-THIRD OCTAVE Chickering Piano nearly new, at a bargain. Parties that desire one of Chickering's very best instruments apply at 30 Hanson place, Brooklyn.

AT 715 BROADWAY—STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE to pay advances; rosewood case, four round corners carved legs, nearly new. JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

A CHICKERING ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $100; a 7¼ octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement, great bargain; instalments taken. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

J. P. HALE HAS THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE factory in the world and is finishing some 10,000 pianos for the trade. Give him a call. 479 Tenth avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at low prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$250 WILL BUY A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements, with Stool and Cover; rosewood case; carved legs. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

$275.—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND 7¼ OCTAVE brilliant tone rosewood Pianoforte, made to order for $750, for $275; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture a sacrifice. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

$290 FOR FIRST CLASS PIANOS.—SENT ON trial. No agents. Circulars mailed free. United States Piano Company, 645 Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS VOCAL teacher in a conservatory or first class college. Address VOCAL TEACHER, box 129 Herald office.

A.—NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 23 Union square (Broadway), near Sixteenth street.

A CONTRALTO WILL SING AS SUBSTITUTE FOR A a few weeks. Address 30 East Forty-first street.

GUITAR.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, THE CELEBRATED guitarist, enables his pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively. 121 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue. Banjo taught practically by note.

MUSICAL.—PRIVATE LESSONS PIANO, ORGAN, violin, guitar, singing, theory, &c., 92 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854; circulars mailed; terms very moderate. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A BARITONE SINGER for a short time, to go in the country; to one having a powerful, robust voice a good salary will be paid. Address immediately BYRON, box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—A LADY PIANIST; ALSO TWO YOUNG ladies, to travel with a first class entertainment; must have good voices and some knowledge of music. To desirable parties the engagement will be secured in every particular. Apply to Colonel HANNESSEY, Home Agent, in store 634 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, offers 500 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

BUILDERS AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING BUILDING will do well to examine our large stock of Slate Mantels before purchasing elsewhere. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; largest varieties, original designs; cheapest in the city.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—1,000 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL. Apply to J. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE, ABOUT 12-horse power, and a small Safe. CORNWALL & CO., corner Carlton and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn.

EUROPE.

MESSRS. BINDER BROS., OF NO. 170 BOULEVARD Haussmann, Paris, have the honor to inform their clients that it is altogether inaccurate that their warehouses were burned down during the late disruption in Paris, as several journals assert. In answer to the numerous letters they receive on this subject Messrs. Binder Bros. can fully reassure those who own carriages warehoused by the above.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX PHELAN & COLLENDER'S AMERICAN Standard Billiard Tables, but little used; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to S. C. MANSER, 43 Chambers street, where the tables can be seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAUNDRYING.—HAVING LARGE FACILITIES FOR laundrying, we are prepared to do work in the very finest style in new shirts, skirts, ladies' suits, &c. A. BROE, 59 Hudson street, Am. Ex. Building.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN (A WIDOWER) IN good circumstances, aged 35, wishes to make the acquaintance of a respectable young lady, aged from 18 to 25, with a view to marriage; must be good looking and educated; answers only solicited from respectable parties meaning business. Address W. W. W., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

KELLEY'S ISLAND PURE CATAWBA WINE, $1 75 per gallon; pure old Rye Whiskey, $2; pure Sherry Wine, $2; old Port, $2 50, old Cognac Brandy, $1 50 per bottle, $6 per gallon. 99 Fulton street, northeast corner of William.

WASHINGTON.

St. Domingo Affairs---Cabral Ceases His Opposition to Annexation.

Commissioner Pleasonton Recommends the Abolition of the Income Tax.

The Haytien Minister in Disfavor—His Recall Determined Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

Our Trade with St. Domingo.

In the report of the commercial relations of the United States with other nations, which has just been printed, there appears the following statement of the navigation and commerce of the United States with St. Domingo for the year ending September 30, 1870:—

The number of vessels entered was thirteen, of which nine were from New York, two from Boston and two from Baltimore. The value of cargoes sent to St. Domingo was $145,742, and the value of the exports was only $34,258.

It is reported that Cabral has in fact ceased his opposition to the annexation measure, but will not consent to act in conjunction with Baez to accomplish that object.

Probable Recall of the Haytien Minister.

The Haytien Minister, Mr. Stephen Preston, who is now absent from Washington on a leave of absence, will, in all probability, be recalled by his government, and some prominent Haytien sent here whose sentiments are more in accord with the views of the administration.

The Washington Water Works.

Major Elliott, the chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct, to-day completed the specifications and plans for laying the new water main from the distributing reservoir to Capitol Hill. It will be three feet in diameter, and the proposals call for 9,000,000 pounds of iron. The work will be done under the superintendence of Major Elliott, and bids for furnishing the new main will be invited from all parts of the country.

Injunction Against the Board of Public Works.

To-day, on suggestion of Thomas J. Durant, Judge Wylie fixed Thursday next as the day for hearing an application for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works of this District from complying with the recent Improvement law of the Legislative Assembly. No bill has yet been filed in the case and no statement of the grounds of the bill stated in the court.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In order that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law, may be furnished in time to Congress at its opening next session the reports of the different officers who report on financial matters have been called for, and the Secretary requests that they may be furnished promptly. It is also announced that the heads of departments will this year take special pains to prevent the publication of any report until the same has been sent to Congress, unless special permission is given through the authorized channel for furnishing it in advance to the press.

Commissioner Pleasonton and the Income Tax.

Commissioner Pleasanton has already commenced his report, and will make a vigorous onslaught on the income tax, recommending its immediate abolition. Important suggestions in reference to the distillation of spirits will be incorporated in his report.

Paymaster Washington.

Paymaster Washington, of the navy, whose sentence of suspension by court martial has been remitted, will be ordered to the Worcester, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Reduction of the Internal Revenue Force.

During the past week the services of twenty-nine assistant assessors in New York districts have been dispensed with, and further reductions will be made without delay.

Vessels' Registers.

The Register of the Treasury has received from the United States Consul at St. Thomas the half register of the schooner Julia E. Arey, of Boston, which came into St. Thomas in distress on a voyage from Philadelphia to Martinique. She was condemned and sold at public auction on the 3d inst.

Currency Statement.

The shipments of notes during the week were $1,041,386; shipment of fractional currency, $649,766; receipts of fractional currency, $353,500.

The United States Treasurer holds as securities for circulating notes and deposits of public moneys $376,937,550; national bank circulation at this date, $318,761,729.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $358,577. Total for the month and fiscal year, $10,649,309.

Personal.

Governor Cooke and family leave here this evening to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jay Cooke, who died last night near Philadelphia.

TAXES ON INTEREST COUPONS.

Decision of Solicitor Banfield on the Liability of Corporations to Pay Taxes Withheld Under Decision of Commissioner Pleasonton.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

The following important decision of the Treasury Department is made public to-day.—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d ult., transmitting one from the auditor of the joint railway companies of New Jersey, and one from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to claims for taxes under the act of July 14, 1870, made on said companies by the Internal Revenue Office. It appears that on the 27th of February, 1871, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided, in respect to the liability of corporations to a tax on interest coupons under sections 120 and 122 of the act of July 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 14, 1870, that no tax should be withheld from interest or coupons representing interest falling due and payable within the period of five months from August 1, 1870, to December 31, 1870, and that interest falling due on or subsequent to January 1, 1871, is taxable at the rate of two and a half per cent. If such interest accrued either prior to August 1, or subsequent to December 31, 1870, from so much of it as accrued within the last five months of 1870 no tax whatever is to be withheld. Acting in accordance with this decision, the joint companies of New Jersey, on the 1st of May, 1871, having a coupon interest falling due, deducted from the holders of the coupons one and two-thirds per cent tax only, being the proportion of the two and a half per cent accruing in 1871. On the 11th day of May, 1871, the Attorney General, to whom this question had been referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, having decided that the tax on interest or coupons, imposed by the fifteenth section of the act of July 14, 1870, is applicable to interest paid subsequently to August 1, 1870, and prior to January 1, 1871, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the 14th of May, 1871, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, revoked his former decision and made one in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General. When the companies who, by the fifteenth section, above referred to, are authorized to deduct the tax in question made a return of the amounts retained for the government to the Collector of the district they were informed of the revocation of the decision of February 27, and a demand was made for a return of the two and a half per cent. Upon application to the Commissioner on the 26th of May, ultimo, requesting that, as they complied with the instructions of the Department in making a return of one and a half per cent, they be permitted to make such return to the assessor, they were informed that he could not accede to the request unless authorized to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon this state of facts my opinion is asked whether the companies can be legally or equitably held to account for the deficiency that has occurred in consequence of the action of the proper officer of the government.

Such being a brief history of the question involved in this case, I have to say that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the recognized authority under the law and in practice, through whom decisions upon questions arising under the Internal Revenue laws are promulgated to the public. His decision of the 27th of February was one, therefore, upon which the applicants in this case had a right to act. The joint railway companies of New Jersey did act upon it, so far as to adjust the interest due upon their coupons and pay the same to the holders thereof. The companies can only be regarded, under the law, as the agent of the government in reserving the tax from their bondholders and paying the same into the Treasury. They acted in this case under the direction of the principal, in the first instance, and by reason of that proper action have become involved in the present controversy. It is, perhaps, fair to assume that, owing to the change of ownership, which is constantly occurring in this form of property, the companies would be unable to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due from those to whom the interest was paid, and from whom, in fact, the tax is due, and it could not legally be enforced to the injury of any persons from whom the tax was not due.

I deem it unfortunate for the government that the question has assumed an attitude where the alternative seems to be to compel the Department to forego the collection of a proper tax in the simple manner pointed out by the statute, or expose it to the charge of working a greater or less degree of injustice upon the companies or their bondholders. Under all the circumstances I am of the opinion that legally and equitably the Department is under the necessity of yielding to the present request, and of desisting from enforcing the collection of the tax in question from the companies who prefer the application. Enclosures returned.

I am, very respectfully,
E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.
To Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT.

[From the Leader of July 22.]

It is a saying in the legal profession, "Don't waste time on the statements of a witness if you can show him to possess a bad motive against the side which his testimony assails." This maxim we propose to apply to the Times regarding its persistent vilification of members of the city government.

The books of the Finance Department show the following sums to have been paid to the Times for Corporation printing during the past ten years:—

Year.	*City.*	*County.*	*Total.*
1860	$1,748 85		$1,748 85
1861	1,120 40	$458 70	1,579 10
1862	6,130 83	683 26	6,814 90
1863	8,058 21	799 95	8,858 16
1864	1,897 14	2,143 40	4,040 54
1865	5,151 14	1,442 62	6,593 66
1866	6,576 27	92 85	6,669 12
1867	3,300 60	587 00	3,887 60
1868	20,828 83	372 60	21,201 43
1869	20,756 78	8,340 91	29,097 69
1870*	4,225 00		4,225 00
Total			$94,715 24
A claim in dispute			13,764 36
			$108,479 60

* To summer.

During that period the city government was defended by the Times as pleasantly as it is now (to use a mild word) unpleasantly attacked; indeed, while papers like the HERALD, *World*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Commercial*, *Post*, &c., &c. (who also performed Corporation publication, but at their own usual prices to advitisers), would sometimes boldly criticise the municipal doings, the *Times* was conspicuous for its silence at one time and its plaudits at another.

During the summer of 1870 the city authorities withdrew advertising from the *Times*. Immediately its tone towards them changed. The men whom it had extolled and the municipal system it had rejoiced over only a few months before began to be condemned, and almost every day since some editorial or "minor topic" or anonymous communication has appeared, heaping charge upon charge and piling epithet upon epithet touching municipal officials, and at times descending to personalities upon such private unofficial gentlemen as Messrs. Cooper, Taylor, Astor, Roberts, &c., whom it alleged were "in with the ring."

Like an angry husband in a divorce suit seeking vengeance upon a wife whom he knows to be, from her position, quite powerless to parry his venom, the *Times* has not scrupled to employ in its hunt much keyhole evidence, many disappointed claimants and several dishonest servants.

The *Times* knew that the officials had no newspaper at their back; and the latter knew that an attempt to answer a malicious newspaper in its own columns was like a child fighting a beehive—for every bee that was killed the very promised honey would supply a hundred fresh stings.

Recently the *Times* has found a clerk who was discharged from the Comptroller's office for dishonesty, and who, claiming afterwards to have keyhole information to sell, was politely shown the door and mentally kicked out by at least three several officials. He found, however, ready purchase money in the *Times* office, and from that tainted source comes the publication of immense claims which the *Times* says have been divided between the Mayor and the Comptroller! It is enough for the friends of these gentlemen to know that they cannot pay any claims unless these have been first audited by either the Board of Supervisors or former Boards of Audit, and that they never have paid claims without such statutory audit, and that both of them deny the charges of the *Times* of Friday in the language of the old answer in chancery, and say they are as false in substance as they are scandalous in form.

There was, however, one claim never audited or paid, in which the *Times* is more deeply interested than it is in alleged frauds against the city. Just before its attacks began it presented a claim for the sum of $13,764 36. Being doubted, it was put into suit. Judgment was obtained. Up to this time the Mayor had only been generalized upon in its columns. But in perhaps an impolitic, yet in a proper official method, he assumed the personal responsibility of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to reopen or appeal the judgment. Immediately he who had been a twenty-year-old friend of the living proprietor of the *Times*, equally long an intimate associate with the deceased partner, and one of the latter's pall-bearers; he who had been once regarded as a valued correspondent of the paper; he who had penned, at the request of its editors, through a long series of years literary criticisms and editorial paragraphs; he who had received pleasant and often undeserved praise in its columns for oratory or published volumes—he, this once-bepraised Mayor, began, after his legal act, to grow daily into a monster. Each day's editorial added something to his hideous proportions. He became, after his legal interference, a man of low associations; his humor was now puerile; his wit was now feeble; his style was now inelegant and ungrammatical, and even the dramatic effervescences of his pen that had been time and again fulsomely praised in the *Times* were raked over, in order to furnish sparkle for the *Times'* ridicule of the individual who filled the office.

The animus being now exposed, what other than a joke becomes the suggestion of the *Tribune* (who has no animus) that the city officials should bring a libel suit against the *Times*? If the latter paper has criminal charges let them be put into the form of affidavits and presented to any criminal magistrate. But even without exposure of the animus the officials are not to be caught in the trap of aiding the *Times* to make a sensation in order to sell its copies to the public, in like manner as it has tried to sell its "public virtue" to the city authorities, or, with suborned statements against them, to sell its subscribers. Moreover, the public men who in this age cannot live down attacks without resorting to the musty weapon of a libel suit are too chicken-hearted to serve the people.

But let us add an important postscript as to audited claims. The audit system is a bad one. It has always been forced from Albany upon the local authorities. But George Jones of the *Times* is responsible for the operation of this bad system. The Legislature of 1868 had passed a tax levy one section of which directed the Comptroller to settle claims, and it was before Governor Fenton for action. He disapproved of the section. So did the Comptroller. The clause had been inserted by the power of lobby jobbery. Governor Fenton, however, agreed, rather than that so important a measure should fail, and inasmuch as the Legislature had adjourned, to sign the tax levy provided the Comptroller would pledge himself not to exercise the claim settlement power. The pledge was cheerfully given. But the *Times* had a claim which could come under the section, and Mr. Jones, contending that the pledge was illegal, successfully invoked the mandamus power of the Court upon the letter of the statute in favor of his own claim, and thereby gave precedent to and responsibly invited a score of claimants as hungry as himself. His action has cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, in fact, by his own selfish greed, Mr. Jones becomes himself that raider on the public treasury whom he so truculently denounces!

After these expositions our contemporaries can understand how the *Times* is out of joint, and so understanding will serve the cause of true public spirit, and not of its malicious assumption, by republishing our article. And, above all, dare the *Times* copy and answer it; or will it, as usual, copy without answering?

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Senator Schurz will soon sever his connection with the *Westlich Post* at St. Louis.

Dr. George L. Miller, of the Omaha *Herald*, will probably be the nominee of the Nebraska democrats for Governor.

Mr. H. P. Gillespie will soon commence the publication of a weekly democratic paper at Hearne, Texas, called the *Weekly Press*.

Dr. Schoolfield died in Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday. He had been for some years connected with the *Index* of that city.

The *Scottish American Journal* has donned a new and beautiful typographical dress. It is pleasant to notice this evidence of prosperity in so popular a contemporary.

A Meriden paper employs a Chinaman named Lusee Andrew Yeanun as pressman, and report him one of the most willing, capable men ever employed to fill that position.

Colonel John C. B. Noble has sold the Bourbonic Paducah *Herald* establishment to the progres ive democratic *Kentuckian*, which is now the only paper printed in that city.

The editor of the Arkansas City (Cowley county) *Traveller* was visited by a large bull snake, which crawled upon his desk while he was writing. The snake died soon after.

The Whitestone (L. I) *Herald* is a cleverly conducted sheet recently commenced in the above place—Charles W. Smith, editor. It speaks favorably of Whitestone as a yachting rendezvous.

Mr. James Gorden, formerly city editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, has been appointed editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, vice Mr. Albert Sutliff, who resigned to take a position on the Chicago *Republican*.

Juvenile journalism should be encouraged. The *Cornucopia* is the title of a prettily printed amateur journal just commenced in this city by Will S. Hillyer, Jr. "The boy of the period is the coming man," as well as the coming journalist.

EXPLOSION AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

The Signal Corps Magazine and Laboratory Blown Up.

Terrific Force of the Explosion—Fearful Scenes in the National Capital—Washington Bombarded—Hundreds of Bombs and Shells Flying Through the City—Houses and Workshops Demolished—Narrow Escape of a Mother and Children from a Horrible Death—A National Loss—The Army Museum Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

Shortly after three o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal, located on a peninsula in the southern part of this city and jutting into the Eastern Branch. The shock was so severe that it awakened people throughout the District. Windows were rattled with a greater vigor than ever Boreas dreamed of, while startled sleepers were prone to believe that Washington, in the march of improvement, had been treated to a

YOUNG EARTHQUAKE.

Immediately following the concussion was an alarm of fire followed by a general alarm, summoning the Fire Department from all parts of the District to the scene of the conflagration. This, with the brilliant illumination, brought thousands of people into the streets, and in the stillness of the night the bursting of bombs and the discharge of small arms could be distinctly heard throughout the city. General Dyer and Major Edie and other officers, with the men of the post, were soon out, and finding that a magazine and small laboratory had been destroyed by the explosion, and that a storehouse immediately north of the site of the destroyed magazine was in flames, as also No. 2 storehouse, the two story building immediately south of the office, they had the hose attached to the fireplug and a stream of water thrown on the burning buildings. In the meantime engines of the Washington Fire Department reached the scene of the fire and were soon in service.

While the fire was in progress there were a number of explosions from shell, and loaded muskets, and at times the rattle of small arms and

BURSTING OF BOMBS WAS APPALLING,

but the men stood their ground, bravely battling with the flames, and fortunately none of them were hurt. The flames were not subdued until long after daylight, and the Navy Yard engine and other engines were kept in service until near noon playing on an immense pile of blankets, &c., which continued to burn. It is not yet determined whether the explosion took place in the small magazine, situated a few yards east of Nos. 1 and 2 storehouses, about on a line with the south end of No. 2, in which were

SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS OF POWDER,

or in a small frame building about one hundred feet northeast of it, which was used by Sergeant Flint as a laboratory in which to make signal rockets for the United States Signal Corps. In this small building the Sergeant was at work yesterday afternoon, but he reports that all was safe when he left. At any rate, not a trace of either of these buildings was visible after the explosion, with the exception of a few feet of the wall of the magazine. The one-story storehouse north of the magazine was entirely destroyed, and in it was a large number of old shot and shell, which were unloaded.

In No. 2 storehouse there was an immense quantity of cavalry and artillery stores and accoutrements in the lower portion, and in the upper story was located a

VERY VALUABLE MUSEUM

in which were many relics of the military art in ancient and modern times, including ancient weapons of warfare, armor of the middle ages, shot and shell and colors from our Revolutionary War, and specimens of the uniforms and arms of almost every nation of the past and present, forming a collection which can never be replaced. Of the curiosities stored here but few can be found. There were also models of guns, shot, shells—in fact of nearly all the weapons used in war in our own times.

No. 1 storehouse was in great danger of burning, as also the photograph gallery north of No. 2 house; but, through the efforts of the firemen, assisted by the officers and men of the post and a company of marines commanded by Captain Haycock and Lieutenant Harrington, they were saved. The roof of this building was raised and many openings were made by shot, shell and musket balls, and several of the heavy girders were broken in two by the explosions, one of them being split for forty or fifty feet. The concussion near the scene of

THE EXPLOSION WAS FRIGHTFUL,

and in nearly every building in the grounds panes of glass were broken, while in some doors were blown off their hinges and heavy furniture upset. A piece of scantling, supposed to be from the magazine, was blown a distance of 400 or 500 yards, and fell outside the enclosure. The entire actual loss will not exceed $100,000, and probably, with the exception of the museum, $75,000 will cover it.

In the house occupied by Sergeant Cameron, about one hundred yards north of the magazine, a bed in which two children were asleep was overturned, and they were thrown out and stunned. The doors and windows were smashed, and but little of the plastering was left. The

MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE,

however, was that of Mrs. Heningsey and two children, who were asleep in her house, about one hundred yards south of the magazine. A brick from the building was forced directly through a window and knocked two knobs from the posts of the bed, while a piece of glass from the windows slightly cut her on the throat and one of her legs was hurt. The two children were unharmed. A bureau in this room was overturned and the glass smashed, and the door was driven square through the hall. The house was also otherwise injured. In the garden pieces of brick ploughed up the vegetables, and potatoes could be picked up this morning without digging. One piece of brick was forced through the roof of the blacksmith shop, a distance of nearly three hundred yards. All the windows were shattered, not only in this, but in other neighboring structures. The ice houses were levelled nearly to the ground, and the trees near by stripped of their bark, their branches broken and their life, perhaps, destroyed. Fuses, cartridges, &c., in profusion, were scattered all over the ground.

One of the guards, living about a fourth of a mile from the scene of the explosion, states that the concussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed and to break open the doors of his dwelling.

Although several families live within sixty feet of the site of the magazine none of them sustained any injury in person. They were, however, considerably alarmed by the pelting of the flying brick against their frame tenements.

Beyond the eastern branch, in the neighborhood of Anacostia and on the heights about Uniontown, window panes were demolished by thousands, plastering was ripped from ceilings and walls as neatly as if done by sharp instruments. All the glass in the windows of the Government Insane Asylum was broken.

None of the valuable ordnance stores were destroyed, but some inconvenience may be experienced by the Ordnance Department in providing for the destruction of the pyrotechnic works, as the appropriation is quite limited.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

At an early hour yesterday morning the bagging factory attached to the ropewalks of William Wall's Sons, Bushwick Boulevard, Brooklyn, Eastern District, took fire, and stock and machinery valued at $10,000 were destroyed, including a recently imported picker, worth $3,000. The property was partially insured in the Williamsburg City Company.

DISTRESS IN MINNESOTA.—It is stated that the recent storms in the northwestern counties of Minnesota were so destructive to the crops that large numbers of farmers who had been relying wholly upon the crop of this season for the means of subsistence have been obliged to appeal for aid to their more fortunate neighbors to save their families from great suffering, if not from absolute starvation, and to obtain the means of living through the coming winter, and of resuming their farming operations in the spring.

THE LATE RIOT.

Interesting Letter from Gen. McQuade, of the Governor's Staff.

The Facts Relative to Governor Hoffman's Action.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22, 1871.

The following letter from General James McQuade is published in the *Daily Observer* this afternoon:—

UTICA, July 22, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA DAILY OBSERVER:—

My attention has been called to numerous editorial articles in the New York *Tribune* connecting my name with the assumption that Governor Hoffman was informed of the order to prohibit the Orange procession and antagonistic parades of self-styled target companies on the 12th instant, and that he failed to assert the principle of equal privileges to all citizens in the occupancy of the public streets until impelled to such action by the unfavorable criticisms of the press upon the order in question.

I have a great disinclination to publish cards to correct the misstatements of newspapers, for the indulgence of the habit would require more time than I can afford, and if this matter were personal to me alone I should not deviate from the rule by which I am governed. But the *Tribune* not only addresses me repeatedly through its editorial columns, but attributes to me, erroneously, the inspiration of an article which appeared in your paper a few days since. Its thirst for knowledge sends it to the *Observer* for information, and in pursuit of truth it follows me to my home. The pertinacity of the *Tribune* compels me to reconsider the resolution I had formed to refrain from any publication and decline to be interviewed formally in regard to the lamentable occurrence of the 12th of July. Continued reticence, however, although creditable to the discipline which withholds fire under any provocation until the receipt of orders from the superior officer, involves reiterated explanations, which test the most patient endurance, and persistent refusal to answer a question put respectfully and evidently in good faith, as it is by the *Tribune*, might be construed into the acknowledgment which silence sometimes implies.

The calamitous 12th of July has been made the occasion of inflammatory appeals to partisan prejudice and the blind passions of race and creed, which unfortunately prevail in this enlightened country as well as in the nations of Europe, which, never having enjoyed the advantages possessed by this favored land, are steeped in irremediable ignorance. I appreciate the futility of any effort to stem the torrents of bigotry and hate, which, fed by mendacious editorials and fierce invective on either side, with the potent aid of the filthy caricatures of illustrated newspapers, sweep away the common sense of the people. I do not desire to be regarded in the light of a disputant in the deplorable controversy which agitates the public mind. In this (I trust) brief epoch of unreason I appear simply as a respondent, or rather as a witness, in the case made by the New York *Tribune*. I assume that the *Tribune* is actuated by a sincere desire to learn the truth, in order to publish it to the world, I shall, therefore, answer its questions fully and unreservedly, giving, without an attempt at prevarication or the slightest suppression of truth, a full statement of my slight connection with the occurrence upon which the *Tribune* bases its charge. I shall make the statement with the greatest particularity, in order to afford every opportunity for refutation should its perfect accuracy be questioned. I appear as a witness called by the New York *Tribune*. I extract from one of the *Tribune's* articles the following, which contains the charge, specification and name of the witness:—

> Now, Governor Hoffman was in this city on Monday, the 10th, when the Orange parade of Wednesday was the ruling topic, and General McQuade was sent by him to confer with Mayor Hall, as was eminently proper. The Mayor saw General McQuade, though denying himself to others, and there is no reason to doubt that the apprehended Orange riot was the subject of their conference. Most certainly if it was not Governor Hoffman was culpably regardless of the public peace and his own highest duty. Did Governor Hoffman, through General McQuade or otherwise, ascertain on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to forbid the Orange parade? and did he leave for Albany without overruling the Mayor's purpose? What is the truth in the premises? We wish to proclaim it in justice to whichever it excuses. Will General McQuade tell all he knows?

I answer unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman did not learn through me on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to suppress the Orange procession. The only grain of truth in the mass of falsehood which has been published in this connection is the fact that Governor Hoffman was in New York on Monday for a short time. I accompanied the Governor from Newport and reached New York by the steamer Providence Monday morning, the 10th inst. The Governor had an engagement in Albany which he wished to fulfil, and to this end was desirous of taking the eight o'clock A. M. train on the Hudson River road. He telegraphed from Newport for a carriage to be in waiting to convey him to the railroad station as soon as the boat arrived at New York, and took the additional precaution to have his trunk in his stateroom on the boat, so as to avoid the ordinary delay of the baggage room. The boat, as is usual on Monday morning, was about an hour late. As soon as the boat reached the dock we went ashore, a porter following with the trunk, found the carriage, which had been passed through the gate by a policeman, waiting, and entered it intending to reach the eight o'clock train if possible. As it was questionable whether the train could be reached in time the Governor decided to breakfast in New York and take the fast train at ten o'clock for Albany. We went to the Clarendon Hotel, where the Governor remained, and I was driven to the Gilsey House, directing the coachman to return at ten o'clock to take the Governor to the railroad. I did not see the Governor again until after his return from Albany the next night. While conversing on our way to the Clarendon the proposed Orange procession was discussed. Whatever the people, wise beyond their generation, may say now, after the affair is over, I believe there were few who anticipated any serious riot on the 12th until Monday morning, when the people learned that the Archbishop of New York found sufficient cause for alarm to induce him to warn his flock not to molest the Orange procession. Even then the public supposed that his admonitions and those of his priests would prove effectual in restraining violence, people generally forgetting that rioters and ruffians are not habitual church-goers. I say this because I did not myself appreciate the danger. I told the Governor that I did not believe a few fanatics would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to molest the procession, and that I was confident there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor requested me to learn what I could about the matter and telegraph him at Albany the same afternoon.

About eleven o'clock I went to the office of Superintendent Kelso. He was closeted with the Commissioners and I waited for him some time. He said that a serious riot was threatened from the collision of the Orange procession and the so-called target companies of the other side, who were drilling to parade on the same day with the Orangemen. I asked him whether measures had been taken to suppress any disturbance, and he said that the police and military were both prepared. He said, however, that he was not at liberty to communicate any particulars to me; that General Shaler had charge of the military. I then called upon General Shaler, who said that a proper military force had been provided to preserve the peace, but that orders would not be issued until noon of the next day, Tuesday. I told him that I wanted to telegraph the Governor, and he asked me to see Mayor Hall.

About three o'clock I went to the Mayor's office, which was closed. I made inquiry of various officials in the other offices in the vicinity, but none of them seemed to know where the Mayor could be found. I left the building, intending to return to my hotel and communicate to the Governor what I had learned from Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler, when I chanced to meet a gentleman of my acquaintance, Mr. W. H. Davis, who, upon learning I was desirous of seeing the Mayor, said that he was acquainted with one of the messengers, who could probably tell me where I could find him. I returned with Mr. Davis, and, with the aid of one of the City Hall officials, found the Mayor and conversed with him a short time about the procession. He substantiated what had been said by Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler, that proper precaution had been taken to preserve the peace, although he said the affair threatened to be very serious. I left the Mayor about half-past three or four o'clock, and telegraphed to the Governor that I thought everything was right, but would write. I wrote him, giving in detail everything that I had learned from the Mayor, Superintendent of Police and General Shaler.

The *Tribune* asks if the Governor did not communicate with Mayor Hall through me and then go to Albany. The Governor went to Albany at half-past ten A. M. I saw Mayor Hall at three P. M. of the same day. I have given here every particular of my connection with the affair. I think the question of the *Tribune* is answered fully. I am ready to answer any other reasonable question that it may put.

JAMES McQUADE.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Jones has been ordered to Pensacola; Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon J. K. Horope is detached from the St. Marys and ordered to return to the United States; Assistant Surgeon William H. Dickerson from the Jamestown and ordered to return to the United States.

The United States steamer Worcester, which carried over supplies to the suffering French, and which returned to Boston on the 20th inst., is to be rentted for regular service.

The storeship Relief, which went out on a similar mission, left Plymouth, England, on the 2d of July for New York.

YACHTING NOTES.

Bayonne Yacht Club regatta, Thursday, July 27.

The Qui Vive is lying at anchor off Roslyn, L. I. She has just returned from an extended cruise eastward.

The Fleetwing and Magic were in New London harbor a few days since.

The Vesta, Calypso, Madeleine and Dauntless are lying off Newport.

The Eva and Kate are at anchor near Glen Cove.

The Alice was in New Bedford harbor a day or two since. She will visit Boston before her return. On Monday last this yacht made the run from Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn, through Hell Gate, to New London, in ten and a quarter hours. The wind was west-northwest and blowing fresh.

The Columbia is at anchor off Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn. A balloon jib and squaresail have been ordered for this yacht.

As with the majority of the larger yachts, the Palmer is cruising "way down East." She was in Portland harbor on Thursday last, having on board her owner, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, his wife and several guests. Before her return the Palmer will go as far eastward as the Bay of Fundy.

The Sappho was taken up on the large screw dock yesterday. While out of water her bottom will be cleaned, her sides smoothed off and the hull painted black.

The Wanderer is lying off Greenpoint, L. I.

Saturday afternoon next the Americus Club will have quite an exciting time at Greenwich, Conn., the occasion being a yacht race of fourteen miles between the boats Mary Jane Tweed, William M. Tweed and Schemer. The prize to be won is a Club pin valued at $500.

The sloop Apollo has been sold to parties residing at Lake Mahopac.

The yacht Phantom, Stebbins, left New York yesterday for Glen Cove.

The yacht Eddie, Sandford, of the Crescent City Club, from New Orleans via New Bedford, on a cruise, arrived at Vineyard Haven on the 21st.

Yacht Rambler, Banker, arrived from New London yesterday, and proceeded to Staten Island, and is now lying off Vanderbilt Landing.

Yacht Juliette, Furbush, arrived from New Rochelle on 21st, and will rendezvous at Whitestone for a few days.

The schooner yacht Resolute, to be launched to-morrow at City Island, will be furnished with the following canvas:—

	Square feet.
Mainsail	3,279
Foresail	1,860
Forestaysail	1,491
Jib	1,640
Flying jib	931
Jib topsail	1,716
Foregaff topsail, small	780
Maingaff topsail, small	650
Foregaff topsail, large	1,175
Maingaff topsail, large	1,798
Balloon jib	4,495
Balloon staysail	3,695

The Dreadnaught is at anchor off South ferry, Brooklyn.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Commodore Peet has issued the following orders for the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club:—

I. The fleet will rendezvous at Whitestone Bay Tuesday, August 1, at five o'clock P. M., and after arrival of the steamboat from New York, upon signal gun from flagship, will sail for Glen Cove.

II. Wednesday, August 2, upon signal gun from the flagship, the fleet will get under way and proceed to New Haven harbor and anchor in Morris Cove.

III. Thursday, August 3, upon signal gun from the flagship the fleet will sail for Greenport.

IV. Friday, August 4, will be spent in Greenport, as shall be hereafter decided by the Club.

V. Saturday, August 5, Regatta Day.—All yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet, and be prepared to receive guests to witness the regatta, for which purpose they will report to a reception committee to be hereafter appointed.

N. B.—The Commodore would request that one hour after sunset, for fifteen minutes, the yachts will give display of fireworks.

VI. Sunday, August 6, at eleven o'clock A. M., Divine service will be held by the Club, under the direction of one or more of the chaplains, on board the yacht over which the Commodore's flag shall be set. All members, with their guests, and as far as possible their crews, will be present.

VII. Monday, August 7, upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Stonington.

VIII. Tuesday, August 8.—This day the Stonington Annual Regatta will take place, to which this Club has been invited, and in which some of its yachts will enter.

Yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet and be prepared to receive guests, for which purpose they will report to a reception committee to be appointed.

IX. Wednesday, August 9, upon signal the fleet will get under way for Newport, where orders for the future movements of the fleet will be issued.

X. To make the sail from day to day a contest of speed the fleet will as near as practicable follow the leading yacht. In case of sailing after dark the leading yacht will from time to time discharge a rocket. In coming to anchor the captain of the yacht first in will appoint some competent person on board to take accurately the time of his own arrival and that of the yachts following, and report the same to the Commodore the next day, as soon after signal setting as practicable.

XI. All signals for starting will be as follows:—First gun, to prepare; five minutes afterwards a second gun, to start. All yachts must be at anchor, with jib down, at starting gun. No yacht, without permission, may take a flying start or leave the fleet during the cruise.

XII. The Commodore, from time to time, will inform the Club of the yachts which shall have been invited to accompany it, and on coming to anchor and on other occasions they will be offered precedence next to the officers of the Club.

BASE BALL.

Another Victory for the Eckfords in Pennsylvania.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 22, 1871.

The game of base ball here to-day between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of this place, resulted in favor of the Eckfords, the score being 13 to 5. The Eckfords leave for home to-night.

The Forest Citys Defeated by the Athletics.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1871.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, to-day, on the Union grounds. Score, 18 to 10. About fifteen hundred persons were present.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Sale of the Pennsylvania Interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, the Purchaser.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1871.

The sale of the Pennsylvania property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took place at noon to-day. The attendance was slim, the persons present being principally lawyers. General George B. McClellan and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, attended to represent the trustees of the road; Reuben Hitchcock, the receiver, and a gentleman named Sedgwick representing the English interests. The sale was made in three parts:—

First—That portion extending between Salamanca, in the State of New York, and Dayton, in the State of Ohio. The terms of the sale were $50,000 cash down. But one bid was made, and that by Senator Thurman, to whom the sale was made at $500,000.

Second—The Franklin and Meadville branch. This line extends from its junction with the main line near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to its junction at the town of Franklin, in the county of Yenango, Senator Thurman being the bidder. It was knocked down at $100,000, $10,000 cash.

Third—The Oil City branch. This road extends from Franklin to Oil City. Senator Thurman was also the only bidder for this. The price was $20,000, cash $10,000. The articles of sale were signed by General McClellan and Senator Thurman on behalf of the trustees.

The Southwestern Railroad of Kansas.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1871.

The bridge of the Southwestern Railroad Company at Leavenworth will be completed this fall and work on the Atchison branch will soon begin. The main line of the Southwestern is now complete except twenty miles in Daviess county, Missouri, which will be finished by September 1, when the whole line from Chicago to Leavenworth, via Rock Island, will be opened.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 22—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

This afternoon's weather reports west of Omaha are not received, owing to a storm, which probably is not of very great extent, as the barometer has been rising in that region. The pressure is now falling in Iowa and Minnesota, after rising rapidly Friday night. The area of highest pressure is now on the southern border of Lake Michigan; an area of low pressure apparently exists south and east of Georgia, and northerly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail east of Louisiana. An area of cloud and rain has passed from the Middle Atlantic coast northeastward, and is now east of New Hampshire. Cloudy and cool, pleasant weather has prevailed during the day from New England to Minnesota and southward to the Gulf States. Easterly winds are now reported from Lake Superior to the Ohio River.

Probabilities.

It is probable that stormy weather will extend on Sunday from Missouri to Wisconsin, with fresh easterly winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Threatening weather, with rain, is also probable for the Gulf coast; partially cloudy and clear weather north and east of North Carolina.

DELAWARE PEACH CROP.—The peach crop of Delaware is so abundant that the farmers fear they will not be able to ship them away before they become too ripe or rotten for shipment. This is good news for consumers.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

A Morning Call on a Gentleman of the Old Regime.

Private Occupations of the Duc d'Aumale—His Plan for Reorganizing the Army—The Comte de Paris on the Situation—Movements and Character of the Duc de Chartres—Activity of the Old Aristocracy.

PARIS, July 5, 1871.

To-day I made a morning call upon a very distinguished French family, owning a sumptuous hotel on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne. Ordinarily, perhaps, a visit of this character would be nothing but a cold formality. But the excited *status* of politics and the growing hopes of the old families render all receptions by intelligent people more or less interesting. I found this to be true when I had taken a seat in the mansion of Monsieur D——, and we opened the conversation on the elections. It is well to say that M. D—— is a gentleman of the old *régime*, intimate with the Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Aumale, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, and indeed with all their adherents. By circulating, therefore, in this social circle, one is enabled to discover

THE TRUE TEMPER OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES,

and estimate what advantages any one of them may possess if some future movement should call their family again to power. What is this "set," as it is called here? It was the old one which ruled society under Louis Philippe, but which, since 1848, has been socially outlawed in France. During the empire the leading Orleanists of wealth and brain prided themselves upon abstenance from all the *furore* of the Tuileries, and they looked upon any one who was leagued with the glittering court of Napoleon as either low *caste* or an intoxicated *parvenu*. An American gentleman who has lived many years in France was once reproached by a well known Duchess for allowing his daughters to attend court balls.

"Why, you, an American gentleman of respectability; you don't go to the Tuileries?"

"Certainly I go."

"*Vraiment!*" and the Duchess sunk back in her chair mortified and disgusted.

NAPOLEON'S ANTIPATHY TO THE "ORLEANS SET."

I remember of once hearing a man, who had the credit of being Napoleon's lessee, state that the Emperor entertained great antipathy towards the Orleans "set" of which I am writing. He conciliated it from policy, but hated it from inclination. Now the first are the last and the last are the first.

THE ORLEANIST FEELING FOR THE BONAPARTES.

Let not the reader suppose that the Orleanists have any more tenderness for the Bonapartists than the Bonapartists have for the Orleanists. To-day, in that new machinery of French society, which is undergoing gradual reconstruction, the imperialists have not even the recognition that should be accorded to ability; and, since the sublime failure of Rouher, David and others at the polls, they have gone to a social ostracism from which they cannot return until France performs one more periodical suicide.

THE NEW SET.

In conversing with Monsieur D—— I discovered these tendencies; and not alone these, but a broader, more moral plan of social intercourse which will elevate instead of gradually depressing the French people. I believe society has already bettered under this new "set," and I further believe that its tone will improve, until there is no longer any latitude for the accusation that virtue and sincerity are outlaws here.

Monsieur D. referred to his princely friends as gentlemen and men of culture, feeling, and a profound love for France. They had lived nearly a quarter of a century in England, uncontaminated by the associations of the empire; and had, under the institutions of England, learned liberalism and moderation. I ventured to ask his opinion of

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

"He is a man of refinement, less liberal than the Comte de Paris, but more profound, and adheres to the conservative idea."

"I suppose he looks to the ultimate restoration of his family?"

"Hardly now. He talks of nothing else but the army. This is his hobby. He wishes it to be thoroughly reorganized, and he is a really practical man. Certainly, Monsieur, you know that from his career in Algeria. But, even beyond that, he went into the production of wines on his port estates in the Mediterranean, and worked with genuine commercial ability. Even though of royal blood he did not hesitate to become a commercial man. These facts are hopeful."

"And what is his plan?"

"That, of course, I cannot tell; but it means better discipline, more complete military appointments and a higher standard for officers."

"He says nothing of the situation?"

"Very little. He is bounden to M. Thiers, and is a man of honor, and takes no part in political matters now."

Much desultory conversation followed, illustrating the character and mental inclinations of the gifted Duc. Without knowing and seeing the Duc d'Aumale, of course it is difficult to analyze him in any shape. But I have copious descriptions of him from many of his most intimate personal friends. He is of a thoughtful turn, given to reading and investigation, and attaches to none of the violent notions either of reformers or crowned despots. He has many of the far-seeing, comprehensive faculties of Napoleon III., without his boldness or shallow ostentation. His long residence in England has fortified in his mind the Parliamentary form of government, and all his friends have one phrase on their lips at the end of every sentence—"constitutional monarchy." Of all men who descend from Kings the Duke is the most approachable and democratic in manner. I do not understand that the temporal power of the Pope is necessary to his earthly happiness. Upon discussing

THE COMTE DE PARIS

it is found that he is many shades more liberal than his uncle. He (the Count) has lately been writing a series of very brilliant letters to his friend General Dumas, in which he takes a wise and statesmanlike view of the situation; not deploring alone, but suggesting, planning and looking to a day when France will resume her place among the nations of the earth. He, like the other Princes, does not propose to usurp the throne, but if the people desire a republic he believes in acquiescence.

The Orleans Princes are all good-mannered men, and

THE DUC DE CHARTRES

particularly is finely accomplished. He speaks all the living tongues of Europe, and is what the world would call a lady's man. The Duc d'Aumale is not fortunate in his son, who is deaf and is affected with other disorders.

At the present moment the Duc de Chartres has gone to England to visit the Emperor of Brazil, with whom he is connected by marriage.

NO ATTEMPT AT RESTORATION.

The world may rest satisfied, for the present at least, that the Princes will undertake no movements for their restoration. They are all engaged in attending to their personal estates, so long in the care of the trusted M. Edward Bocher, and in cementing old acquaintances and friendship begun in early youth. They heed well

THE COURSE OF M. THIERS.

But there is a social power arising from their very presence in France which will grow and become overwhelming. Princes in France must rule society, and if they have brains must they not through this medium rule the State? If a year from now French society is defined as the friendships of the Orleans Princes it will be a feeble force, indeed, which does not propel them to the Tuileries. Day by day, from unquestionable sources of information, I can see the domestic ties of the aristocracy widening. Every old politician who was shelved during Napoleon's *régime* will find a new kindred with the genial exiles, and I doubt very much if Frenchmen can resist the duplicate fascination of elegant manners and royal prospects.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Roberts Brothers, Boston:—"Pink and White Tyranny," a society novel, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

G. W. Carleton & Co.:—"A Practical Teatise on Labor," by Hendrick B. Wright.

From Chick & Andrews, Boston:—"Mount Washington in Winter, or the Experiences of a Scientific Expedition Upon the Highest Mountain in New England."

From George Routledge & Sons:—"The Coolie; His Rights and Wrongs," by the author of "Ginx's Baby."

PUNISHED FOR STEALING NEWSPAPER FILES.—A pleasant piece of poetic justice is reported from a town in Oregon. One morning a young man called upon the editor of the only paper in the county and asked permission to look at the files of that paper for 1869. It was granted. While the editor was in bed, waiting till his wife could wash his shirt, that young man carried away the file, nor was it ever seen again until his lawyer offered it in evidence during the trial of an action for $5,000 damages for an alleged libel, which that young man brought against the editor. It is gratifying to learn that the plaintiff recovered six and a quarter cents damages, and was arrested by the editor on a charge of stealing books, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for seven year

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

July 23---Eighth Sunday After Pentecost.

Schedule of Services To-Day—Important Religious Correspondence—General Religious Intelligence.

Services To-Day.

Mr. Thomas Gales Forster speaks before the Society of Spiritualists at Lyric Hall morning and evening.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth descants upon the riot at both services at the University before the American Free church.

At the Broadway Tabernacle Professor Seelye, of Amherst College, preaches at both services.

Rev. G. W. Lord will discourse at the Central Methodist Episcopal church morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Wescott will deliver a sermon at the Plymouth Baptist church.

Rev. M. Richardson preaches at the New England Congregational church.

At the Church of Our Saviour a sermon will be preached by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Services will be held, as usual, in St. Thomas' church.

Rev. Dr. Aikman will preach at the Spring street Presbyterian church.

Rev. Mr. Deming, of Boston, takes the pulpit at the Tabernacle Baptist church during the absence of the pastor.

Baptismal Regeneration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noticing by the papers that the Bishop of Illinois is about to make a visitation to Mr. Cheney's church I would like to say the following on the subject of baptismal regeneration:—Every sincere member of the Episcopal Church must be at a loss to comprehend the reason of Mr. Cheney's refusing to recognize the doctrine of regeneration in baptism which is so plainly stated in the twenty-seventh article, and which is founded entirely upon the teaching of Scripture. Christ distinctly said:—"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter the Kingdom of God," and again, "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." What more indubitable evidence can we have of the consistency of Church teaching with that of Scripture? Of course no one is absurd enough to believe that the application of water has in itself any efficacy in the washing away of sin; but every Christian must believe that this is the means appointed by God through which He imparts the grace of His Spirit to man. By this sacrament man is brought into a state of grace, and in subsequent sin he falls from grace; he does not sin because he has never received grace, but because he has not labored sufficiently to perfect and bring to maturity the seed which the Spirit has sown.

A denial of this doctrine savors too much of the rationalistic mind, which refuses to acknowledge what is not within the sphere of the human understanding. It is impossible for the wisdom of this world to find out God; for it is foolishness in His sight. There can be no faith evinced in accepting only what is logically clear to human comprehension.

It is much to be lamented that there exists in the Church that dangerous element which shows an insubordination to all authority, and a desire to infuse a dissenting spirit among the members of the Church. It is not a mere question of ritual that certain professed Christian clergymen are agitating, but they are aiming a blow at a doctrine which has been regarded as an article of faith by the Church for 1800 years. What can Mr. Cheney and his illustrious sympathizers mean by such recreant conduct? Are they aware of the vows taken by them at their ordination? Are they not traitors to the cause which they pretended to espouse? Do they not see that their actions are incompatible with their position as priests of the Church? If they can no longer fight under the banner of the faith to which they have sworn allegiance, let them depart from our midst, for "he who is not with Me is against Me." In times like the present, when materialism, pantheism, rationalism and all isms subversive of the faith are rife everywhere, we cannot cling too strongly to the doctrines of Christianity, and discountenance too severely all attempts of free thought to shake the foundations of religion. It is to be hoped that if Mr. Cheney does not return to the cause which he has forsaken that the Bishop will degrade him from the office of priest, and permit him no longer to engender strife in the Church.

E. H., New York.

The Relations of the Rev. Messrs. Tyng, Cheney and Others to the Episcopal Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

How can you, my dear sir, as faithful and just as you are to all parties of Church or State treat a subject as you do to-day that of the relations of Tyng, Cheney and other reverends to the Episcopal Church? The only answer I can give to this question is that you have not given it your usual thorough attention, and therefore not met the questions pending. You must remember that the Rev. Mr. Tyng was not tried for "preaching in a Methodist church." This the laws of the Church allow, and true churchmen desire that all Episcopal clergymen preach everywhere, in church, barn or shed, where they can do good, only using the Church services. Mr. Tyng, then, was tried and convicted for preaching in a brother Episcopal parish, and directly, as it were, in competition with him, and without his consent—a flagrant violation of the law of his Church, which he had promised to obey.

So of the Rev. Mr. Cheney. All admit that he was "sworn in" to the Episcopal Church to obey its laws, which, certainly, he then knew, and subsequently refused to obey one of those laws, and still persisted in staying in the Church. Now, if you or any man, under the solemnity of an oath, join a religious or other association with known byelaws, and afterwards find out you cannot conscientiously obey those laws, and can't get the association to change them, should you stay, in violation of your vows, or should you withdraw?

This is really the whole question for those of the Tyng school, and it seems to me there can be but one rational answer to that. Do you not think so? The HERALD is too influential a paper to teach an error, and I am sure we will hear from it in a sensible way on this point.

L. S. C.

"Is Man Immortal?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In last Sunday's issue of the HERALD an editorial was published with the above heading, and, by your kind permission, I should like to say a few words in opposition to the position assumed by you and your correspondent who signs himself "Truth." Believing the HERALD to be quite all you claim for it—the exponent of the ideas of all, and the partisan of none—I do not think its columns will be closed to me in this instance simply because I have taken an opposite stand. All should go on the principle, hear both sides, then decide."

In introducing the subject you admit "there is no such declaration, in words, in the Bible as that man is immortal, which admission, to my mind, is quite an argument against the position assumed by you, and which is held by nearly all the so-called Christian world. Nevertheless, you undertake to prove that man is immortal. That you have not succeeded I shall endeavor to demonstrate.

To begin, you assert "that facts are stated which presuppose and which rest upon the immortality of the soul," and, in support of this, you instance verse forty-four of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. Let us look at it a moment. The Apostle is speaking of resurrection, and, in the course of the argument, he asserts that "there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body;" hence we find it written in the next verse, "The first Adam was made a living soul (not an immortal soul), the last Adam a quickening spirit." Now, Mr. Editor, the fact which is here disclosed is that the spirit is a body, and as real and tangible as the natural body. Now, it is notorious that the whole world denies that the soul (or spirit) has either body or parts. We have an example in the person of our Lord who, to all appearances, had the same body after he arose from the dead as before; but, as the result of a resurrection, He was made a quickening (or life imparting) spirit, on the same principle that the first Adam was made a living soul, as the result of having breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. Paul plainly declares in the eighteenth verse of this same chapter that "if the dead rise not, they who are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." Where is the spirituality of man in this case? Paul shows beyond dispute that they are dead to all intents and purposes, and only gives hope by affirming that there will be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. We have another witness in the person of Solomon, who says "that the living know that they shall die, but the (already) dead know not anything." Men receive immortality or spiritual bodies at the resurrection. As Paul says, "at His appearing and in His kingdom—" which He will restore again to Israel (Matthew xix., 28) as He promised His disciples—will Christ give to those "glory, honor, immortality, eternal life." Romans, ii., 7), who have sought these things by a "patient continuance in well doing." Mr. Editor, I appeal to the intelligence of every reasoning person if it is an evidence of sanity to expect a man to seek for that which it is assumed he has already—to wit, immortality. This is the conclusion which the popular mode of reasoning would have us come to. If you examine still closer you will see, too, that immortality is only conferred upon those who have done good, while the very opposite is meted out to those who have done evil. According to the general opinion (it has never yet been proved a fact), all men possess (inherently) immortal souls. Now this is a direct contradiction of Paul's declaration to Timothy, wherein he says that "He only hath (inherent) immortality who dwells in unapproachable light, whom no man hath seen nor can see"—I. Timothy, vi., 16. The term "immortal soul" is as meaningless and empty as anything can be, and for this reason:—Those who believe in it hold that it is that part of the man which is capable of receiving moral and intellectual impressions. Some of its characteristics are love, hatred, envy, malice, capacity for acquiring knowledge, &c. Now, if this is the soul, whether of the good or bad man, when death overtakes him it perishes. Ecclesiastes, ix., 6.

Next in order you cite II. Corinthians, v., 6, to uphold the doctrine. If you will turn to the chapter and take notice of the context, Paul will explain what he means by being present with the Lord. "For," says he, "we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive in body (and we get no bodies till resurrection, neither natural nor spiritual, as we have seen in the case of Christ) according to that he hath done, whether good or bad." The Apostle in this place takes no account of the interval which might elapse in the event of death. I think the same remarks will apply to Phillippians, ii., 23. Should we, therefore, endeavor to fill up the gap with our own imaginations in order to sustain one of the "old wives' fables?" Such ideas are purely the result of false teaching or working of the "mystery of iniquity," as Paul calls it, which had already begun to work in the days of the apostles. The origin of this mysticism is traced to men who were utterly ignorant of God, and therefore contrary to Him. Speaking through the Prophet Isaiah, He says:—"My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord, for as the heavens are higher than the earth so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts." You will perceive, Mr. Editor, how likely, or unlikely, we are to attain to the divine mode of thinking and acting, unaided by the Divine power or wisdom.

Next you have produced I. Peter, iii., 18, 20. I shall not attempt to go into an explanation here, as it would take up too much space; but, in the light of what has already been proved and disproved, it is impossible to take your view of it. We should, Paul says, "interpret spiritual things by spiritual things," and if we observe this rule in this case we can only come to a conclusion which is in harmony with the general teaching of the Scriptures upon this subject. "To the law (of Moses) and the testimony (of the Prophets)—if they speak not according to these it is because there is no light in them"—are the words quoted by Paul from the Prophet Isaiah for the purpose of giving us a rule by which we might know whether men spake according to the truth or not.

You have instanced the appearance of Moses and Elijah at the Transfiguration, and appear to be at a loss how to account for their presence except upon the hypothesis of the soul's immortality. I would ask, is the power of God straitened? While it proves nothing for this delusion it proves much for the resurrection of Moses; though in his mortal state, Elijah never having died, of course it was not necessary to raise him from the dead, for it was translated that he should not see death.

Mark xii., 27, is next produced. If you will look at the chapter again you will see that the subject under consideration was resurrection. Jesus was arguing with a class who denied any such thing. He taught resurrection (not the immortality of the soul) by saying that God "was not the God of the dead, but of the living;" for, as He says in another place, "all live unto Him." Not at the present time, however, for Paul says they "all died in the faith, not having received the promises; but, having seen them afar off (to the day of Christ, when He shall come with power and great glory) they were persuaded of them, and embraced them, &c. God, having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect"—Hebrews, xi., 13, 40. It is a divine principle that "God speaks of things that are not as though they were," which principle will apply to the text you have quoted from John, iii., 36. The principle laid down by Paul to Timothy also does away with the idea of at present possessing eternal life, as also does the passage quoted from Romans; and as Paul has it in another place, "Hope that is seen is not hope; for what a man seeth why doth he yet hope for it?"

In your quotation of Ecclesiastes, iii., 21, you have ignored the words of Solomon in the previous verses, in which he declares that men are beasts, "For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts: even one thing befalleth them. As one dieth so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath (or spirit), so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast." Now, Mr. Editor, it is just here where Solomon and the popular theologists differ. He has given us to understand distinctly what is the end of man and beasts, and that one thing befalls both is very evident. The popular theologist teaches that man (or his spirit) goes to Heaven or hell torments. Solomon says, "As the one dies so dies the other." Now, in order to make harmony we must allow that the beasts have souls which are capable of realizing happiness or misery; but this would be sheer nonsense, and a person of the meanest intelligence would scout such a ridiculous theory. Now, as we have the true sense of the passage just quoted we must read the twenty-first, so as to make harmony, thus:—"Who knoweth that the spirit (or breath) of man goeth upward, and that the spirit (or breath) of the beast goeth downward to the earth?" And the moment we alter the meaning of the spirit of one we must alter the other, for "they have all one breath (or spirit)."

In Ezekel xviii., 21, it is written, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Popular theology says that it lives and is tormented. In Psalms xxiii., 18, 19, it is written, "Behold, the eye of Jehovah is upon them that fear Him, upon them that hope in His mercy, to deliver their soul from death," &c. Is it possible to save that from death which, it is assumed, can never die? Common sense will answer this question. Was there any necessity for the angelic guard to prevent Adam and Eve from eating of the tree of life if they had become possessed of immortality previously? In Genesis xviii., 27, Abraham declared he was but dust and ashes. Popular theology says he was immortal. Which is right?

And I might go on citing text after text, but enough have been produced. But one word more and I have done. You say, Mr. Editor, you "have no reason to doubt that it accords with the universal belief of the human race." Allow me to inform you that "whatsoever is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God." You assert that "it harmonizes fully with human consciousness." Remember that "the carnal mind is enmity against God; it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be," so long as man thinks and acts according to the imaginations of his own evil heart.

Surely the "strong delusion" spoken of by Paul has taken deep root in the minds of men, as is evident from the "gross darkness that covers the earth and gross darkness the people." And this state of things will continue, too, until "Jehovah's judgments are abroad in the earth, when the inhabitants thereof will learn righteousness" and truth.

C. V.

A Reply to "Truth" on the Nature of God.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It seems to me that if "Truth," in his article entitled "The Nature of God—Who and What He is," which appeared on Sunday, 16th, had commenced with the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, instead of the second verse of that chapter, and had given an impartial scope to the meaning of "created," his article would not have so abounded in "absurdities" concerning God and His production—creation.

"Truth" would take God as a mere co-ordinate existence with matter, and view Him as the mere animator. He would narrow His creative powers and excellent attributes down to the genius and merit of a mechanic. Could error do worse?

The beginning of the Bible introduces us to the beginning of the world. It goes back to where nothing existed but in spirit, and makes the unqualified announcement that "God created the heaven and the earth," which announcement "Truth," in the honesty and purity of his heart, passes without recognition.

The word "created" occurs three times in this chapter in connection with three natural and important stages of that memorable six days' work. The first—Genesis i., 1—describes a creative effort of God, which resulted in the existence and presence of every needed ingredient and element.

These came in a chaotic pile—a crystallized, tangiblized conception of a being of creative power—unordered by those laws and unaffirmed by those relations which gave the mass the consistency it enjoyed after God enacted law and instituted relations.

Light was not the result of a creative effort, but of the combination of elements (already existing) produced by that first comprehensive effort. The conditions, relations, then fixed will never fail to produce light until God changes His mind and extinguishes the relations of those particles which enter into and compose light.

Pronouncing this good, His next work was on the earth, positing the waters, &c., bringing about those conditions necessary to vegetation; these attained, vegetation was fixed by Him as a legitimate offspring of these conditions.

The construction of the heavenly bodies and a declaration of their uses and influences was the last act preceding the second creation.

Verses twenty and twenty-one tell us of God's constituting the lower or primary order of living beings from material already in existence. Their systems being more complex, their requirements more varied, a new property, not material, not yet existing, was essential to their completeness, and a simple, rudimentary intellect was created, which was another creative act mentioned in verse twenty-one.

Following this was the introduction of man.

We must not fail to notice the suggestion that God, in the case of the first forms of life, effected that combination of His ready material which constituted their bodies and then superadded to the structure this new creation—*i. e.*, sense, instinct, &c.

The same process is seen in the making of man. First his body is formed, in which the crude system of nourishment, assimilation, &c., seen in vegetation enters, then the senses, instincts, &c., of beasts, and when man is thus matured God superadds another and higher piece of creation—the soul—verse 27, chap. i., 7. All these creations, as Mr. Weiss very justly intimates, in nature are in perfect keeping with the mind creating them. They are the legitimate births bearing the impress of the author. Concerning "Truth's" quotations of John i., 1, 2, 3, 10 and 14, his indiscriminate use of "world" for "word" is so palpably erroneous that I only ask him to look again.

"Truth" declares that the Bible nowhere inculcates the doctrine of the existence of three in one. I refer him to Matthew xxvii., 46, and Mark xv., 34. The Son here declares himself forsaken. By whom? By Himself in the office of His Father? Impossible! He cannot forsake Himself, and if He could and did, how grossly absurd for Him to ask why He had done it. Also John xv., 26, and xvi., 7-15. Here are two again, one of which is one of the former two, the other a third party. The Son here speaks of going away in order that the Spirit might come and exercise its peculiar functions. Did He mean that He was to go away to invest Himself with new offices and come to exercise them? Not so. He cannot go away and at the same time stay here.

GEO. H. B.

Church and State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A misfortune is frequently the precursor if not the generator of a benefit, which sinks it into comparative insignificance. The mariner who loses a single sail, the merchant who meets with a small reverse, the lover who is for the moment checked, all are awakened by what appears a misfortune to a more careful and energetic prosecution of their labors, and they thereby insure a prosperous crowning of their efforts. This general principle will be found applicable to all classes, positions and pursuits of life. Let us then watch closely these warnings as they present themselves, that we may be prepared to direct our course to eventual benefit and not to continued injury. The government of the United States and that of each State are supposed not to have any connection with any church, and there is no principle in our constitution which is more generally and earnestly upheld by our citizens than the sentiment, "No connection between State and Church." Indeed, it is a vital part of our political theory, and can in no way be dismembered. At a future day, however, discussion may arise, so let us look now whether some few small seeds have not accidentally fallen which may become plants strong enough to assist in sheltering other noxious ones. In our federal and State Legislatures we have chaplains, and it is conceded that up to this day the greatest moderation and charity have been observed in selecting them. This is, no doubt, attributable to the general sentiment of toleration and to the diversity of the religious proclivities of our legislators. But suppose that some religious question should be before the community, and a house pretty nearly equally divided between two sects opposed to each other upon this question, the election for chaplain might be warm work. Let us have no chaplains. We take an oath on a Bible or a Testament; if the latter, the Old Book is excluded; the Koran is at any rate excluded. Here is decidedly a religious discrimination. Marriage, known to the laws of this country as a civil contract only, is solemnized by clergymen. Of course those of all denominations are on the same footing in this matter, and no one feels the least repugnance to their acting; but still they do it under a power delegated to a clergyman and withheld from a carpenter. Let none of our readers be startled; for we are looking ahead. If they will be shocked let them so shape the shock that it may conduce to a benefit.

PRUNER.

The Swedenborgians Not Spiritualists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD a few Sundays ago some questions were asked concerning Swedenborgians and Spiritualists, which many of your readers would like to have answered, some for the sake of knowing the truth, and others for the purpose of correcting the very common mistake under which your correspondent seems to lie—namely, that the Swedenborgians and Spiritualists are identical, or nearly so, in belief.

Swedenborg was not a Spiritualist as that word is now understood. He does, indeed, claim that his spiritual senses were opened and that he conversed freely with spirits and angels for many years. But that of itself does not constitute a Spiritualist. Nor does the belief in the possibility of open spiritual vision. If it did all Christians would be Spiritualists, for they believe that the prophets and apostles, as John in Patmos, had their spiritual senses opened, and what they saw and heard is recorded in the sacred Scriptures.

Swedenborg's case was unlike any of the modern mediums. He was not in a state of trance, but retained the full consciousness of all his natural faculties while his spiritual senses were open to the scenes of the spiritual world.

The opening of his spiritual senses was not sought by him, but was, as he claims, a gift for a special purpose, and that was that he might from experience make known to men the substantial existence of the spiritual world and of man as a spiritual being. He repeatedly declares that conscious intercourse with spirits is very dangerous except to those who are specially prepared for it, and contrary to divine order, and he shows how and why it is dangerous. He described the phenomena of modern Spiritualism with as much accuracy as any one who has been familiar with all its phases could do. He showed its dangers, and how unreliable any communication from spirits must be when uncorrected by revelation.

Swedenborg was distinguished from modern Spiritualists also by his devout belief in the divinity of the Bible. He regarded it as a divine Book, as written in a divine manner and as superior to all books of merely human composition, as the Lord's works are superior to man's works. He constantly refers to the Bible as the Word of God, as the repository of infinite wisdom and the only reliable source of knowledge concerning spiritual and divine things. The greater part of his theological works was written in exposition of the "Word," as he generally calls the Bible. He declares that he received his communication from the spiritual world while he was reading the Word, which is the divinely appointed and only reliable means of conjunction with the Lord. No candid mind can read Swedenborg's works without being impressed with his wisdom and docility and his profound reverence for the Lord and his Word.

The Swedenborgians desire no other evidence than that which they find in Swedenborg's writings to convince them of the dangers of Spiritualism. The only points of agreement between them and the Spiritualists, so far as I know, is the belief of the real and substantial existence of the spiritual world and of man as a spiritual being, when separated from the material body. For the benefit of your correspondent and others who may desire to know I will mention a few fundamental points on which they totally differ.

The Swedenborgians believe in the supreme and absolute divinity of Jesus Christ. They call Him Lord and they regard Him as the only proper object of worship, believing that the whole Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit is combined in His person. The Father is in Him as a man's soul is in his body; the Holy Spirit is from Him as the life of man's soul flows through his body into act.

The Spiritualists are mostly Unitarian or deistical in their ideas of God, and their writers and mediums often speak of the Lord in a manner which makes a New Churchman shudder.

The Swedenborgians believe that the Bible is the Word of God and contains a revelation of divine and spiritual truth from Him. They believe that it is written in a peculiar style, according to the relation between spiritual and natural things, and, therefore, that it can never be superceded. I venture to say that there are no people who place so high a value upon the sacred Scriptures or accord to them so high a degree of inspiration.

On the other hand, the Spiritualists very generally reject the Bible as the Word of God, and regard the communications of their mediums as later and more correct information from the spiritual world.

The Spiritualists regard evil as undeveloped good and believe in the endless progression of all men after death.

The Swedenborgians regard evil as the opposite of good. They believe that a man's character is essentially determined in this life, and that only those in whom the principles of goodness have begun to germinate in this world will continue to advance in knowledge, goodness and happiness in the other life. The false principles and evil passions of the wicked may become less active and violent, but there is no possibility of their passing the gulf in their own characters which separate them from the good. These are some of the radical points of difference between the two systems of belief. I make no attempt to say which is right; I have only aimed to answer your correspondent, and to correct the misapprehensions of many minds concerning the identy of belief between Swedenborgians and Spiritualists.

The Swedenborgians, or New Church men, as they call themselves, are not unbelievers or disbelievers. They accept the great cardinal facts of Christianity in the fullest manner. They differ from other Christians, not in believing less, but more; not in discarding any vital doctrine, but in getting a rational and Scriptural view of it. They fully sympathize with your correspondent in the desirableness and great value of obtaining a doctrine of spiritual truth which will satisfy the head and the heart. It was the desire to find such a system of spiritual truth which first led them to examine Swedenborgianism, and they have the great happiness of knowing that they have found what they sought.

A SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Restoration of the Temporal Power of the Pope Predicted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is strange that the HERALD, with all its sagacity, should make such statements as "At last Rome has become the capital of Italy, free and united," when it knows it is neither the one nor the other, and that it is only a question of a very short time when the smouldering volcano will burst into a revolutionary conflagration such as Italy has never yet seen. The Roman correspondent of the HERALD, though prejudiced in favor of the Italian filibusters, tells pretty plainly that there is no unity in Rome, and as for freedom and the carrying out of Papal guarantees, of which we have heard so much, the following paragraph from the HERALD'S Roman letter speaks volumes. It tells that the Roman people dare not display a Papal flag or illuminate on the day of jubilee, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Pope who has reigned so long for 1,800 years. The paragraph reads:—

> Only one little yellow flag was hung out of a window to-day with the inscription, "Long live Pius IX." It was soon removed by the authorities, in view of the hostile feelings of the majority of the citizens and the repression which the government could use. The clericals have determined not to demonstrate publicly or to illuminate their houses.

This is freedom with a vengeance. To please the revolutionary rabble that poured into Rome with the invaders, and whom your correspondent is pleased to term "the majority of the citizens," the actual people of Rome are forbid celebrating an event nearest and dearest their hearts, which they have looked forward to for many years. This in the Pope's own dominions, where he is the only legitimate sovereign.

The HERALD is not so ignorant of history as not to know that forty-seven Popes have been despoiled of their dominions and temporal power and have regained them. There is more than human hand in this work, and the folly of asserting that the Pope's temporal power is at an end is about as great as saying that God Almighty has ceased to be.

FERRARI.

Religious Freedom in Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Many thanks for your well-deserved rebuke to Priest Bjerring, administered to him through the editorial columns in a late issue of the HERALD. For the last eighteen years I have been a constant and a careful reader of the HERALD, and I often asked myself the question, "What would become of the truth of every important subject if it was not for the HERALD?" Any ignorant foreigner may come to this country, assail the most cherished institutions of this land, and palm himself off on the American public as a man of consequence, and represent his despotical home government as being the best under the sun, if it were not for the HERALD, which at once discards the man and brands his statements with falsehood. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise where and how does the HERALD obtain all the information concerning men and facts belonging to foreign lands. In all liberal movements, good cause and man's freedom the HERALD always takes the lead, and yet its editor is charged with being in the service of the Pope. Is there a newspaper in this country, religious or secular, that has passed more severe and sensible rebukes on some of the doings of the Vatican in Rome, or more heartily endorsed the unity of Italy and the emancipation of Europe from priestly intolerance than the HERALD? Is there a warmer friend to the cause of human freedom everywhere than the HERALD? I myself, although engaged in a work antagonistic to the Church of Rome, have received kindness and most generous and to me most valuable favors, times and over, through the columns of the HERALD. This fact convinces me that the HERALD is in the service of right against wrong, and its fearful and most effective batteries are directed against every oppression, be it in the Church of the West or of the East; in the Protestant faith, Jewish synagogues or Mahommedan mosques or the temple of Confucius.

And now comes Priest Bjerring in his attack on America's noblest institution, the "Evangelical Alliance," a strictly Protestant association, and the Popish HERALD comes to its rescue and vindication, and I trust Protestants will not be unmindful of this fact.

The statement of Priest Bjerring that there is in Russia freedom of conscience is simply preposterous. Are not the followers of the Greek Church who become Protestants, or even Roman Catholics, treated by the Russian government as criminals, thrown into prison or banished to Siberia? At the convocation of the late Ecclesiastical Council in Rome did not the Russian government forbid the Latin prelates to attend the same?

Priest Bjerring calls himself an American citizen. Precious specimen of an American citizen he must be! A few Sundays ago, when he celebrated the birth of another Russian prince, he in his prayer invoked God's blessing on the crowned tyrants of Russia, but avoided to ask the same blessing on the country of which he is a citizen, and upon the Chief Magistrate of this great free people, till he was ordered so to do by the Russian Ambassador.

Priest Bjerring came to this country and established in New York a Russo-Greek chapel, without asking permission from the authorities so to do. In Russia, again, no Roman Catholic, Protestant or Jew would dare to build a church without special permit from the government. Again, Priest Bjerring says that the Russian government sustains Roman Catholic and Protestant schools at its own expense. This is false, and I challenge Priest Bjerring to name to me one solitary school—Protestant or Roman Catholic—sustained at the expense of the Russian government, except one theological German seminary, supported out of the private purse of the late Empress of Russia, who was the sister to the present Protestant Emperor of Germany. Again, Priest Bjerring says that all the clergy in Russia—Greek, Roman and Protestant—are paid by the government. This I do most emphatically deny. The Roman Catholic priests in Russia, like in every other country, are paid out of the treasury belonging to their own Church. The few German Protestant ministers are paid by their own congregations, and receive aid from Prussia. The Greek priests in no country have a fixed salary, but they receive pay from their people. They have a regular tariff for all their services. For baptismal, so much; for funeral, so much; for marriage, visitation of the sick, &c., so much. Besides, every man who has landed property must give the priest yearly so many bushels of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c. As regards the much-abused fellow mortals of ours, the Jews, why, they have no show at all in Russia. They are treated by the liberal government of the pious and orthodox Czar like so many homeless dogs.

Concerning Poland—poor, enslaved and unhappy, but patriotic and freedom-loving Poland—Priest Bjerring has made statements that are untrue from beginning to end. He says that in Poland the Roman Catholic priests are masters of the situation. No, sir; in Russian Poland they are slaves. The higher, more educated portion of the people of Russian Poland are Roman Catholics, and it is they that fought the battles for Poland's liberty. The peasantry belong to the Greek Church, and hence the reason why they sided with the government of the Czar in every Polish revolution and were guilty of the most barbarous cruelties inflicted on "Popish dogs"—men, women and children.

Look at the Danubian Principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia. As long as they were directly governed by the Turkish government there was religious freedom. But as soon as they set up a government for themselves and the Greek Church became "the Church," other religions had no show whatever. There are no Protestants in those principalities and a Protestant mission could not be sustained. The few Roman Catholics are living in constant dread, and the poor Jews, God help them! Whenever the Moldavians wish to have some exciting pastime and amusement they go to butchering the Jews and burning their homes—all in the name of orthodox piety and the liberty of conscience as represented in the Greek Church. The foul murder of the Jews in Odessa, a Russian city, but a few weeks ago, speaks in eloquent language how a man's conscience is respected in Russia.

Again, Priest Bjerring denies the statement that consecrated bread was forced down the throat of a Protestant girl. He says they use bread in wine, cut in small pieces. Now I happened to be born in a country where there are 4,000,000 of our people belonging to the Greek Church. I have frequently attended their services and claim to know as much of the Greek religious ceremonies and rules as the New York Greek priest does.

Every Greek church is divided into three apartments, viz., the altar, the male and the female. The entrance to the altar is through three doors—right, left and centre. The middle door, which is called *soyata preflata*, is covered with a curtain, which is, but on few occasions, drawn aside. Inside is the *soyata trapeza*, the holy table, adorned with a silk cover, the Bible, the communion service, pictures and robes of the priests, consisting of *stihaz, poyar, petrahil, narukvize, odeshda*, and, if the priest be of the monastic order, a *kamilavka*. The priest dresses himself inside of the al ter and does not show himself to the people but tree times (I speak now of the service which is the main one and which they call *liturgia*), viz., when he carries the Bible to the people; when he brings out the sacrament (cap in right hand and plate on his head), and when he distributes the "poskurize," or "consecrated bread," which is done after every noonday service. The people come to him, kiss his hand and receive a piece of consecrated bread. In regard to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, they do receive consecrated bread independent of wine. The priest places himself in front of the middle door leading out of the altar. On his left is some authorized person with napkin. The people approach the priest with crossed hands and open mouths. He takes a spoonful of wine and three crumbs of bread that are placed into the wine and places them into the mouth of the communicant. The man with the napkin wipes the mouth and the communicant passes to the right of the priest to another man stationed there with a plate filled with consecrated bread, who puts into the mouth of the communicant one piece. Now, Mr. Greek Priest, next time don't try to palm off your yarns on an American public, for there are a great many men in this country who know all about the Greek Church. Here in New York there are many pious men who have been missionaries in foreign lands, and every one of them will tell you that there is more religious liberty, more protection to the missionaries in Turkey than in Russia. In fact, the Turkish government, in a religious point of view, is by far more preferable than that of Russia.

The followers of the Greek Church are the most bigoted, intolerant and fanatical people on the earth. They are barbarians under the guise of Christians. Had I time, and the HERALD willingness to publish, I could tell you, Priest Bjerring, how the barbarous Croatians, all of whom belong to your Church, under the leadership of their Ban, Joseph Jelashich, treated both Protestants and Roman Catholics during the Hungarian revolution in 1848. Every city, town and village in the States of Batchka, Barat and Baranya were burned to the ground. Crowds of women and children were driven into the Danube and Theis and drowned. Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy served as targets for military practice. Orphan asylums were burned and the children put to death. The very name of a Croatian became a terror to humanity. And yet all those atrocities were done in the name of the holy orthodox Greek Church. I have seen Greek Croatian priests set fire to Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, and lead the soldiers in search of their ministers.

Again, the invasion of Hungary by 300,000 Russian hirelings in 1849 gave us an excellent chance to become satisfied that Russia, her government and people, are cruel, barbarous and void of every feeling of humanity and refined civilization. The Russian soldiers, their priests and officers, have been guilty of most revolting outrages in Hungary—outrages that can be only rocked in a most barbarous mind and practiced by a most wicked heart.

And lastly, Priest Bjerring, your comparing the mission of the Evangelical Alliance to that of Ku Klux and the Mormons is an insult to every Protestant clergyman. By such an assertion you have proven yourself to be an ungrateful recipient of the hospitality of this country. Every door of an American family ought to be closed against you.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1871. OSCAR HUGO.

The Gospel Scheme of Salvation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been much interested in the perusal of the leading articles in Sunday's HERALD of the 16th instant, especially the one headed "Is Man Immortal?" in which you have done me the honor to make frequent reference to a few remarks of mine in a letter to the HERALD, published on the 2d instant, and in reply to which permit me to say, in the first place, that for many years I thought on the subject as you think. I accepted the popular mode of Scripture interpretation, taking for granted that professional Bible students and public teachers ought to know best. But at length I was induced to make a personal investigation of the entire source of religious belief, and soon found, to my astonishment, that the "one-half had never been told me," and that very much of what had been told me was "not according to sound doctrine." The more I investigated the more I was convinced of the doctrinal errors of popular theology; and this fact induced me to investigate carefully and, as I hope, thoroughly, every portion of the sacred writings in a systematic way. And I may here remark that no desultory mode of searching the Scriptures, if continued for life, will enable any one to arrive at a clear knowledge of the gospel scheme of salvation. Nothing but the most systematic study of the sacred oracles will disclose the plan of redemption. Such a mode of research will soon reveal the fact that religion is a holy science, and that it must be studied as a science to be fully comprehended. A long course of private investigation has demonstrated that the doctrine of man's natural immortality is not once asserted and that it is a thousand times denied. All the assertions of all the clergy in Christendom will never convince me to the contrary. It would be as impossible for me to believe in the "soul's immortality," after my own investigations on the subject, as it would be for you to believe me if I told you that two and two are six. If you desired to be of my opinion on the point you could not. Just so with me on the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. While I was ignorant of the Scriptures I believed it; now I know better I cannot.

I am, sir, totally unacquainted with the "Free Religion Association" mentioned in your interesting article, and I have made no attempt to "apologize" for any religious creed but my own. A blind, unintelligent belief is no belief, and is "sure to err." Popular belief is taken for granted, and no one really knows whether any of it is true or false, and many of them don't care so they are spared the trouble of searching the Scriptures for themselves. Many of what I may term the "working class" of the human race in all countries are daily so much exhausted in body and mind, in laboring for "the bread that perisheth," that they have neither time, inclination nor mental power to investigate for themselves. The mental, moral and religious nature of the class, so far as they are individually responsible for the cultivation of either, is by the wealthy class and the priesthood entirely ignored. Whatever religious knowledge they may have must be supplied, for a pecuniary consideration, by the licensed clergy, who give them whatever they choose, and make it a sin to question the genuineness of the article supplied. This system goes on through life, and the great mass never really know any more about the gospel plan of redemption than Hottentots.

I am pleased to see you confess "we admit there is no such declaration in words (as the soul's immortality) in any part of the Bible." My heart always leaps at the annunciation of any great and important biblical fact. "But," you add, "when facts are stated which presuppose the immortality of the soul we cannot see what additional force a verbal declaration would give them." On this point permit me, sir, to ask a question:—If God, through the medium of prophets and apostles, has failed to declare, "in so many words," in any portion of the holy Scriptures, that man has within him an immortal soul which survives the dissolution of the body, and can exist independent of it, upon what foundation, upon what authority are "facts stated which presuppose the declaration of such a doctrine?"

The Bible contains the only revelation of God to man; and if God has not revealed "in so many words" in any part of it such a doctrine, where is the testimony that such a declaration as the soul's immortality has ever been made? If God has no where revealed it in so many words, who else had the right or authority to announce it? That God should be silent and leave the human race in doubt on such an important subject is incomprehensible. That such a doctrine should be left for support and confirmation to "facts stated which presuppose the truth of a declaration which God has never made to man," is most extraordinary. Who can believe it?

The whole of the Scriptures are of Jewish origin. Every word of the sacred MSS. was penned by Jews. To what other nation has God ever revealed a plan for their redemption? From what other nation of the Adamic race have we received a single doctrine claiming God for its author? And if the only revelation we have contains no declaration of the soul's immortality, where could it have come from but, as I have before asserted, from heathen sources? It emanated from that "vain philosophy" of Greece and Rome against which Paul found it necessary to warn the churches of his day. It originated in heathen reasoning unaided by the light of divine revelation. Those who know the doctrine is false also see that its propagation has been one of the greatest curses of the Christian dispensation. And this fact will become visible to all when the "veil is taken away from the face of all nations" and the truth appears in native beauty before the astonished gaze of a deluded world.

You say "If it (the doctrine of the soul's immortality) can be successfully denied, very much of what mankind now believes and has for ages believed must be cast aside as worse than useless—as positively mischievous;" and, I may add, some of it positively blasphemous. The statement is as true as the gospel; and "pity 'tis, 'tis true."

King David in one of his psalms declares that when a man dies "in that very day his thoughts perish." When a man is dead and his thoughts perished we think it would puzzle an exceedingly clever anatomist to say what there is of him left alive. The spiritual mystification of religion for trade purposes has almost banished apostolic teaching and practice from the face of the earth. Were the doctrine of the soul's immortality true we should have had "line upon line" on the subject, running like a "silken cord" through the whole of the Scriptures; whereas all men, even those who advocate it, are compelled to confess that "it is not to be found in so many words from Genesis to Revelations." Its advocates must feel this to be a very inconvenient as well as a very stubborn fact. But they leave the Bible and take refuge in Plato. It is, therefore, self-evident that it is one of the "traditions and dogmas of men," to be avoided like a pestilence. If God has not revealed such a doctrine where else is its source? Till this question is satisfactorily answered its apologists are merely "begging the question" by asking us to believe it.

The faith of a true Christian is based upon what is true, not upon what may appear to some expedient to teach, whether or not it is believed by those who teach it. A great deal too much of such worldly motive and policy for a thousand years has prevailed in the Church, and it is time a purer system was inaugurated if we are ever to arrive at a correct knowledge of Gospel truth.

I am fully persuaded that you, sir, are sincerely desirous that Truth only should prevail, and that none more than yourself would rejoice to publish it to the world. I comprehend "the situation." I, myself, was not convinced in a day or a year, and confess myself to-day only a babe in biblical lore compared with what may be known by a persistent study of the sacred record. One thing is certain, it must be studied systematically, the same as any of the sciences. Read in any other way it is impossible ever to discover the plan or scheme of redemption from the consequences of the "fall." From beginning to end the Bible is a holy science; and this fact accounts for the fact that "few there be that find it." Those who would discover it must search as men search the bowels of the earth for hidden treasures. But "who will believe our report?" Who would not rather enjoy a life of mental laze "eat, drink and be merry," and give a priest the "tenth" of all they possess to think for them, than "search out their own salvation with fear and trembling?" Such is corrupt, depraved, besotted human nature; it is as bad now as it was at the "flood." And "as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be at the second coming of the Son of Man."

One thing I deem of importance I forgot to mention—namely, the fact that just in proportion as the heathen dogma of the immortality of the soul became popular in the Church the scriptural doctrine of a resurrection, so frequently announced in the writings of the New Covenant, was ignored. Can any bishop, priest or layman explain this clerical inconsistency? If so, let him do it at once, or "for ever after hold his peace."

I am informed that very few intelligent persons now believe the doctrine of the resurrection. This astounding assertion was forwarded to me in a letter a few days ago.

In the apostolic age the doctrine of a resurrection was considered the only sure guarantee of a future life. What a gulf between the Gospel of the first and that of the nineteenth century!

E. T.

The Influence of the Dollinger Protest.

The *Eastern Budget* says that demonstrations of sympathy and approval, elicited in all parts of the Catholic world by Dr. Döllinger's protest against the doctrine of infallibility, have so alarmed the Holy See that it has made overtures to him with a view to counteracting the opposition which is everywhere manifesting itself against the Papal pretensions:—

"An Austrian bishop, Monsignor Fessler, secretary of the Council, was first entrusted with this difficult task. He represented to Dr. Döllinger that the Council is not yet closed, and that it would therefore be possible to agree in promulgating a new definition of Papal infallibility. This definition might be made, either by the Pope or by the Council, a matter of theological doctrine instead of a dogma, and would thus lose its dogmatic importance. Bishop Fessler added that such a settlement of the question would be accepted by the great majority of the German and Hungarian opposition in the Council, and also by Cardinal Rauscher. The Bishop therefore proposed that Dr. Dollinger should, so long at least as the matter remains undecided, refrain from raising up a public opposition against the Church, the Council and the Pope, and preserve the Church from a fatal schism. Dr. Dollinger positively refused to accept this proposal. A week after he received a visit from another Papal emissary, Canon Lammer, of Breslau. The canon, who had just returned from the jubilee festival, said that the Pope still spoke of Dr. Döllinger with the greatest sympathy; that he prayed for his return to the path of truth, and by no means despaired of his renouncing his errors. To this Dr. Döllinger replied that he was grateful for the Pope's good will, which, however, could extend to his body only, as his soul had been excommunicated. Upon this Dr. Lammer observed that the Holy Father still hopes to find a means of arriving at an arrangement, and that perhaps the best mode of achieving this object would be for Dr. Dollinger to put himself in communication with the Papal Nuncio. This suggestion, however, was as fruitless as the previous one. Dr. Dollinger said he had no communication to make to the Nuncio, and that if the latter wished to see him he would hear what he had to say, as in the case of any other visitor."

Presbyterian Churches Open During August.

The following list is prepared for those not acquainted with our church arrangements for midsummer, in this city, by Dr. Newell, of the Allen street church:—

Central church, West Fifty-sixth street. Rev. J. D. Wilson pastor. Service each morning by Rev. Mr. Mingins.

Forty-second street church, near Broadway. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor elect, Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr.

West church, Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue. Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., pastor. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Brick church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., pastor. Preaching by Rev. Erskine N. White.

Fourth church, West Thirty-fourth street. Rev. John Thomson, D. D., pastor.

Rutgers church, Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Rev. N. W. Conkling pastor. Preaching by Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D.

Scotch church, West Fourteenth street. Rev. M. C. Sutphen pastor. Preaching by Professor H. C. Cameron, of Princeton, N. J.

University Place church, Tenth street. Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., pastor. Preaching by Dr. Ray Palmer.

Spring Street church. Rev. William Aikman, D. D., pastor.

New York church, corner of Thompson and Houston streets. Rev. W. W. Page pastor.

Church of Sea and Land, Market street. Rev. Edward Hopper, D. D., pastor.

Seamen's church, Port Society, Catharine street. Rev. E. D. Murphy pastor.

Religious Notes—Personal and General.

A large number of communications on religious topics are unavoidably deferred this week. When will correspondents learn to write only upon one side of the sheet?

The Congregational Conference of Maine unanimously voted to withdraw from the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Dr. Ellinwood will enter upon his labors as one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions on the 1st of August.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, figuring upon statistics, comes to the following tremendous generalization:—Twenty-six hundred millions of dollars a year for Mars, against perhaps twenty-six millions for Messiah."

The Maine Memorial contributions, so far as heard from, in about two-thirds of the local conferences, amount to a little less than $166,000. This would bring the whole State up to $200,000, at least.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland now scarcely exceed four millions, while the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians reckon a million and a quarter of adherents. Other denominations are quite insignificant. Thus there are but 41,000 Methodists of all sorts and only about 4,500 Independents, with a like number of Baptists, in all Ireland.

A remarkable revival is in progress in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, in connection with the Established Church. A correspondent of the *Record* says:—"It is the most marvellous work of God I ever heard of. I imagine that it has reached 1,000 persons and been a converting work to 800 at least. The other 200 will not rest where they are."

The wardens of Christ church, Chicago, reply to Bishop Whitehouse's notice that he will administer confirmation at that church August 13, that he cannot lawfully do so, not having given due notice to the rector, Mr. Cheney, and that for other reasons the day will not be convenient. They deny the Bishop's assumption that the church is without a rector.

Bishop Bissell, of Vermont (Episcopal), insists that vestries ought always to consult with him before proceeding to fill their pulpit. He also condemns "the practice of getting candidates for a vacant parish to preach in succession, in hope of securing a call, a plan which many of the most high-toned and conscientious clergy utterly refuse to have anything to do with. A man who can make the best show on one or two sermons is not always the one who will wear best in the steady work of the ministry."

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* (democratic) proposes as a candidate for the democratic nomination for President General John M. Palmer, republican, present Governor of Illinois. It is not likely the democrats will go out of their ranks to find a candidate.

In some parts of Kentucky there is not much interest taken in politics. At a recent Covington meeting less than one hundred persons were present; and at the Newport meeting four were present at the opening, and after some tugging at the bellrope fourteen gathered in the Court House. The candidates declined to speak.

General O. O. Howard wants to feed the poor freed niggers in the District of Columbia. Why not? He is hardened to fat contracts.

Referring to a late public meeting in Chicago, the *Times* of that city says:—

The spirit of the meeting of Irishmen that was held in this city on last evening was essentially Irish. One speaker felt very bad about the Orange affray, but if any one had displayed the hateful pomological color in his presence he would have pitched into him. Another orator—and a dignified legislator withal—was radically pacific; but if any one had planted the Orange flag in his face he "would have knocked him down stairs." And these two speakers seemed to express about the average sentiment of the assemblage.

The report that a celebrated manufacturer of cosmetics and hairdresser was engaged in the late riot in the capacity of a Fenian general is said to be untrue. He was only a "head scenter."

The knotty will question in Connecticut, before reported, has been settled, according to a lady correspondent, as follows:—The estate is to be divided into nine parts. The boy has four-ninths, the mother three-ninths and the girl two-ninths. In making this decision our correspondent adds:—"The Judge recommends that in future women whose husbands make such wills should be careful not to produce such unexpected complications."

XXX Porter—The commander of the Twenty-second regiment.

Colonel Josiah Given, of Ohio, is mentioned in connection with the Commissionership of Internal Revenue in case of a vacancy. This is too important an office to be given away.

The New Paltz (N. Y.) *Times* gives the following:—"No one, unless a grogshop and barroom ruffian, or a man of no religion and no principles of any kind, would for a moment malign Governor Hoffman for his timely proclamation in relation to the Orange parade on the 12th of July."

Illinois is troubled with a plethora of Presidential candidates. Senator Trumbull entertains the modest opinion that his name is needed to secure republican success in 1872, and General Logan is more than willing to take Grant's place at the head of the radical ticket. Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, has been favorably mentioned for the democratic nomination, and Congressman Marshall's admirers have recently placed him on the Presidential track. Modesty is a very good thing in its place, but it is a virtue wholly unknown to Illinois politicians.

THE IRISH BRIGADE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Much has been said of the meeting of the Association of the Irish Brigade, commanded by the late General Meagher, and the resolutions that were passed. The presiding officer was never known to the writer in connection with the brigade after it became a fighting brigade, and the Quartermaster who offered the resolutions was, during the hard fighting, well provided for as Post Quartermaster at the depot at Elmira. The only officers that the writer notices who spoke to the resolutions who were conspicuous for soldierly qualities and gallant service on the field were Colonel McGee and Captain Gosson, both in opposition to any action on the part of the Association. As Captain Gosson said, "The Irish Brigade has not been attacked; when it is then we can defend it." The Irish Brigade should not be drawn into the unfortunate occurrences of the 12th of July, and those least known in that brigade seem foremost to do so.

AN ALBANY OFFICER OF THE BRIGADE.

RECOVERING.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—The young man in Hamilton who shot himself in showing how Mr. Vallandigham shot himself, in the attempt to explain how Myers shot himself, is recovering.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Taking a Trunk—Attempted Burglary—Robbing the Landlord—Clearing Out a Wardrobe—Borrowing a Dog—A Brandy Case—An Old Acquaintance—Running the Railways—Back Before His Time—On the Road Again.

Before Judge Hogan.

The confidence in human nature with which some people are blessed is astonishing. Mrs. Hall is one of those ladies who trust too implicitly in the good intentions of persons who may approach her. On the 4th of July this lady arrived in New York by one of the Fall River steamers and handed the check for her baggage to a man named Morris Hemingway, giving him instructions to deliver it at the Brooklyn House, Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn. Morris got the trunk and kept it; but what he has since done with the $265 worth of wardrobe it contained he has refused to say. As he failed to turn up at the hotel with the property Mr. Dunford Hall caused his arrest, and he is now held to answer for the liberty he has taken with other people's goods. Another young man who dips into ways out of the beaten track of honest citizens is Mr. John McCarthy, of 26 Mulberry street. He made a visit to the store of Falk Brothers, at 114 Church street, for the purpose of helping himself to some of THE LARGE QUANTITY of clothing piled up in that establishment. John did not go in as most other people do, at the front door boldly. On the contrary, he sneaked in and hid himself in the loft, waiting an opportunity to escape with some booty. He was discovered, however, while he was meditating a magnificent plan for getting away, by Mr. Andrew Wilson, a clerk in the establishment. Wilson shouted at the thief, but he got no reply, and John immediately took to his heels. He was captured in the street by a policeman and charged yesterday with attempting to steal goods valued at $350. He was committed to answer.

South street is at some seasons of the year a pleasant locality to live in. The stream of busy life that rushes continually along its bosom is very refreshing. One gets there THE BREEZES FROM THE RIVER, and a lovely view of the shipping in the vicinity. South street, besides being a pleasant place of abode, is also frequented by a most advanced class of society. They are a people generally who allow no opportunity to pass by unimproved. A very large proportion of the population that floats about South street is of the promiscuous and mixed up order. They are not extensively an industrious people, except at looking on, but as observers and in many cases listeners their equals are not to be found upon the globe. The attractions the river possesses for these gentry are stupendous. For hours at a time they will look knowingly upon its placid bosom, and where an ordinary person could see but water there are a thousand or more objects of interest dancing in an interesting panorama before the entranced gaze of the "casual" of South street. Another wonderful feature of this animal is his EXTRAORDINARY SECOND SIGHT or power of double vision; for while he is most deeply interested in the ripples upon the surface of the water if one was to drop a five dollar bill anywhere in his neighborhood he would be instantly cognizant of the fact. Not that he would take any notice of it or endeavor to gain possession of it. Oh, no, not he. He would wait quietly until the owner had gone out of the way. And then watch him. SEE IF HE IS INTERESTED in speculating upon the kind of fish swimming along the bed of the river at that moment right opposite to him. Not much. He's after fish of another kind, and if one does not happen to miss the money pretty soon after he drops it the speculator will be comfortably frying his haul in a neighboring hostelry, where he has the run of the fire, and ONE MAY GO WHISTLE for the haddock. A forcible illustration of this clairvoyant power was witnessed before Judge Hogan yesterday. Mr. Thomas Keane keeps a liquor store at 173 in this famous street. Thomas was sitting in front of his bar with a friend, chatting comfortably; he had in his hand a roll of bills amounting to $56, with which he was toying, when some customers came in and asked for a drink. In his anxiety to look after the business Thomas dropped the money. The friend, John Russell, PUT HIS FOOT UPON IT until he thought Keane could not see him, and then he picked it up. But Keane did see him—(South street all over, that)—and got him arrested, which John characterized as going back on the gang; so that John is now doing the "casual" in Egyptian Hall, while waiting a further examination in his case.

From West Twenty-second street comes the next story of default. The house is No. 250, and Mrs. Fanny Oakes is the presiding goddess. Things have not been going on smoothly at 250 for some time; on the contrary they have been taking their leave, and in A MOST UNACCOUNTABLE MANNER. It was not French leave, however, for the goods were helped away by Elizabeth Palmer, who sprung from Princeton, N. J. Elizabeth, like many other young ladies from the rural districts, possesses an eye for finery, and to gratify this peculiar vision she adopted nefarious means; or, perhaps, it was that her own means were not sufficient to procure her WHAT SHE WANTED, so she helped herself to the wardrobe that her mistress' means enabled her to compass. In a long list Mrs. Oakes enumerates the different articles taken by Elizabeth, the whole amounting in value to the sum of $37. THE GENTLE JERSEYITE admitted the taking off of all the things, except a pair of coral studs, which she emphatically denies having appropriated. It is expected that Elizabeth will shortly "do the State some service," as she is now in the "jug" waiting for a draught of punishment.

Out of the very large number of sportive youths who indulge in a taste for canines David Ryan is the most enterprising. David's taste is of the aristocratic order. He doats on dogs, but he does not like every pup that comes in his way. His partiality is entirely confined to the pet breeds, and, above all, the diminutive black and tans. A pretty little RAT-SHAPED TERRIER is such a thing of beauty in the cultivated eye of David that he can scarcely see one and not wish to possess it. It is very probable this amiable penchant for the little dumb creatures comes in the way of contrast, as men are said to incline to their opposites very forcibly. David himself is a fellow of herculean mould, and he doubtless loves the dogs for their size and proverbial delicacy of constitution. Mr. Ryan saw one of those pups in the street one day last week and he took it in his arms. Once there he could not bear to part with it, so he carried it off. Unfortunately for David the doggy was a pet, and the property of Mr. Henry Cureless, of 86 James street, who was looking for it everywhere, and at last found the treasure, which he valued at $25, in the possession of Henry Madden. This gentleman said he purchased the animal from Ryan for $500. David was sought for by a commissioned LIMB OF THE LAW, and being found was locked up for his overflowing affection.

Just dipping into darksome ways, Cornelius O'Donnell was caught at a corner as he turned in his tracks. The stumbling block in his passage through the blind alley was a case of brandy that he carried on his shoulder. He had two companions with him when the detectives first sighted the spectacle. They, however, escaped, and the unlucky Cornelius was left to tell the tale. Mr. Thomas C. Reese, of 11 Beekman street, claimed the cognac as his property, and instituted a complaint against Corney for the stealing of the same. He is now reclining on the soft centre of a plank in the city prison awaiting further development.

A most notorious thief, who had found that the lines of city railroads were almost overdone, turned his attention to the extensive lines that run through the country, and during the short time that he has been at the work he has made it pay wonderfully. The last good stroke of business he did was a dive he made into the pocket of Mrs. Ann McNickle, of 57 Laight street. This lady went to Bristol, N. J., on the 18th of July, to draw some money. She got her check cashed and was returning to the city on the cars with $105 in her dress pocket. She happened to have sitting beside her Mr. George Wilson, alias George Werner. This young man did not evidently like his seat, so HE GOT UP AND WENT OUT on the platform. In the meantime Mrs. McNickle took his seat, and when George came back he was compelled to content himself with the one just vacated by the lady. That seemed to suit him even less than the one he had previously given up, for when the train got to Rahway he left it altogether, so disgusted was he with the seating accommodation. The cars had only just started on again when Mrs. McNickle discovered that she had lost her money. As soon as she got to New York she put the matter into the hands of the authorities and policeman Wood yesterday arrested Wilson. The fact of the seat was that he knew the lady's pocket was on the other side and he adopted the little ruse to get at the coveted prize. Werner was sent to the penitentiary for six months on the 26th of last June for a similar crime. The lady whose POCKET HE THEN PICKED was crossing the ferry at the time of the robbery. She belonged to Philadelphia and was in a hurry to get home. The case was brought before Judge Hogan, who sent it directly into the Special Sessions. Werner was tried and got six months, but on the 8th of the present month he was back again in the city and at his old trade. Wilson was asked how he got back so soon, and he said his friends fixed that. It was managed on a writ of habeas corpus. He was then taken to the Supreme Court for a review of the proceedings in his case and then bailed out. In the meantime he is improving the opportunity.

"Well, Michael," said the Judge to a gentleman who was swinging in an uneven balance outside the bar, "how did you get drunk?"

"Is it me, sir?"

"Yes, you."

"I aint drunk, yer Honor."

"What else, then?"

"I'm only a little tipsy."

"Is that all?"

"That's all, yer Honor; I wint out lasth night to see me girl."

"Did you stay out until this morning?"

"Begorra an' I did; who tould you that?"

"What did you do that for?"

"Well, ye see, we went to a wake—Mary Moriarty's aunt's husband was dead, an' Mary is a frind o' me girruls, an' we wint to the wake, in Succond avenue, an' there was hapes o' snuff there."

"What about the whiskey?"

"Well, there was whuskey there, too; but the ladies mostly took gin."

"You stuck to the snuff?"

"No, yer Honer, I don't like it."

"I thought, perhaps, that was what had overcome you."

"No, sir, I think 't was the dancing; will ye lave me off, yer Honer?"

"No, Michael, you will have to go below until you get sober."

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	80	69	3 P. M.	91½	74
6 A. M.	78	66	6 P. M.	89	74
9 A. M.	83½	70	9 P. M.	84	72
12 M	89	78	12 P. M.	88	68

Average temperature yesterday 71½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 84¾

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-five fires for the week ending July 22, at noon. The estimated loss is $39,235. Amount of insurance as far as ascertained, $241,100.

The number of arrests by the police for the week ending July 21 was 1,683. The arrests each day were as follows:—Saturday, 283; Sunday, 186; Monday, 245; Tuesday, 294; Wednesday, 221; Thursday, 200, and Friday, 254; making the above total.

Officer Schuyler, of the Thirteenth precinct, discovered a gang of river thieves at work at the foot of Broome street about three o'clock yesterday morning, and while firing at them blew off the end of one of his fingers. The thieves all escaped.

While some men were employed at work on a scaffold in the Union depot, at Forty-second street, the scaffold fell, seriously injuring James Dowd, Robert Camrock and John Kennedy, the latter having his left arm and left leg broken. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, intend to hold their annual picnic on Saturday next at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third street, East River. This Union intend that this shall be a first class picnic, and have made every arrangement to insure a success, and should the weather be fine it will be a very enjoyable occasion.

The following is a correct list of the insurance companies who lose by the fire in Forty-seventh street on Friday night. Charles Simons, who occupied Nos. 622, 624 and 626 as a morocco manufactory, estimates his loss on building at $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $51,500, as follows:—Globe, $2,500; Park, $2,000; Imperial, $3,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $1,500; Adriatic, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Irving, $3,000; Sterling, $2,500; North American, $4,000; Bowery, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Star, $2,500; New Amsterdam, $2,500; American, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Manhattan, $2,500. J. W. Stevens, whose loss is estimated at $2,000, is insured for $10,000 in the Security and Continental Insurance Companies.

Central Park Meteorological Department abstract of report for the week ending two P. M., July 22:—Barometer—Mean, 29.765 inches; maximum at nine A. M. July 21, 29.996 inches; minimum at five A. M. July 17, 29.630 inches; range, .366 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 68.7 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M. July 16, 84.7 degrees; minimum at 6 A. M. July 20, 59.7 degrees; range, 25.0 degrees. On July 16 rain fell from 4:40 P. M. to 7:20 P. M. to the depth of 1.50 inch; on July 16 rain fell from 11 P. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of .18 inch; on July 19 rain fell from 6:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. to the depth of .10 inch; on July 20 rain fell from 1:45 A. M. to 5:20 A. M. to the depth of .26 inch; on July 21 rain fell from 9 P. M. to 9:45 P. M. to the depth of .06 inch; on July 22 rain fell from 12:30 A. M. to 2 A. M. to the depth of .2 inch. Total amount of water for the week, 2.12. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,020 miles.

A WOMAN'S BLESSING.

Soft Words for the Mayor and Hard Words for Beecher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

May I be allowed through the gallantry of your columns to thank the lady who, under the head of "A Woman's Blessing on the Mayor," so well and bravely expressed not my feelings only, but those of so many women who secretly invoke blessings on the Mayor for his conduct? We poor women are generally either so snubbed and ridiculed or put down and silenced by our lords and masters whenever we venture to express an opinion that differs from their own that it is not surprising—is it, now?—that so few of us dare to give frank expression to our thoughts, even when we feel them to be good and true. How I have internally boiled with indignation to hear that good, gentlemanly, long-suffering martyr of a Mayor abused and maligned for doing his single duty as a magistrate and a man words are weak to tell. Still weaker are they to express the satisfaction and relief it gives me to let it boil over a little, at last, in print, wishing heartily it could only give a good, smart scalding to all such of your readers as deserve it. And who do you suppose I think deserves it supremely? You'd never guess. No less a person than the great Henry Ward Beecher. How he can urge upon people to "insist upon their rights" as their first great and most "sacred duty," without regard to results, be they ever so riotous and sanguinary, and call himself a Christian, is past my feminine comprehension. But that is what they call "muscular Christianity," I suppose. I don't like it and I don't believe Christ does. Certainly He taught something very different, both by His lips and His life. Just imagine Him "insisting on His rights," if you can.

Beecher doctrines and Bible doctrines don't seem to agree or sustain each other. But then I'm only a woman, not at all strong-minded or fashionable; so perhaps I am incapable of judging. Next year, when the Orangemen march—for march they must, you know, or "betray a sacred duty"—what is to become of all the thousands of "poor and weak" citizens, with their wives and children, who have a sacred right to be "protected," and who will also "betray a sacred duty" if they, in their turn, do not "insist upon their rights" to stand in the streets and windows to look at the procession? See, when a woman comes to analyze it, what were "sound and fury, signifying nothing" but nonsense, anything but Christianity, the burly and blustering Beecher's harangue is found to be composed of.

He "considers our city authorities simply as men who do not understand the simplest elements of civil liberty." I, "insisting" on my woman's "right" to speak and be as saucy as I like here in this free country, where all rights, especially of "the poor and weak," are to be held sacred and inviolate, without regard to consequences—I hope the consequences won't be serious—beg leave to say that I consider Mr. Beecher as a man who does not understand the first elements of Christianity. C. V. B.

OH, NO!

HOBOKEN, July 18, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice in your paper of this date a communication signed "Uncle Sam, Jr.," headed "A Reply to the Fenian Council," in which he requests the Governor to withdraw the arms of the State from any regiment composed of Irishmen. Does "Uncle Sam, Jr." (he should have signed himself "Know Nothing") know that the Sixty-ninth regiment, which refused to parade to do honor to the Prince of Wales, turned out to protect Orangemen, law and order and the rights of all American citizens? Does he know that Captain P. J. Meehan, the most inveterate, and, I might say, the most hard-working and honest member of the Fenian organization turned out in command of his company, not to protect Orangemen or Riobonmen, but as a conservator of law and order. In the face of these facts will "Uncle Sam, Jr.," insist on taking their arms from the Sixty-ninth and kindred regiments who have always performed their duty to their adopted country? What! Take away Colonel Cavanagh's sword—the little major, who always showed the men of the Irish Brigade such a magnificent example? Oh, no; the American people will never permit their faithful servants in time of war to be insulted in time of peace.

J. A. G., G. A. R.

A TUB RACE AT HOBOKEN.

An exciting contest took place near the Fifth street dock last evening between two—the redoubtable Bob Henry, of the police force, and Charles Worden. The latter challenged any one to compete with him in a washtub race on the "salt wather," and Bob procured an old, time-honored tub wherein to defeat Worden. The race was for a keg of Con Donovan's beer, and a large crowd assembled to see which of the aquatic gents would be fortunate enough to win such a heart-easing prize. Bob and Charles jumped into their respective tubs and started, the latter soon leading off with long strokes of his oar. This had the miserable effect of filling his brand-new tub with water and down he went. Bob, however, took it easy, like the tortoise, and came in first. Mr. Worden was somewhat damped by his defeat, and Bob hastened to enjoy what he had won so easily, the course being only 100 yards.

THE COURTS.

Alleged Conspiracy to Publish Libels—Important Case in the Court of Appeals.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Henry Wesley Wells.—The defendant, a negro, was held in $500 bail to await an examination on a charge of having attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit bill.

Petitions and Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Voluntary Petition.—Henry S. Bragg.

Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.—John G. Lynn, George Lawes, Patrick D. Casey, William H. Rosenblatt, George S. Rosenblatt.

Discharges.—Elias Katz, A. De Lancey Brigham.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Carriage of Goods by Rail Under Parole Agreement.

Jabez A. Bostwick vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover about four thousand dollars, the value of cotton shipped by the plaintiff at Cincinnati to New York, under a parole agreement made with defendant's agent that it should be carried in the usual time by all rail to New York. He insured it all rail to New York. Two days after the cotton had left Cincinnati defendant's agent sent down a bill of lading, the printed part of which permitted the cotton to be carried by water and rail, and exempted the carrier from perils of the sea, and the proof showed the plaintiff's attention was never called to the stipulations in the bill of lading. The usual time for transportation was seven days, and that on the thirtieth day after shipment the steamer Alleghany, with the cotton on board, was wrecked and the cotton was lost. The Court below gave judgment against the plaintiff, directing that a bill of lading is a contract, and that the parole agreement to carry all rail was merged in the written bill of lading, and that the plaintiff could not recover because his action was on contract and not on tort; from which judgment the plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals, where this cause was argued by Mr. D. M. Porter for the plaintiff and Mr. Amasa J. Parker for the defendant, and the Court of Appeals decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the plaintiff, having lost control of his cotton before the bill of lading was sent to him, it did not do away with the parole agreement to carry all rail, and that the plaintiff could show the delay to establish a breach of contract, and reversed the judgment against the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Conspiracy to Publish Libels.

Before Judge Robinson.

Watts vs. Snow and Hilton.—Edwin James moved for an order against the defendants upon affidavits stating that the plaintiff carried on business in Jersey City as a coal merchant, trading under the name of the "Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Company," that a person named Taylor was in his employment, and was indicted by him for embezzlement and his trial is now pending. The affidavits charge that the defendants, on the 9th of November, 1870, came to the plaintiff and proposed that he should pay them $1,000 and withdraw the prosecution against Taylor, and unless he agreed to it they would charge him with cheating his customers and selling coals by short weight. The plaintiff deposed that he rejected the proposal; and immediately afterwards a series of false and malicious libels appeared in the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, charging the plaintiff with fraud in the sale of coals.

The JUDGE—How many of these libels were published?

Mr. JAMES (holding up a file of the *Evening Journal*)—They have appeared periodically for months, and have caused damage to the plaintiff to the amount of $10,000.

The defendant (Hilton) resided in the same house with Colonel Pangborn, the editor of the paper, and showed one of the articles in manuscript, as deposed to in the affidavits.

The Court granted an order of arrest against both the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Set at Liberty Through Reduction of Bail.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re John Mahoney.—In this case, which will be remembered as an application for reduction of bail from $6,000 to $1,000, the offence charged being an assault with a sword cane upon Captain Swift and Lieutenant Cardozo, of the Seventy-first regiment, last Sunday, as the two were returning home from the funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and private Page of the Ninth regiment, the Judge yesterday granted the application, rendering the following opinion:—

The facts stated in the affidavit do not bring the case within the statute as to an assault and battery with an intent to kill or to do bodily harm, because there was no battery here, but simply an assault. The case is, therefore, not a felony, and as the prisoner cannot give the bail fixed by the magistrate it should be reduced to a reasonable sum, sufficient to accomplish the purpose of bail, which is not for the punishment of the accused, but to secure the attendance for trial. Bail reduced to $1,000. Directly succeeding the rendition of the above opinion the prisoner furnished the required bail and is now at liberty.

William F. Kintzing for the prisoner and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan for the people.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Cigar Dealers in Trouble.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

Two Spaniards, named Salcedo and Garcia, were charged before the Commissioner yesterday with having sold unstamped cigars at their store, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, E. D. They were each held to bail in the sum of $1,000, and the Commissioner adjourned the hearing of the case until Wednesday next.

John Bowman, a College Pointer, was arrested on a similar charge, and held to bail in $500. The hearing of the case was set down for the 31st inst.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the Surrogate admitted to probate the wills of Anna G. Wilcox, Magdalena Hundt, Mary A. Petrie, Solomon Mott, Jane Rogers, Rachel Dawson, Winfred Morris, William P. Robinson and John Hodgson—all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.:—Joseph Goebel, of East New York; Hugh Jones, Michael Rooney, Walter J. Scott, Morris K. Barker, Ora H. Knapp, Samuel W. Bergen, John Ech, Mary Coffey, Laura Birkbeck, James Plant—all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Mary Ann Cronan were granted to Richard Cronan; of John A. Clarry to Anna A. Clarry—all of the city of Brooklyn.

SECRETARY ROBESON AT THE NAVY YARD.

Secretary George M. Robeson visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn yesterday. The visit was unexpected, and therefore no elaborate preparations were made for the reception of the distinguished guests. The Secretary was accompanied by his friend, Senator Cattell, of New Jersey. Both these gentlemen went on board the Tallapoosa, which arrived from Washington yesterday morning, bringing as passengers Admiral Shubrick, who is in very bad health, his wife and daughter; Admiral Smith and daughter, Dr. Maxwell, Admiral Jenkins and Professor Henry. The Tallapoosa, which is commanded by Lieutenant Commander McRitchie, also brought a large quantity of freight for the Navy Yard, some nine-inch gun carriages for the Wabash, now fitting out at Boston; some cases of bayonets, cartridge belts, single-sticks and all manner of naval odds and ends.

The Secretary and party partook of luncheon on board, and was then presented to the commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona, now taking in her guns and stores, after overhauling and repairs.

The Secretary conversed for some time with Admiral Smith, Captain George Ransom, executive officer of the Navy Yard; Chief Engineer Jewell, Chief Engineer Zeller and Naval Constructor Delano. Shortly after the conversation he left in the hack that had been waiting for him at the entrance of the yard.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee—A Representation Dodge—The Senatorial Conquest.

The Democratic General Committee of Queens county had a meeting yesterday. Several prominent Long Island City politicians appeared and argued in favor of allowing the city equal representation with the other towns, which is seven. The city was carved out of Newtown. If this request is granted the representation in Assembly conventions will be increased to twenty-eight, and of course the city will then be entitled to Congressional representation. It was an increase of representation that caused the great trouble two years ago. This movement is regarded as a scheme in favor of the advancement of some local aspirants for legislative honors. The republicans are working hard in the interest of Gilbert C. Dean. He made such a splendid run two years ago that it is thought he can be elected now. Those who opposed him then say he was only defeated by fraud. Francis B. Baldwin is the democratic candidate most talked about.

THE INDIANS.

Fears of a General Rising in the Northwest—Fort Berthold Attacked by the Sioux—Spotted Tail on the Warpath—A Mail Train Attacked—Villany of the Indian Traders.

ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1871.

The last steamer down to St. Joe from Fort Berthold, Dakota, reports fears of a general rising of the Indians. As she passed the fort on the 12th she was informed that a Sioux war party was making an attack upon the place and there was great excitement among the Indians of the Agency, who were falling back into the village.

It is reported that Spotted Tail, exasperated at the treachery of the whites, had returned from the Rocky Mountain country, making war upon the whites *en route*, and that rumors of a conflict between him and the troops are rife.

The mail between Forts Stevenson and Totten was attacked a few days ago, and while the escort was defending the stock the savages burned the house and mail bags. They are known to be Sioux, who had received rations at Stevenson a few days before.

The Grosventres, Rees and Mandan Indians are the only friendly tribes in the upper country, and are represented as starving and determined to fight this fall, unless the government feeds them. The government fed tribes are hostile, while these friendly tribes are keeping the Sioux at bay.

The trading posts at all forts above Thompson are represented as tyrannies of monopoly. The whites pay exorbitant prices for food, while the Indians are fearfully skinned by the swindlers government has taken to its confidence.

The Kiowas Anxious Concerning the Fate of Satanta and Big Tree.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of a communication from Friend Enoch Hoag, Superintendent, &c., transmitting a copy of a letter from Agent Tatum, of the Kiowa Agency, dated Fort Sill, on the 8th instant, in which he represents the Kiowas as anxious to learn the fate of their chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree. They have made efforts to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites, but thus far have failed. They are at present among the Antelope Hills, on the Canadian River.

MANITOBA.

Favorable Reports from the Red River Country—Dominion and Fourth of July Celebrations at Winnipeg.

TORONTO, Ottawa, July 22, 1871.

Advices have been received from Winnipeg to July 5. Dominion Day was celebrated with all the honors. There were athletic games, picnics, races, a firemen's parade, a steamboat excursion, &c.

The Fourth of July was also celebrated by the Americans. United States Consul Fay delivered an eloquent oration to a large audience. Cannon was fired all day. There was a steamboat excursion in the evening, accompanied by two bands of musicians, and there were dancing and firing of salutes.

The immigrants will soon be able to come in independently of the bonded lines. According to the official correspondence published by the United States Consul, Secretary Boutwell states that the Department at Washington has no objection to allow immigrants with animals and baggage to go through the United States on giving their personal bonds. Immigrants continue to arrive.

THE ST. LOUIS COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1871.

The hearing of the case of Miller against the Bradstreet Commercial Agency continues. Mr. Miller introduced further testimony as to his solvency and stated that the report published in the July number of the agency's report had injured his standing. J. H. Eames testified that he had been sent for by Mr. Shepard, the superintendent of the agency, and told by him that he (Eames) could have a good rating if he would pay for hunting up evidence of his credit. This would cost from $25 to $500. Eames refused the offer. Shepard was then placed on the stand and flatly contradicted the statement of Eames, and said Eames offered him money for a favorable rating; that he (the witness) told him he ought to be kicked out of office for making such an offer. He never received presents, and money considerations had no influence with him. Mr. King, whose testimony was reported yesterday, had been discharged for making incorrect reports, falsifying the index and general disobedience of orders. King had threatened to injure the firm, and had assaulted the witness with brass knuckles. The rating of Miller was based on information from men who are regarded as well versed in trade and business, and who stated Miller's assets and liabilities so nearly equal as to justify witness in rating him to be trusted with caution. The case excites much interest.

SINKING OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 22, 1871.

The steamer Olive Branch, hence to New Orleans, sunk at five o'clock this morning ten miles below Grand Tower, between this city and Cairo. She lies straight, but in deep water, and it is feared she cannot be raised. The vessel is valued at $37,500; insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg offices.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY LEASE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Postponed.

The yearly meeting of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad stockholders, which was to be held on Wednesday next, has been postponed. Twenty days' notice will be given of the meeting. The delay has taken place until after the fight as to the lease, which commences before the Chancellor on Tuesday. In the meantime the directors of the joint roads have met and declared a dividend of three per cent for the half year, which is held by many to be a ruse to aid the leasing. The bait of ten per cent per annum is held out to gain converts to the lease, while the opponents ask where the security is that the ten per cent will be forthcoming. There is much feeling among the directors respecting the lease, and whichever way the matter is settled before the Chancellor, it is certain that much of the unanimity that used to mark the proceedings of the Great Tams of the Camden and Amboy is forever gone.

A NEW LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Hempstead and Rockaway and the New York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Companies have been consolidated, thus affording a new route from Hempstead to Bay Ridge. The board of directors is composed of some of New York and Brooklyn's wealthiest citizens, making it beyond doubt a successful enterprise. The road is graded from Bay Ridge to Woodhaven, and in running order from Valley Stream to Hempstead. The remainder will take but a short time to be completed.

THE PEOPLE'S FERRY COMPANY OF WILLIAMSBURG.

A meeting of the projectors of the People's Ferry Company of Williamsburg was held yesterday, Frederick W. Kalbfleisch in the chair; Mr. George H. Fisher, Secretary. Various committees were appointed to conduct plans for the new company. It was decided by the meeting that stockholders will be limited in the amount of their subscriptions to $5 and upwards, so that all the people may be enabled to take a monetary interest in the company, and no transfer of stock, beyond a limited amount, can be made without the consent of the majority of the stockholders.

ENGLAND RUNS AWAY.

Some time ago two young married men of Newark, named Charles W. England and Stephen W. Pearcy, entered into a grocery partnership business near the corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets, Newark. Matters went along nicely for a while, but less than a month ago Stephen thought Charley was acting queer. His queerest action, however, was on Friday, when he cleared out, as alleged, with all the available funds. Stephen doesn't yet know to what extent he has been wronged, as his accounts are very unsettled.

SHARKS AT ROCKAWAY.

This summer has been noted for the great quantity of sharks which have been killed in and around Rockaway. Their appearance has had a marked effect on the registers of the hotels at that place, and the proprietors are getting despondent as the season advances and their exchequer remains at the same low tide mark. They evidently have come to the conclusion that something must be done, and that soon. It was done yesterday in the person of Henry Spears, who "beached" a shark and then despatched him with a few rifle balls. He measured about five feet six inches.

CHEAP FUEL.

The firm of Jeremiah Skidmore & Sons, coal merchants, yesterday made a complaint against Captain Michael Hughes, barge 694, lying at pier foot of East Nineteenth street, being jointly concerned with one Edward Monaghan in robbing them of a ton of coal. Officer Potts, of the Eighteenth precinct, at five o'clock yesterday morning saw Monaghan come alongside of the barge with a rowboat and take in about a ton of coal delivered to him by the aforesaid Hughes. As the coal in the barge is the property of Skidmore & Sons, and could not be delivered without their authority, Hughes and Monaghan were arrested and held under $500 bail to answer by Judge Scott.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Stars Defeated by the Atlantics.

About a thousand persons assembled at the Capitoline grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the first game of the season between the Stars and the Atlantics. The game was a good one, and was played well from first to last, and, contrary to the general expectation, the Stars were defeated two to one. The Atlantics seemed to hit Cummings without much difficulty, notwithstanding Arthur put them in in his best style.

Of the individual play on the part of the Atlantics too much cannot be said in praise, for every member of their nine played right up to the mark. The performance of Hall and Dehlman, however, was particularly noticeable. The former took everything which went within his reach, including a red hot liner right from the bat, while the latter played his base in the finest manner possible.

Of the Stars, Barlow, Rogers, Worth and Cummings bore off the palm.

The following is the score:—

ATLANTIC. Players.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	STAR. Players.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Remsen, l. f.	2	3	2	0	Rogers, 1st b.	2	1	8	0
Kenny, c. f.	3	4	2	0	Worth, c. f.	1	1	4	0
Hall, s. s.	1	1	3	8	Dollard, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Clyne, 3d b.	0	2	1	0
Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	0	3	Thake, l. f.	0	1	3	0
Malone, p.	2	2	0	2	Beavens, 2d b.	2	1	2	2
Noonan, 2d b.	1	1	3	1	Cummings, p.	0	0	1	0
Burdock, c.	4	0	3	1	Jackson, s. s.	2	1	1	6
Clinton, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Barlow, c.	0	1	6	0
Totals	14	14	27	15	Totals	7	8	27	8

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	1	5	2	0	0	3	1	0	2—14
Star	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1— 7

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Mutual Club.

Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Runs earned—Atlantic, 2; Star, 1.

Base Ball Notes.

On Monday evening, July 17, the Oriental Base Ball Club met and formed a permanent organization by electing the following named gentlemen officers of the club until January, 1872:—President, William Waters; Vice President, David H. Tompkins; Secretary, Walter Holmes; Corresponding Secretary, F. M. Hurlbut; Treasurer, Moses Engle; Board of Directors—Moses Engle, George Pinkney, Frank Valentine, John Ruland, Edward Salsbury, Joseph Taylor, W. W. Johnson, Walter Holmes, Elijah Holmes, David Davis.

Application having been forwarded to Dr. Jones, President of the Convention, for membership, with the usual fee, the club is now open to receive challenges from any senior amateur club recognized in the Convention.

To-night the Mutuals start off on their first Western tour of the season. They will be gone about twenty days.

ANOTHER NOBLE INSTITUTION OF CHARITY.

New York is about to add another to its already innumerable list of charitable institutions. The good Sisters of Charity, who are ever willing to sacrifice themselves for charity's sake, and who consider no sacrifice too great that tends to help and comfort the afflicted, are about to build a new "Home for Aged." Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these worthy ladies, whose lives are one continued struggle for the relief of the poor. They give their youth, their labors and their prayers for the poor, and for all this they ask nothing but the charity of the people in the same cause.

This "Home" was first opened in the small building No. 209 West Fifteenth street. Shortly after its foundation its existence became widely known, in consequence of which it received a very large number of applicants for admission. The Sisters being unable to accommodate all who applied the necessity of a more commodious building suggested itself, and the Sisters purchased the two adjoining tenement houses to supply the deficiency. This institution (which is supported by the charity of a few individuals) has already given a home to over one hundred aged women. Those of the inmates who are not too much enfeebled knit stockings and do patchwork for the orphan children.

The demands for admission every year increasing, the Sisters have decided to build a new and commodious building on the site of the old house in West Fifteenth street. The temporary home is now situated in West Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where the Sisters have accommodations for only thirty-five or forty. THE NEW BUILDING is to be 105 feet front and 91 feet deep; to be built of brick, with brown stone trimmings. It is to be five stories high, and when completed will accommodate between 200 and 300. The Sisters are in hopes that it will be finished about the middle of next May. In view of this they anxiously solicit from the benevolent of this city, so famed for its charities, the means wherewith to defray the expenses incident to the proposed building.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

Discharge of the Accused—Death Through Excessive Drinking.

Coroner Young yesterday morning investigated the case of Charles Schankwelder, the German, late of 524 Fifth street, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by violence inflicted upon him by Adolph Kogel on the evening of the 21st ult., as previously reported in the HERALD. The testimony elicited, however, threw quite a different light on the matter, and went to show that throughout the trouble Kogel had acted on the defensive. Schankwelder had been in Kogel's employ for two days, at the expiration of which time he was discharged for drunkenness, and told to come and get his pay. Deceased, who was then under the influence of liquor, became greatly enraged, and made two or three desperate attempts to assault Kogel. Henry Lieber, a fellow workman with deceased, interfered and told him he must not strike the boss. The last rush Schankwelder made on the prisoner the latter picked up a chair to protect himself, and either by being struck or running against the chair deceased fell backwards on the pavement and fractured his skull. Several witnesses were examined, all to the same effect, and the case was given to the jury, who found that deceased had come to his death by fracture of the skull, the result of a fall. The jury exonerated Kogel, and Coroner Young discharged him from custody. The affray occurred in Fifty-third street, near Tenth avenue.

A BOLD SAFE ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock two young men, well dressed, bearing the appearance of respectability, went into Stringham & Carpenter's shipchandlery, 363 South street, and asked to see some scoop-shovels. One of the parties engaged Mr. Carpenter in conversation about the article which he wished to purchase, while the other walked seemingly carelessly about the store. Suddenly moving off together, they remarked they would call again. Mr. Carpenter had noticed something suspicious in their movements, and followed them to the door, when about twenty steps from the place he saw them commence to run. He at once bethought himself of the safe, and going to it found the door open and twenty dollars missing, which was all the money in the safe at the time. He immediately pursued them, crying, "Stop thief." Officer Peter M. Cairns, of the Seventh precinct, joined in the pursuit. He succeeded in arresting one of the parties in a bonded warehouse in Water street. The accused was searched, but nothing found on him. When brought before Judge Scott at Essex Market he gave his name as Peter Butler, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

BOLD ROBBERY NEAR NEWARK.

A bold robber entered the residence of Mrs. Vreeland, on Ridgewood avenue, Irvington, Newark, the day before yesterday, while that lady was taking her usual afternoon *siesta*, and filched her bedroom of a gold watch. His movements aroused her, but he sprang through the hall and out of a window. She gave chase and would have probably overtaken the ruffian had he not pulled out a revolver and presented it at her. She desisted, but described him to the police so accurately that there is a hope of his capture.

DANGEROUS KEROSENE.

Coroner Whitehill caused an analysis of the kerosene oil by the explosion of which Agnes Mulholland, six years of age, was burned to death at the residence of her parents, No. 169 North Seventh street, Williamsburg, on the 18th inst. Particulars of this sad casualty were published in the HERALD of the 19th. The oil in question gives off inflammable vapor and becomes explosive at ninety degrees Fahrenheit, while the legal standard is 110. The Coroner intends to summon the manufacturers of the oil (Meyer & Co.) and some of those who retail it before the inquest in this case to-morrow evening.

A MISSING CITIZEN OF WILLIAMSBURG.

On the 11th inst. Thomas Rice, watchmaker, residing at No. 124 South Third street, Williamsburg, left his home for Far Rockaway, where he had been promised employment, carrying with him in a small black valise all the implements of his trade. He has not been heard from since. His wife and two children are in almost destitute circumstances. Mr. Rice was about forty years of age and slightly lame in the left leg.

PRIZE FIGHT IN ILLINOIS.—A report was in circulation yesterday that a prize fight was to come off between two unknown parties at or near Starne's Park. The police, on hearing the report, visited the grounds during the afternoon, but the combatants getting wind of their visit left in hot haste, and when the officials arrived the crowd had disappeared. Report further says that after the departure of the police the pugilists and their friends returned and a regular "set-to" was had, but the result of the fight is not known.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 19.*

THE "BULGINES'" BATTLE.

The Recent Terrific Collision Near Morristown.

More than a Score of Cars Demolished—Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed—Miraculous Escapes—A Schoch-ingly Silly Order.

To give the "old boy" his due, serious accidents on the Morris and Essex Railroad have of late been so comparatively infrequent that when one does occur now it excites more than ordinary attention. The recent terrific collision, a brief account of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, at a point called Hitchman's Mills, some five or six miles beyond Morristown, was exceedingly serious as regards destruction of railroad property and interference with traffic, though happily without destroying a life or limb. The opposing "bulgines" were the Independence and the Union, the former being attached to a heavy freight and the latter to a train of seventy coal cars. At the point where the collision took place trains are run by telegraph as here the single track unites with the Boston broad gauge branch. The Independence received orders at Morristown to proceed to Morris Plains and there await the passage of a down train then due. The operator's book at Morristown was signed by the engineer and conductor as having received this order. It is, however, claimed by the engineer that his order reads Denville and not Morris Plains, whither he was speeding at the time of THE COLLISION. The two trains were rattling along at between fifteen and twenty miles an hour, in opposite directions. The Union, with its seventy coal cars, had the greatest momentum, being on the down grade. At the point of disaster the road is quite straight for some considerable distance, thus enabling the people on both trains to see their danger in time to SAVE THEIR LIVES.

The engineer of the Independence sprang down an embankment, and was so thoroughly frightened that it was difficult to make him realize for some little time that he was not killed outright. Others of the employés had miraculous escapes, but beyond a few insignificant bruises in the cases of one or two they were uninjured. For a distance extending more than a mile in every direction the shock of the collision was felt, and the SCREAMING OF THE STEAM WHISTLES, which had been left open, could be heard for even greater distances. After "butting" the Union slightly recoiled and then sprang, so to speak, on top of the Independence, crushing down the upper work and perching like a hen on a brood of chickens, with the cowcatcher, or that which but a few seconds before was the cowcatcher, elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the history of railroading a more extraordinary locomotive situation was never witnessed under similar circumstances. So securely locked were the two "bulgines" that the work of separating them yesterday was one of extreme difficulty, attended with not a little danger. Some twenty odd coal cars were knocked into WHAT PRINTERS CALL "PI," while three of the freight cars were damaged almost past repair. Traffic was, of course, seriously impeded, the track being completely blocked up with the débris. After some time by means of impromptu platforms, passengers were enabled to get through by passing round the wreck from one train to another. All night and all day yesterday a large force of men were employed clearing the track. This was effected towards afternoon, when traffic was regularly resumed. The railroad underlings about the depots along the line were EXTREMELY RETICENT to reporters about the disaster. They bluntly admitted they knew all about it, but declined divulging a syllable. This shows good discipline on the part of certain employés, but the most narrow-minded conception on the part of the railroad authorities. The reporters will get the news in spite of all the obstacles thrown in their way by boorish or ignorant officials. Besides, the attempt to hush up matters of this description always results, as is well known, in damaging the reputation of the company. Superintendent Schoch should immediately rescind this shock-ingly conceived order governing this matter. The loss of the company will reach from $40,000 to $50,000.

A MINISTER BRUTALLY WHIPS HIS DAUGHTER.

[From the Mound City (Mo.) Sentinel.]

It is not unfrequent of late that we hear, through the medium of the press, of the outrages committed in almost every locality within the borders of the nation; and it now becomes our task to chronicle one of the most dastardly outrages perpetrated by human hand, which happened in our midst within the past ten days. To give the details in full we shall relate the circumstances, as we learn them, of the cause of the barbaric transaction.

On the Fourth of July Miss Ellen McGrew, in company with some others, attended the celebration at this place, remaining during the day and until after the fireworks in the evening. On such occasions the commingling of young people is a natural result, and this case was not an exception to the rule. A young man by the name of Fred. Mitchell sought and obtained the company of Miss McGrew during the evening, and, after the exercises escorted her home. After arriving at home, and upon entering the house, she was asked who came home with her, and she replied that Mr. Mitchell and others came in the same wagon. At this her father became enraged, and threatened to get out of bed immediately and whip her, but did not make any attempt until the next morning. We are informed that the young lady arose quite early the next morning, and not long after her father got up and ordered her to go to the smokehouse, at the same time telling her that he was going to whip her if she did not make certain promises to him, which were these: That she would not hereafter speak to or countenance said Mitchell. She told her father that she could not make any such promises, as she knew she could not keep them, and therefore did not wish to tell him a falsehood. The father, becoming convinced that she would not make any such promises, became more enraged, when he clinched her and forced her into the smokehouse, closing the door after him. The story of his brutal transaction is as follows:—He first took her hands and tied them behind her, and afterwards pulled down her hair, which is quite long, and tied it to her hands, drawing her head back as far as he could with her hair. He then put a strap around her neck and choked her, and took a stick that he had previously secured and struck her three times with it. He then dropped the stick and knocked her down with his fist and kicked her several times thereafter.

She was taken into the house by her mother and friends and placed on the bed, where she remained in an unconscious state for about three hours. Dr. Lantern, of Farlinsville, was called upon, who visited the house, but McGrew forbade him telling anything concerning the case without he was obliged to by law. We learn that the doctor refused to make an examination of the young lady's body, stating that he did not wish to know more. She remained in bed from the time of the occurrence, which was Wednesday morning, until Sunday evening, and then was barely able to sit up.

This occurred in Centreville township, about seven miles from this place.

Mr. Mitchell is said to be a trustworthy young man. He was employed by McGrew for a year previous to the occurrence. We are also informed that he is a member of the same Church. He is highly spoken of by his neighbors as a poor but honest and industrious boy.

McGrew was brought into town on Wednesday evening by Deputy Constable E. O. Strong. He gave bonds to appear at this place for trial on Wednesday morning.

VOUDOUISM.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of July 9 contains an account of a circumstance which has come to light in that city, in which the life of a young lady of highly respectable family will be probably sacrificed to jealousy and superstition. The facts in the case are these:—A young man named Cotier had formed an attachment for a young creole lady and addressed her. His advances were well received, and it became bruited about that they were to be married. It came to the ears of a quadroon woman, who was very much attached to the man. She at once visited a "Voudou priestess," from whom she procured a powder which, if given to the young lady, would make her lose her lover. Through the instrumentality of a servant girl the powder was administered, and shortly after the young lady became sick. Her health has rapidly given way ever since. Physicians were called in, and, although baffled for a time, found out she was suffering from a strong vegetable poison. Close questioning of the servant girl soon developed the facts in the case. Through the instrumentality of a skillful detective all the parties interested in the outrage have been discovered, but no legal steps have been yet taken in the matter. It is hoped that the young lady's life can be saved, but her health will be permanently injured.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The Syracuse *Courier* has received from Auditor Dayton the following statement of the total receipts of canal tolls from the opening of navigation to July 7 in the years 1870 and 1871:—

July 7, 1871	$885,847 02
July 7, 1870	777,356 68
Excess over last year	$108,490 34

It may be added that at one time this year the excess of tolls received this year over last year at a corresponding date amounted to $146,000, but there has been a temporary falling off. The best part of the season of canal navigation is yet to come, and we may expect the excess to be swelled to much larger figures.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVI.......................No. 204

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT—VALENTINE AND ORSON.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway.—THE BERGER FAMILY OF BELL RINGERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.—SCHNEIDER—NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.—ELFIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—SIGHTLESS BRIDE—DUTCHMAN IN TURKEY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, July 23, 1871.

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4—Religious Intelligence—Running Notes, Political and General—The Irish Brigade Officers.
5—Tombs Police Court—New York City News—Proceedings in the Courts—A Woman's Blessing—A Tub Race at Hoboken—Secretary Robeson at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Queens County Politics—The Indians—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Camden and Amboy Lease—A New Long Island Railroad—The People's Ferry Company of Williamsburg—England Runs Away—Sharks at Rockaway—Cheap Fuel—The National Game—Another Noble Institution of Charity—A Fatal Affray—A Bold Safe Robbery—Bold Robbery Near Newark—Dangerous Kerosene—A Missing Citizen of Williamsburg—The Recent Terrible Railroad Collision Near Morristown—A Minister Brutally Whips His Daughter—Voudouism—New York Canal Tolls—Prize Fight in Illinois.
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12—Advertisements.

LOGAN.—"Who is there to mourn for Logan?" So far as we are advised, "Not one."

GENERAL SHALER'S OPINION is that "the troops did not fire any too soon," and the facts and the testimony support him.

PEACHES AND WATERMELONS are pouring into the city by the ton—the peaches from Delaware and Maryland and the melons from South Carolina and Georgia. Cholera bomb shells for a dollar from the Carolinas are not very dear, but when they begin to pour in from Jersey they will be cheaper.

WALL STREET DURING THE WEEK was the field of pretty extensive transactions in stocks, considering the time of year. The war between two of the rival Western roads led to some pretty hard knocks being given to prices all around. Gold was weak and wound up at 111⅞. Governments were strong and the railway mortgage bonds firm, at advancing prices.

SALE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The interest held by Pennsylvania in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was sold in Philadelphia yesterday by auction. But few bidders were present, and the entire interest in the road was sold to Senator Thurman, of Ohio, for $560,000.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR seems imminent in the Northwest. The last steamer from the Upper Missouri reports that Fort Berthold was attacked by the Sioux on the 12th. Spotted Tail pretends to have untold grievances to redress, and is out on the warpath with a large band of braves. The mail station between Fort Stevenson and Fort Totten was attacked a few days since, and, despite the presence of a military escort, the house and mail bags were burned. This outrage was committed by a party of Sioux who had received rations at Fort Thompson a few days before. Evidently our Indian matters are sadly mismanaged, or it would be hardly possible for tribes to be fed at government stations at the very time they are preparing to make war upon the whites.

QUESADA'S EXPEDITION IN CUBA has come to grief. After suffering great privations, even being compelled to slaughter the mules to satisfy the cravings of hunger, the men who composed the expedition effected a junction with another body of insurgents near Puerto Principe. A detachment of Spanish troops which was sent out in search of the invaders attacked the combined insurgent forces. The Cubans seem to have made a stout resistance. They at first greatly outnumbered the Spaniards. The latter were, however, reinforced in the nick of time by the arrival of fresh troops and scattered the insurgents, many of whom were either killed or wounded, several being captured. Quesada's force has been by far the most important array of men which the Cubans have of late opposed to the Spaniards. The disastrous end of this expedition and the surrender of so many prominent leaders will, perhaps, convince the Cuban insurgents of the futility of all further resistance.

Christianity in Russia—The State Church and the Dissenters.

The address which has within the last few days been presented to the Czar of all the Russias, signed by several distinguished American gentlemen, members of the Evangelical Alliance, has had the effect of calling attention to a subject which is but little understood out of Russia, and with which even the Russians themselves are imperfectly acquainted. Some twenty years ago the German Baron Hanthausen could say, writing of the sects in the Russian Church:—"Even I can in no way lay claim to being able to afford anything like exhaustive information on the subject, yet, after all, I know more about it than other strangers, and more even than the majority of Russians, officials and magistrates not excepted." Unless we greatly mistake, the time has come when this ecclesiastical *terra incognita* shall be more thoroughly explored. One of the latest attempts is that of Mr. Hepworth Dixon; but his "Free Russia," although a most readable and highly interesting work, cannot be said to have shed any very satisfactory light on the many mysterious aspects of Christianity in the Russian empire. As the subject has been brought up through the action of the Evangelical Alliance, and as it is likely at no distant day to become of general public interest, we propose to give our readers a brief sketch of the Church as it is in Russia, including the Orthodox or State Church and the various sectarian bodies.

The conversion of the Russian tribes to Christianity dates as far back as the year of our Lord 986. According to the historian Nestor there came about this time to Vladimir, the then ruler, certain Bulgarian Mussulmans from the Volga. "Wise and prudent prince," they said, "thou knowest neither law nor religion. Believe in ours, and honor Mahomet." "In what does your religion consist?" asked Vladimir. "We believe in God," they replied, "but we believe also in what the Prophet teaches. Be circumcised, abstain from pork, drink no wine, and after death choose out of seventy wives the most beautiful." Vladimir listened to them for the last reason; but that which he did not like was circumcision, abstinence, and, above all, the prohibition of drinking. "Drinking is the great delight of the Russians," he said; "we cannot do without it." Next came the representatives of Western Christianity. "The Pope," they said, "begs us to tell you that your country is like ours, but not your religion. Ours is the right. We fear God, who made the heaven and the earth, the stars and the moon, and every living creature, while thy gods are of wood." "What does your law command?" asked Vladimir. "We fast," they said, "to the best of our ability, and when any one eats or drinks he does it to the honor of God, as we have been told by our master, St. Paul." "Go home," said Vladimir. "Our fathers did not believe in your religion, nor receive it from the Pope." In like manner came to him some Jews. But them he summarily dismissed. "What," said said he, "you wish to teach others; you, whom God has rejected and dispersed. If God had loved you He would not have scattered you abroad. Do you wish us to suffer the same?" The next visitor was a "Greek philosopher." Vladimir listened to him as he poured contempt on the Jews, on the Mohammedans, and on the emissaries from Rome, and told the story of the Cross; and as the philosopher held up to him a tablet on which was painted a scene of the last judgment, exhibiting the just entering paradise and the wicked going into hell, Vladimir heaved a sigh and exclaimed, "Happy are those who are on the right; woe to the sinners who are on the left." "If you wish," said the philosopher, "to enter with the just who are on the right you must consent to be baptized." Vladimir reflected and answered, "I will wait yet a little while." Next year he sent a number of his wise men to Constantinople to see and report. All that could be done in the magnificent temple of St. Sophia to fill the imagination of the Russian envoys was done, and not without success. The report was satisfactory, but Vladimir still delayed. Having laid siege to the city of Cherson, he vowed that if he succeeded he would be baptized. Cherson fell, and having obtained in marriage the sister of the Emperor Basil, Vladimir fulfilled his vow. Shortly afterwards, at Kieff, he ordered a great baptism of all his people. The whole people of Kieff were immersed in the same river, some sitting on the banks, some plunging in, others swimming, while the priests read the prayers. "It was a sight," says the historian, "wonderfully curious and beautiful to see." The spot was consecrated by the first Christian church; and Kieff, although it ultimately yielded in importance to Moscow, remains a sacred city to this day. Such was the introduction of Christianity into Russia.

It is not possible for us to dwell at any length on the subsequent history and progress of the Church in Russia. It would be interesting to follow it from Kieff to the banks of the Moskova, and there to linger in the city of "innumerable churches, of everlasting bells, of endless processions, of palaces and churches, of thrones and tombs, of relics and treasures, feasting the eye upon that forest of domes, springing like gaudy flowers or weeds—blue, green, red, silver, golden—from the wide field of green roofs and groves and gardens." It might prove instructive to trace its history under Mongolian and Polish supremacy, and to note the various reforms wisely or unwisely introduced, first by the Patriarch Nicon, the Hildebrand of the Russian Church, and completed by Peter the Great. This, however, is for the present impossible. We have only space and time to look at the Church in Russia as it now is, and direct attention to some of its peculiarities.

The Russian Church, as our readers have seen, was Greek in its origin. For some centuries its teachers came from Greece. To this day, although there is no longer any direct connection between the Church in Constantinople and the Church in Moscow, the Church in Russia is to be regarded as a part of the Eastern or Greek Church. It was not until 1589 that the Russian Church had a Patriarch of its own. It was not until 1593 that the Patriarch of Moscow and Metropolitan of all the Russias became absolutely independent of the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople. In the times of Peter the Great the Patriarchate was abolished, and the Czar, like Henry the Eighth of England, became head of the Church as well as head of the State. Territorially the Orthodox Russian Church consists of twenty-one Eparchies or ecclesiastical provinces. At the head of each of these is a prelate, whose consistory is charged with the administration. According to their extent these provinces are of the first or second rank. In addition to these there are thirty-one Eparchies or ecclesiastical provinces of the third rank, analagous somewhat to Roman Catholic Bishops *in partibus*. All these prelates with their Eparchies are equally subject to the Most Holy Governing Synod, which is at the head of the whole Russo-Greek Church. In this Synod the Czar is represented by a Procurator General, sometimes called "the Czar's Eye," and without the confirmation of the Czar no decision of the Synod can pass into law. The Patriarchate, therefore, resides not in the Synod, but in the Czar. The clerical body of the Russian Church consists of three main classes—the black or regular or monastic clergy, the white or secular clergy, and the church servers. The first is of course the most important order. All bishops, high dignitaries, teachers of ecclesiastical seminaries, belong to this class. From the second order are drawn the parish priests. To be qualified for a secular charge the candidate must have gone through the full course in an ecclesiastical seminary and must have been married to a spinster. On the occasion of his wife's death he cannot marry again, nor can he retain his office. The third class is of course the lowest, and its work is the meanest. Such is the machinery of the Orthodox Church of the Russian Empire. The Orthodox Church is very rich, some of the dignitaries living in princely magnificence; but it cannot be said that the work which they have specially undertaken is very effectually done. The masses are steeped in ignorance; nor can it be said that the great body of the people are in sympathy with the Church of the State.

The Orthodox Church, with all its immense wealth and power, and backed up as it has been by all the strength of the State, has never been, at least for many centuries, the church of the whole people. The Ruscolniks, or Seperatists, are innumerable. It is impossible, in fact, to say how many different sects there are in Russia. A detailed account of these various sectaries could not fail to be interesting. Differing much among themselves, and in some cases given to the most absurd, not to say barbarous, practices, they almost all agree in their opposition to the Orthodox Church. Some of them are even bitterly opposed to the reigning government. All or almost all of them are firm believers in the principles of Communism. On some early occasion we shall revert to this subject, and give our readers some clear idea of what is meant by the Russian Ruscolniks. Meantime, let it be noted that an empire which numbers millions of men who are Communists in theory and practice, who are opposed to the national church, who have no affection for the government under which they live, who are most of them deplorably ignorant, cannot be said to be wholly free from danger in the event of a great European convulsion. A great future no doubt lies before Russia, but she has much hard work to accomplish before she can bring her vast population into harmony with the civilization of the West.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.—The meaning of the ministerial crisis in Spain will soon become as obscure a problem as the famous Schleswig-Holstein question. The young King seems completely at sea in the choice of his ministers, and in the few names already announced as belonging to the new Cabinet which Marshal Serrano was charged to form we recognize none of the old Spanish politicians. The policy of calling upon the young men of a nation to administer its affairs has generally proved a wise one, and if this is what Amadeus is doing he is showing himself a wise King. We are slow to believe that much trust can be placed in young Spaniards, but we know that any confidence put in the old Spanish political leaders is thrown away. If the King is to succeed at all it can only be with the help of the younger element of the country. The men who have so long essayed to rule Spain only to ruin it have headed and subdued too many revolutions to be of any assistance in forming a stable government.

ANOTHER REPORT OF A BOURBON FUSION.—The cable tells us that it is again reported that an agreement has been reached by the legitimist, fusionist and Orleanist Deputies. What they have agreed on we are not informed, and even if we were we are inclined to the opinion that it would not make much difference. France has proclaimed her faith in republican institutions by the vote at the last elections. Disgusted with the empire, and knowing nothing of the monarchy, the French people have spoken plainly and unmistakably regarding the form of government which they desire to see succeed in France, and although announcements such as the one referred to do not at all affect the accomplished fact, still they show that there exists a party, however small it may be, and that there lurks a desire, no matter how concealed it may have lain, antagonistic to the permanency of the republic in France. If the recent elections prove anything they prove that Bourbon fusions and Orleanist compromises count for naught when the people of France decide otherwise.

HOW SAMBO IS FADING OUT.—We have the remarkable official statement from Columbus, Ga., bearing a recent date, that out of a population of six thousand whites and three thousand blacks the burials for three months were—White adults, thirteen; black adults, eighteen; white children, twelve; black children, thirty-six. The proportion of deaths, taking into consideration the number of white non-residents buried, is nine whites and forty-eight blacks. The proportion of deaths to respective numbers, it will be seen, is one white to ten and two-thirds blacks. At this rate, in thirty-three years from the promulgation of the emancipation proclamation Mr. Sambo will have followed Mr. Lo!

FIVE PERSONS TO EACH HOUSE is the reported average for Great Britain. This is better than twenty-one persons to each house, which is the reported average for this city. What a field for reform is here!

Review of the Religious Press—Their Comments on the Riot.

Our religious contemporaries this week generally devote their columns to the discussion of the late riot, its causes and its consequences. As was to have been expected, the Protestant press give the whole affair a religious coloring prejudicial to the Catholics, while the journals in the latter interest talk mildly on the subject, and refer to the admirable course of the Archbishop and priests of their Church in admonishing their adherents to abstain from all interference with the fatal procession on the 12th.

The *Independent* hits wherever it finds the head of a Tammanyite, laying the blame for all the trouble upon the politicians who rule the city and who in turn, it alleges, are ruled by the mob. It pitches into the authorities in the following amiable manner:—

> Cowardice, for purely political reasons, with an astonishing stupidity of judgment, is the true solution of these varying and contradictory counsels. More incompetent and thoroughly disgraced men never sat in the seats of power. The Tammany ring that governs—or, rather, misgoverns—the city of New York, has with all its reputed shrewdness at last outwitted itself.

The *Evangelist* says the lesson taught in suppressing the riot is but the aggregate sense of the American people, and by no means a chance and impracticable exaltation of feeling on their part. "Our gallant soldiers," it continues, "knew the lesson long ago, and our brave police also have it by head if not by heart. Our apparatus being thus in order for instruction and emergency, it seems unadvisable to turn back to temporary and superficial expedients." The *Evangelist* still continues the controversy with certain daily papers about that article defending the city government which appeared in its columns a week or two ago. It bears, however, very little interest to the public.

The *Golden Rule* talks of "Municipal Murder," and declares that when the city authorities forbade the Orangemen from turning out they struck a blow at all that makes American independence worth the having. It was not men, it was liberty that the municipal authorities tried to murder. "And thank God," continues the *Rule*, "the blow has recoiled with fatal effect upon the heads of the men who dealt it. Well may they tremble at the doom they have written for themselves and the party they represent. It is the fate of some men to be remembered."

The *Tablet* (Catholic organ) excuses no one of its Irish countrymen "who attempted, if any one did attempt, to interrupt the infamous Orange procession on Wednesday, July 12. Those whom that procession was intended to insult and to provoke to break the peace should have stayed away, as most of them we believe did, and refrained from appearing in the streets either simply to see or to interrupt the procession." The *Tablet* avers that the "procession was gotten up for a political purpose in the coming elections, in which the republican leaders hope to recover their power in the State by making the issue one between Protestants and Catholics."

The *Liberal Christian* touches up the riot in the following lively manner:—

> It is not as foreigners, it is not as Irishmen, it is not as Roman Catholics that we dread their influence. It is as ignorance and superstition banded and arrayed for political spoils; it is as a body of violent, quarrelsome, rum-drinking people, organized by the aid of base American self-seekers, to grasp, under the forms of laws made for purposes of peculation, the possessions and rights of the public, that we dread and detest them.

The *Freeman's Journal* is of the opinion that Governor Hoffman is a murderer; but this is only a mild phrase in comparison with others brought to bear by the Abbé in this riotous controversy.

The *Protestant Churchman* of this city thinks the riot, "although not so sanguinary as might have been anticipated," is suggestive of most serious considerations. The *Churchman* says:—"It is strange that any one could have doubted for a moment that it was the duty of the civil authorities not only to allow, but to protect the Orange procession. The prohibition of this denomination, while those expressive of opposite political and religious ideas are permitted, is a discrimination of the most odious character." While we could wish, continues the same paper, that demonstrations perpetuating bitter memories might cease, the forcible suppression of them "in deference to the demands of men with bludgeons and pistols in their hands would be one of the most perilous concessions to the ruffianly element among us."

The *Methodist* says the Catholic clergy deserve commendation for their previous admonitions against riot, and goes on to say:—

> Why any necessity for priestly admonitions against such barbarous crimes among Church communicants? What would be said of any of the great Protestant denominations of the nation whose people should be capable of such things? Would not their clergy be held responsible as having failed to train them aright? The Baptist Church alone has a larger population than that of the whole Papal communion in the land. The Methodist population is larger by many thousands. What would be the amazement of the public mind, what the indignant emphasis of public opinion if either of these leading Protestant bodies were ever and anon breaking out in such public disorders? The American people now tacitly put this question home to the Roman Catholic clergy, and justly demand of them such moral elevation of their people as shall save the country from these intolerable grievances.

The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* elaborates on the riot of the 12th. It says:—

> Does not every one see that something deeper, more passionate and profound than party politics is underlying all this? At once, as if by an electric shock, all Protestant America rallies to the side of the Orangemen and makes their cause its own. We care not for William III., we care not for Irish quarrels; but we do care for justice and fair play, and we will not permit brute force and violence to disturb either.

The Philadelphia *National Baptist* congratulates the supporters of law in every large city that such a prompt quietus was put upon these deadly enemies (the rioters) within the camp. "We breathe more freely now. Because we would have life and property secure and enjoy undisturbed all the delights of prosperity and peace and freedom we sincerely and religiously rejoice," continues the *Baptist*, "that blank cartridges were not used by the law's defenders on the 12th of July."

The *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati (Campbellite Baptist), thinks that the recent occurrences in New York will serve to startle a too credulous public out of their false security; and therefore augurs the best results to our country at large from the history of this outbreak. Corrupt and truckling politicians and ambitious ecclesiastics, it says, will alike be looked after, and the vigilant outlook of the awakened friends of liberty will perhaps save us from dangers that were gathering thickly around us.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* don't trouble itself about the New York riots, but takes up camp meetings. It observes that "after all that has been said against camp meetings by Methodists and others, they are evidently more in favor now than ever, and may be regarded as one of the fixed institutions of American Methodism." Anything that will help along religion should be encouraged—whether it be by out-of-door or in-door praying. But it strikes us that a little "closet praying," when the heart, silently and alone, pours forth its overflowing measure of devotion, comes about as near to the idea of true piety as anything else.

Dramatic Prospects—A Brilliant Season in the Fall.

Although few of the managers have completed their arrangements for the next dramatic season, and many of them have not even commenced to arrange their programmes, still sufficient is known to make it certain that we are on the eve of one of the most brilliant seasons ever known in the annals of the American stage. There is a complete stagnation in dramatic matters at the present time, and some of the leading theatres are hermetically sealed. But the sounds of preparation are constant and significant, and at the hotels and dramatic agencies scores of managers may be seen on the lookout for attractions and novelties. We have already referred to the brilliant prospects in the musical line, and we can safely assert that the dramatic will not be behindhand. Of course we are not to have a Ristori, but the provinces will have a representative of the drama equally great, the favorite Janauschek. There appears to be some inexcusable negligence on the part of our metropolitan managers to allow such a sterling actress to escape them. Grau brings with him from Europe the charming German *comédienne*, Hedwig Raabe, who has won golden honors in St. Petersburg and Berlin. Fechter and Sothern will renew their former triumphs, the one, perhaps, at the Théâtre Français, and the other at Niblo's. We preserve the first name of the former theatre, since there was no legitimate reason why it should ever have been changed to the unmeaning title of "Fourteenth Street Theatre." The only excuse was that a German actress was playing an engagement there during the war between France and Germany. Daly has engaged a very large company, culled from the principal theatres in other cities, besides retaining all the old favorites that made the Fifth Avenue Theatre famous. The standard temple of the drama over which Mr. Wallack presides will lose none of its time-honored renown in this race for popular favor. The company at present is so complete and embraces so many well known artists that it will be difficult to add to its strength. Booth's is, we believe, to be mainly devoted to stars, and the Olympic will be the scene of a grand pantomime revival, for which many European celebrities are engaged. The Grand Opera House passes under a new and, we trust, more competent management than that which has guided its fortunes for some seasons past. There is no reason why such a splendid building should not be well patronized. Sheridan Shook's new theatre on Union square will be opened early in the fall, and projects are on foot for the erection of more uptown theatres. A few weeks later we shall learn the full details of the programmes of the coming season. They will be of such a voluminous nature that even the most sanguine of our theatre-goers will be astonished.

The Press and the Public on the Riots.

The opinions of the various class journals in the country—the democratic, republican, Irish-American, American-Irish, the religious Catholic, the religious Protestant, the religious anti-Christian, the religious pro-Christian, the religious independent Christian and all the rest—having been given on the subject of the riot, and the multitude of occasional correspondents of the press having fully ventilated their ideas on the same topic, suppose the public attention be directed to something else, for the present, at least. Many of the pulpits are empty, the pastors doing the pastoral "in some shady grove or sylvan nook" and resting their weary brains from the incessant labors of the past year. Therefore many of our pulpits are barren of novelty. Now, why cannot some of our lecture editors, Horace Greeley or Theodore Tilton, for example, who have nothing else to do—supply one or more of these pulpits in the absence of the regular stock preachers? It would do many a heart good to hear Horace expound from the pulpit how deep it would be necessary for a man to plough through the subsoil of sin before he reached the hard pan of righteousness. He would eclipse Henry Ward Beecher in the uniqueness of his metaphors and in the profundity of his parables. Tilton could fill up the interstices in the exercises, as Old Bullion Tom Benton might have said, by sprinkling in a few scintillations from a shower of golden thoughts from the *Golden Age*. This would be a big card for any church short of attractions at the present juncture, and help to divert the public attention from the disagreeable sensations consequent upon reflecting upon the tragic doings of the 12th inst. The experiment is worth trying at any rate, as the farmer said when he crossed his pink-eye potatoes with blue noses.

EXPLOSION AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a small building at the Arsenal in Washington city, used as a magazine and laboratory for the manufacture of rockets, lights and shells for the Signal Corps, exploded, setting fire to several adjoining buildings and another magazine, which contained five hundred pounds of powder, a large quantity of bombs, shot and musket cartridges. A regular bombardment ensued, the bursting bombs and cartridges flying in all directions. Among the buildings demolished was the Model Room, or Museum, which was filled with models of all kinds of foreign firearms and equipments, ancient armor, Revolutionary trophies, &c., the loss of which is irreparable. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD.—The Count, we are informed, has resigned the seat to which he was elected in the National Assembly. As M. Rouher has decided to run for the first vacancy in the National Assembly he will now have an opportunity of doing so. The chances are that he will wait, and the vacant chair will be filled by another advocate of the republic.

The Breach in the Episcopal Church.

After what has appeared in the public prints from time to time we presume there will be no denial that a serious difficulty—a doctrinal one, too—does exist within the bosom of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. And, as we have also seen, the prelatical and ritualistic spirit is becoming so rampant that it threatens to drive out of that Church the most spiritual ministers and members, as its prototype in Great Britain did a century ago. Last Sabbath we took occasion to comment freely upon the issues in this controversy, as set forth in an interview between the Rev. Mr. Tyng and a reporter of this journal. Our comments on that occasion have drawn forth some correspondence from Episcopalians who think that Messrs. Cheney and Tyng are altogether wrong and that the ritualistic party are altogether right. We do not think so, and for several reasons.

The trouble, as we have said, and as the Rev. Mr. Tyng has declared, is a doctrinal one, and consequently cannot be settled by silencing or deposing one, two, ten or more "Low Church" presbyters. It is too deep-seated to be thus disposed of, and every act of repression or oppression—like those applied to Messrs. Tyng and Cheney and their brethren—will but stir up a stronger resistance to the spirit which seeks to crush out of them that manly independence which every minister of Christ should feel in himself. We contend that liberty is not libertinism, and that a very large degree of ministerial independence of congregations and of bishops is necessary and is consistent with true obedience to ecclesiastical authority. While, therefore, we defend the independent action of Messrs. Cheney and Tyng, we do not defend that liberty which sets itself above law, nor men who seek martyrdom by rushing madly on to death or disgrace.

Now, what are the doctrinal differences which so disturb the Episcopal Church and which seem likely to cause a division of that body, already small enough in this country? They are the doctrine of regeneration by baptism; transubstantiation in the elements of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper; the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of Episcopal hands in ordination, &c. These things the ritualistic or "High Church" party hold to most tenaciously, accepting the language of the Common Prayer Book literally, and even stretching that language to serve occasions. Upon these doctrinal propositions are based certain assumptions, among which may be named that of "apostolic succession," whereby the ministry of the large body of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and other evangelical Christians, composing more than nine-tenths of the population of this country, are wholly ignored, and "the American Church," as those ritualistic aspirants affect to call themselves, attempt to usurp spiritual authority over the land. And acting upon this assumption the General Conventions, composed for the greater part of High Church men, district the Union and send out their missionary bishops—mainly ritualists—to take possession. We do not object to this in itself; but when the newly elected prelates undertake to drive out ministers who have been on the ground before them, and who have gathered large and flourishing congregations together whom they love and by whom they are loved, to make way for men who have less of manly and spiritual independence and more of the spirit of subserviency than of true obedience, then we think the highest censure and condemnation should be poured out upon such prelates.

Another assumption is that the elders or presbyters in the Church have the power, by virtue of their calling and elevation to the ministry, to "declare and pronounce to the people being penitent the absolution and remission of their sins." There are other assumptions of lesser note, such as that the houses of worship of other denominations (save, of course, Catholics), are not properly dedicated, and are, therefore, meeting houses, and not churches; and hence, while the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., was convicted three years ago, technically, of violating section 6, canon 12, title 1 of the Digest of Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the pith of the evidence adduced by the prosecution went to show that he had "preached and read service" in a Methodist meeting house in New Brunswick. The section cited prohibits one presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church from officiating in the parish of another without the other's consent; and under the assumptions already noticed the entire population and area of New Brunswick belonged spiritually and legally to Rev. Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs, the Episcopal ministers of that town. Very little testimony was adduced on Mr. Tyng's trial to show his disregard of Dr. Stubbs' notification against trespass, but a great deal was introduced to show how he was dressed, what prayers he read, what hymns were sung, and whether in reading or reciting the prayers he altered this phrase or omitted that altogether, and whether he knelt or stood. These were the little details upon which the counsel and the court spent most of their time during that memorable trial. It is hardly necessary to comment upon them further. The spirit and purpose of that trial were too apparent then, and the same spirit is now following Mr. Cheney in Chicago, and is seeking other victims elsewhere. Mr. Cheney's congregation, like Mr. Tyng's, proclaim their fullest confidence in him; but the former, unlike the latter, does not stand to be reproved, admonished or deposed by his ecclesiastical superior, notwithstanding the Bishop's assumption of this right. And so long as his congregation hold up his hands, as the papers last Sunday and Monday reported they had done, he can safely resist the ritualistic power which would degrade him from his high office.

It will be necessary now briefly to examine those doctrines and assumptions which are creating so much controversy, in the light of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. It is well known that infant baptism by sprinkling water on the forehead of the child is the mode and manner chiefly used in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the baptismal rubric the object of this rite is declared to be to "testify the receiving of them that be newly baptized into the number of Christ's Church." And in the opening declaration the congregation present are asked to pray that our Lord Jesus Christ may grant to the child that which, by nature it cannot have—namely, baptism by the Holy Ghost and reception into Christ's holy Church, and that it may be made a lively that is, a living or active, member of the same. In the prayer following the application of water in baptism is said to be a "mystical washing away of sin," and not a real, as the ritualists declare. And in another prayer in the same ceremony the Holy Spirit is asked to be given to the child, that it may be born again, so that the non-regenerating influences of water in baptism are both implied and declared. And furthermore, as infants cannot understand the nature of the ceremony nor its consequences, proxies or god-parents make the promises for it and receive the godly admonitions of the bishop or presbyter. But who ever heard of regeneration by proxy? After the child has been baptized the minister declares that "this child being now regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church" the congregation ought to give thanks to God. In the Catechism of the Church the second and fourth questions positively declare that baptism or the application of water to the person in the sacrament is an outward sign of something invisible or yet to come. But the true motive and active spring of ritualism is a justification by works and not by faith in Jesus Christ, as we have before pointed out in these columns. And this is maintained by them, too, in contravention of the Articles of Religion, XI. and XV. of which ascribe our justification, and hence our regeneration, to Christ and the efficacy of His spirit upon our hearts, albeit Article XXVII. declares that baptism "is a sign of regeneration, or the new birth." This certainly cannot be predicated of infants who have no knowledge either of good or evil, and, consequently, no power to choose the one or reject the other, which knowledge and act are necessary to constitute moral guilt or the contrary. And yet, for the rejection of the word regeneration in the Book of Common Prayer, and the unscriptural doctrine based upon it by ritualists, the Rev. Mr. Cheney has been ecclesiastically ostracized. According to our reading of the Bible and the Prayer Book he is right, and his accusers and oppressors are wrong.

Of the doctrine of transubstantiation, or the literal conversion of bread and wine, in the Lord's Supper, into the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Book of Common Prayer, as well as the Bible, is silent, save where it speaks in condemnation. Article XXV. of the Articles of Religion declares that the sacraments ordained by Christ are not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but they are also sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace and of God's good will toward us; that the sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon or carried about, but to be duly used. And Article XXVIII., which relates especially to the Lord's Supper, declares that transubstantiation in that sacrament cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is contrary to the plain words of Scripture and to the nature of a sacrament. The body of Christ, it further adds, is given, taken and eaten only after a heavenly and spiritual manner by faith, and it (the sacrament) was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or worshipped. The beautiful communion service of the Church is also opposed to the ritualists' idea of transubstantiation and adoration, and an explanatory foot note in the English prayer books, while recommending that the Lord's Supper be received kneeling, yet, lest this attitude should by any possibility be misconstrued and depraved, it is declared "that thereby no adoration is intended, or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread or wine there bodily received, or unto any corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood; for the sacramental bread and wine remain still in their very natural substances, and the natural body and blood of our Saviour Christ are in heaven, and not here; it being against the truth of Christ's natural body to be at one time in more places than one." Article IV. of the Thirty-nine Articles substantially asserts the same thing, notwithstanding which the ritualists teach and practice the contrary and persecute those who oppose them.

The next doctrinal point in dispute is the assumed (by the ritualists) gift of the Holy Ghost to the bishops by the imposition of hands, and the consequent right and power to absolve the people from their sins. This right is not declared in the Prayer Book to belong to deacons or elders, but it is acknowledged in the consecration of bishops, and it is assumed by the ritualistic presbyters for themselves. We read in the Acts of the Apostles of a certain Simon, a sorcerer, who tried to purchase that power by the imposition of hands from the Apostles, but, after receiving a sharp rebuke from St. Peter, he was glad to ask their and God's forgiveness. There is in the incident an important lesson for ritualists. The Holy Ghost is declared in the Bible and in the Prayer Book to be the gift of God, and not to be purchased with money. The power of absolution goes along with this; and this, again, necessitates a confessional. It is against these false doctrines and unscriptural assumptions which have appeared in the Protestant Episcopal Church within the past few years that the evangelical or "Low Church" party protest and fight. And, as Mr. Tyng very pertinently said in his sermon last Sunday morning, it is a sure sign of a lack of spirituality to see Christians spend more time and money in forms and ceremonies and church decorations than in efforts to save perishing sinners. And we venture to assert that all over this land the most spiritual clergy and the hardest workers in the Episcopal Church will be found to belong to the Low Church party.

One of our correspondents lays great stress upon the words of Christ to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born of water and of the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." We might reply to this by asking of what avail is the Holy Ghost if regeneration comes by water, as the ritualists maintain? It must be evident to every impartial reader of the Bible, and to every unprejudiced reader of the Prayer Book, that water baptism was and is nothing more than a sign of Church membership, and that Christ speaking to Nicodemus or to any other person in his circumstances, and in the then weak condition of the Church, would use just such language as He did, but not attaching to it any such meaning as our correspondent and his party attach to it. The words of Peter to the multitude on the day of Pentecost are also held up as proof of baptismal regeneration by our correspondent—"Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Whatever force there might be in Baptists supporting their rite by this text there certainly can be none in Episcopalians, who, as we have shown, administer the rite almost exclusively to infants. And, besides, human experience renders it too absurd to be believed that the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost come by baptism. To apply our correspondent's own language, we may say that "in times like the present, when materialism, pantheism, rationalism (ritualism) and all isms subversive of the faith are rife everywhere, we cannot cling too strongly to the doctrines of Christianity, nor discountenance too severely all attempts to shake the foundations of religion." This is what the HERALD is doing to the best of its ability, and this is why we have examined this subject that we might comment upon it intelligently. Our correspondents attach much more importance to ordination vows and the promise of clerical obedience to prelatical authority than they do to obedience to Christ and adherence to the plain requirements of the Scriptures. And yet we have no doubt, if the question of obedience, in matters where conscience and faith are not involved are thoroughly sifted, the Low Church clergy will stand as fully up to the mark as their ritualistic brethren. We cannot, therefore, after reviewing all the facts as fully as our space would permit, and in the light of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and the long established faith and usage of the Church, decide in favor of ritualism, but against it.

Mischief-Making Demagogues—A Few Words to Our Irish Readers.

One of the worst consequences of unrestricted freedom is that, in times of great excitement, demagogues are enabled, by incendiary appeals to the passions of the bigoted and ignorant, to endanger the public peace. A madman raving through the streets may be arrested and placed in an asylum for the insane, but a loudmouthed and unprincipled fellow who lives by inciting his dupes to deeds of violence cannot, unfortunately, be so summarily dealt with. He is sure to demand the rights he is so ready to deny to others and defy authority. Nothing but the weight of public censure can avail against him. Then mark his insolence. The more his dangerous braggadocio is condemned the more impudent is he in the assertion of his own self-assumed importance. Notoriety is the breath of his existence, and without it he would starve. Vain, vapid and utterly unprincipled, he cares little of what is said of him so that something is said.

The irreclaimable agitator who lately endeavored by a public address to a crowd of excitable men to incite hatred and contempt of the laws which, perhaps unwisely, protect him, and of the principles of the government (which interposed between him and the aroused anger of the British authorities), is not content with the notoriety that achievement gave him. He wants to explain and to set forth again his "sympathy with his countrymen"—sympathy for which, perhaps, his countrymen have already paid too dearly. Mr. Stephen J. Meany sends us his speech, as corrected by himself, together with the following letter:—

NEW YORK, July 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You have passed severe animadversions on a speech purporting to be mine at the Irish meeting on Wednesday night. I have no desire to be made the victim of careless reporting or careful misreporting, and therefore I send you a correct version of my observations. You may make what you please out of it. The sentiments and words are mine. I confess to a sympathy with my countrymen, to a detestation of the outrage by which so many of them were shot dead and wounded, and to a desire for legal and legitimate punishment of the offenders. This is the sum and substance of my address. If this be a crime in your view by all means continue to denounce it; but by all means, too, and in justice, make my own words the text for your commentary.

STEPHEN J. MEANY.

Now, it matters little whether Meany used every word attributed to him in the shorthand reports of the meeting at which the speech was delivered. There is enough in the corrected address to condemn him as an incendiary, and as one to be avoided by his countrymen. He promises, with the warmth of a man who knows he cannot fulfil his promise, that the Orangemen shall never again be allowed to parade in the streets of New York; and with the art of a demagogue worked up his hotheaded hearers to that pitch of ferocious hate that one of them cried out to hang the Governor to a lamp-post. This is from Meany's own report. Altogether, the speech differs so very little from the report of it already published that a reprint is unnecessary. We have had enough of Meany. And, for the reasons stated above, we would not notice him at all in this way but for the fact that the city is infested with persons equally dangerous to the public peace. Against them we earnestly warn our Irish fellow citizens. They represent nobody but themselves; the Catholic Church condemns them; the intelligent public detest them, and administrators of the law regard them as dangerous enemies. Adventurers all their lives, fattening on disturbances, and growing rich through disseminating hate, they should not be listened to or regarded with any other feeling than aversion.

As American citizens the Irish should bury the differences that divided them in Ireland. Orange and green ought to strive together to obliterate the marks of former conflicts. Americans do not care for what Orange Billy did or did not do; for the atrocities of the Hessians, or the retaliatory acts of the insurgents of '98. The Irish, green, orange and every other color and stripe, have found a welcome on these shores, and they must not now in requital annoy us with their senseless feuds. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let there be no more quarrels between Irishmen on account of deeds done beyond the sea. As for Meany and his associate mischief-makers, they should be ignored. The indifference of the people, on whose generosity these fellows live, to what they do or say will be their most fitting rebuke. In the meantime, however, the authorities should see to it that men so dangerous to the peace of the community should not be encouraged. A fellow who dares to defy the authority of the State and labors to foment disorder is not fit to hold a public office.

A WISE PROCEEDING.—A deputation of Dutch, German and Austrian bankers are about visiting this country with a view of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad. These financiers, with thoughtfulness which we applaud, come to America to see for themselves where they may invest their money to advantage. The success of the Pacific Railroad already in existence will, no doubt, suggest to them the desirability of another line across the Continent. Not alone by this scheme, but by numbers of others, will those bankers see in this young, growing and prosperous country opportunities to turn investments to profitable account. Let them come, see for themselves and do as their judgment dictates. We are satisfied.

The Drug Dispensing Business.

It is not by any means a comfortable reflection that in the present state of the drug business the skill of the physician may be rendered useless by the ignorance of the dispensing chemist, and that the dose which was meant to save may be the direct cause of death. Surely it is enough that the unfortunate citizen should be exposed to the possible ignorance of a "Dr. Sangrado" in disguise without having his chances of being cut off from this pleasant world of sunshine increased by the unpardonable ignorance of the dabbler in compounds.

In this free country every one has so much the right to do just as he pleases that the enterprising Yankee sees no reason why he should not hang out an apothecary's shingle just in the same manner and with as little restriction as he would run out a barber's pole. For a long time the public accepted this view; but at last the frequency with which stupid drug clerks managed to sell deadly poisons in place of harmless drugs awakened a sense of insecurity that called for the action of the State Legislature. People naturally said, if the drug clerks make so many blunders in the matter of selling a simple drug, the chances are that they make a great many more when compounding. So reasonable a deduction could not be disproved, and hence the Legislature of New York State, in March last, passed a law empowering the Mayor of this city to appoint a competent board to examine the fitness of all persons engaged in the dispensing of drugs.

This act of the Legislature has given considerable umbrage to existing chemists, and especially to those among them whose ignorance makes them fear the ordeal of examination, and already they seek to throw obstacles in the way of the Board. However, public opinion will sustain the Board in whatever reasonable steps they may decide upon taking to save us from the risk of being poisoned by the ignorance of our druggists.

In Europe the dispensing chemist, or apothecary, is obliged to pass an examination as to fitness before he is allowed to practise, and must be furnished with a diploma from some board or institution appointed by the State before he can hang out his shingle and minister to the infirmities of mankind. We see no reason why the American apothecary should be free from the restrictions which are imposed in Europe for the safety of the public. No man should be at liberty to endanger the lives of the citizens through his ignorance, any more than by his malice. The respectable chemists of this city, we feel assured, think on this matter as we do, and will give every assistance to the Board in weeding out all incompetent parties at present engaged in dispensing medicines.

In Sweden, where the laws relating to the sale and manufacture of drugs are very severe, the young aspirant to chemical honors must bind himself for four years to a dispensing chemist and pass these years learning practically the rudiments of his profession. At the end of this term he is examined by a number of medical men, and, if considered competent, receives a recommendation to the Board of Health, who, if they are satisfied of the aspirant's competency, issue a diploma to him as "student of pharmacy," which authorizes him to prepare prescriptions. Having worked for a couple of years more in the laboratory of some established chemist he enters himself on the list of candidates for admission to the college at Stockholm, and, if successful in his examination, is admitted. Here he spends two or three years in the study of chemistry, and then presents himself for the "tentamina," or final examination, and, if successful, receives his diploma from the Board of Health as full-fledged apothecary.

The difference between this roundabout way of acquiring the right to dispense medicines and the off-hand system of simply hanging out a shingle is very marked. And with all our admiration for progress, we confess a decided preference for the slow and sure method of the Swedes, rather than the go-ahead and somewhat experimental system of the Americans. The requirements of the new State law are by no means so exacting as to afford an excuse to those engaged in dispensing drugs for trying to escape from its provisions. If they have the chemical knowledge requisite to compound drugs, they need have no fear of standing an examination, and if they do not possess this sufficient knowledge their continuance in preparing drugs, to the manifest danger of the community, is an outrage and a crime. We hope, therefore, that the newly appointed Board of Examiners will exercise the powers conferred upon them by the laws vigorously in weeding out the ignorant and incompetent from among the drug dispensers of the city.

A Knotty Point Settled.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Department of Justice, yesterday rendered to Secretary Boutwell a decision which establishes the point that, in certain cases, the government is bound by the acts of its officials. In February last Commissioner Pleasonton decided that under the act of July 14, 1870, taxes on interest could not be collected for the last five months of 1870, and that interest falling due subsequent to January 1, 1871, is taxable at the rate of two and a half per cent. This decision was overruled by Secretary Boutwell and subsequently revoked by Mr. Pleasonton. Corporations which had, in the meantime, paid their interest falling due followed the instructions of the Commissioner, and withheld from their creditors no tax for the last five months of 1870 and at the rate of two and a half per cent for 1871. Revenue collectors, however, demanded payment of tax for the full time and at the rate established under the act of July, 1864. Several corporations appealed from this demand to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Attorney General for examination. Solicitor Banfield, in the absence of Mr. Akerman, decides that the corporations, having complied with the instructions of the proper officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, are exempt from the payment of the additional tax claimed under orders from Secretary Boutwell. The Solicitor says the companies, in withholding the tax, acted only as agents of the government, under instructions by the proper authority, and therefore it would be manifestly unjust to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due.

The Past, Present and Future of the Yachting Season of 1871.

The opening of the yachting season of this year did not disappoint those who expected it to be worthy of our fleet of magnificent yachts. The regattas of the New York, Brooklyn and other yacht clubs, and that at Cape May on the 5th of July, were satisfactory, even if all the wind needed for an exciting race was not furnished by the clerk of the weather on each occasion. They exhibited the great strength of our yacht squadron, however, and gave substantial evidence of how popular the amusement of yachting has become in this country. In this respect they were all that yachtsmen desired, and they proved that the interest now felt in having the best vessel that money and art can procure has not in the least abated, but is destined to increase until our yacht fleet will be numbered by hundreds. Since the race at Cape May, and the return of the yachts that took part therein to the waters of New York, there has been a comparative lull in yachting excitement. This was to be expected. The first flush of the season was over, the preliminary races had been decided, and time was required to refit and prepare for the summer cruise, which is, in fact, one of the greatest of yachting pleasures. Then the fleet move from port to port under easy canvas, an occasional race being inaugurated merely to keep the excitement alive. Everything goes easy. Sail is made and taken in as the occasion requires. The yachtsmen drop for a time the cares and anxieties of business. They think only of having a pleasant cruise. They exchange visits; they discuss the yachting situation in preference to the situation in Europe. They talk keel and centre-board rather than stocks and money market. Indeed, everything is given up but the plan of obtaining all the recreation possible within the allotted time.

The squadron cruise of this year, which commences on the 5th of August, will, however, be varied, from the fact that it is to be extended to Boston Harbor, where a number of prizes will be offered under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club. This will be the first visit of the New York Yacht Club squadron to those waters, and the fleet will for the first time pass to the eastward and northward of Cape Cod. The squadron will then return to the harbor of Newport, from which place a number of matches will be sailed for the valuable prizes that have been or are to be offered. In the first place the holders of the challenge cups won at the regatta of the New York Yacht Club will have to sail a race or races to see if they can retain the reputation they then gained or if they will be compelled to surrender the prize to some more fortunate vessel. Then there is to be an ocean race for a challenge cup from the lightship off Newport to and around the lightship off Sandy Hook and return. Then other cups or prizes are to be offered, which will be sailed for from time to time, either during the cruise or afterwards; so that it is a very certain thing that the season which was inaugurated so brilliantly will be kept up with no abatement in the excitement until its close. If Mr. Ashbury comes with the Livonia to try once more to carry back to England the prize he so much covets, we shall have the most interesting race of the year in October next, the month in which it is now proposed the great race shall be sailed. Of course it is not known yet what vessel of the American fleet will be detailed as the champion. This will have to be settled in future. There is time enough for that, when by experience it has been proved what yacht can be named that will stand the best chance of defeating our English antagonist. The race for the Wallack Cup has yet to come off, and this will probably be deferred until later in the season—until after the summer cruise is over. With the brief outline we have given it will be readily seen that our yachtsmen are destined to have their hands full until the time that winter is almost upon us, and until the yachts either go out of commission or prepare for a winter's cruise to the southward.

The possibility has been mentioned of some of our larger yachts making an extended cruise in the waters of the West Indies next winter, following the example set last winter by Mr. Durfee, in the yacht Josephine. We heartily approve the idea, and think that a better move could not be made by those who have the time to spare. Should such a cruise be determined upon it would be well for the yachts to go together, to move as a squadron. In this manner they will present a finer appearance in foreign ports and command more attention than if acting independently. The West Indies will become a favorite cruising ground in the winter season for our yachtsmen, and when once the way has been fairly opened we shaill expect to hear of a fleet of our pleasure vessels cruising in the Caribbean Sea every year. That locality offers many inducements—fine harbors, beautiful and novel scenery, delightful climate, all the wind wanted and a certainty of a cordial welcome in any port they may visit. With all these advantages there is no good reason why the yachtsmen of the United States should not be on hand for a tropical cruise whenever the opportunity offers. We recommend it highly as a fitting termination to the yachting season of 1871.

SENATOR MORTON.

The Indiana Senator's Views on the Condition of the Country—A Strong Endorsement of the Administration.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1871.

Senator Morton, on 'Change to-day, spoke a few minutes, expressing the opinion that never, in the history of this country, had we such favorable prospects as now. The late treaty with England he believed to be the greatest tribute ever paid to the character and power of our nation. This treaty gave us assurance of peace for years to come and inaugurated a new era among nations in the settlement of differences without war. He encouraged merchants by presenting a bright business future, and assuring them that he never, in the course of his life, saw more confidence than was now felt.

He was heartily applauded when he concluded.

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord Resigns His Seat in the National Assembly.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION CRUSHED.

Exciting Debate in the National Assembly on the Petition of the French Bishops.

M. Thiers Promises to Secure the Independence of the Pope.

Persigny's Letter on the Cause of the French Disasters.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 22, 1871.

Count de Chambord has resigned the seat to which he was chosen in the Assembly.

WHAT PERSIGNY KNOWS ABOUT THE FRENCH DISASTERS.

A letter from the Count de Persigny, published in the London papers of to-day, attributes the French disasters during the war with Germany to the isolation of the French armies.

CLEMENCY TO THE CONDEMNED COMMUNISTS.

It is probable that the sentence of death imposed upon political insurgents will be commuted to exile, transportation or imprisonment for life.

THE BOURBON ORLEANIST FUSION ON THE TAPIS.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Legitimist and Orleanist deputies in the Assembly.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST CAUGHT.

Buisson, the Communist commander of the Paris Free Shooters, who was believed to have been killed in the fight at Belleville, has been arrested by the agents of police in Paris.

HASTENING THE TRIAL OF PRISONERS.

M. Favre has promised to accelerate proceedings relative to the fate of foreigners, prisoners and political agents.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA DYING OUT.

The advices from Algeria to the government are satisfactory, and indicate that the insurrection is about crushed out.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. Thiers' Speech in the National Assembly on the Affairs of the Pope—Gambetta Coincides with the Views of M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, July 22, 1871.

In the Assembly to-day there was a very excited debate upon the subject of the petition of the bishops in reference to the temporal power of the Pope.

President Thiers, who was the chief speaker, declared unequivocally that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country he would do his best to secure the Pope's independence.

M. Gambetta followed in a speech approving the sentiments of M. Thiers, and supported the motion for the order of the day, which was rejected by the Assembly.

The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Further debate on Italian affairs has been adjourned by the National Assembly.

THE FATE OF THE MARSEILLES COMMUNISTS.

The Communists convicted by the military commission at Marseilles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD IN BELGIUM.

The Count de Chambord is passing the summer in Belgium, near Ostend.

PRESIDENT THIERS' POLICY OF PROTECTION.

M. Thiers addressed the Assembly to-day in support of the bill providing for the imposition of a duty on the raw material of cotton. It is thought, however, that the bill will be rejected by the Assembly.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis Not Yet Ended—An Early Formation of a Cabinet Anticipated—A Sensible Speech of King Amadeus—He Believes in Popular Rights.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 22, 1871.

The announcement of the names of the new members of the Cabinet was premature. Nothing definite has yet been settled by the King, and the Ministerial crisis still continues.

Señors Sagasta and Herrera and Admiral Topete had a long interview yesterday with the King. It is believed that they will form part of the new Cabinet. Señor Sagasta is said to have already accepted the post of Minister of Finance.

SPEECH OF KING AMADEUS.

King Amadeus made the following speech on the occasion of the resignation of the Ministry:—

"The Cabinet deserves my confidence, but my confidence is subordinate to that of Parliament. The Chambers only must decide whether the present Ministers should remain at their post or not.

"I profess a blind belief in the sacredness of duty, and it is necessary that every one should be actuated by the same spirit, and that every one should fulfil the obligations of his trust faithfully.

"Under circumstances of great solemnity I once said that I should not impose myself upon the noble Spanish nation. I now say that I shall never fail to discharge my duties according to the constitution and parliamentary laws and customs. Since I mean to fulfil my obligations I expect everybody to do likewise."

GERMANY.

Part of the German Army of Occupation Returning to Fatherland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 22, 1871.

The *North German Gazette* of to-day announces that the German troops now evacuating the French departments of the Eure, Somme and Seine-Inferieure will return at once to Germany.

ENGLAND.

Movements of the Prince and Princess of Wales—Arrival of the Steam Frigate Agincourt—Disaster at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 22, 1871.

The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. The Princess of Wales remains at Kissingen.

Her Majesty's frigate Agincourt, recently ashore at Gibraltar, has returned to England, and arrived at Plymouth last night.

AN AMERICAN BARK WRECKED.

The brig Kyrre, Captain Halverson, from Philadelphia, May 20, for Elsinore, has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather throughout England continues fair and favorable to the growing crops.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 22.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 91⅛; ten-forties, 91⅞.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, July 21—Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f. 12c.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 22—11:30 A. M.—Tallow, 44s. a 44s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 22—1:30 P. M.—The market continues firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, have been made at 9 7-16d. for middling.

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Crushing Defeat of Quesada's Expedition by the Spanish Troops.

The Insurgents Dispersed, Killed or Captured.

SURRENDER OF PROMINENT CUBANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 22, 1871.

The Captain General has published an official account of the landing of Rafael Quesada with 200 men on the coast near Guantanamo.

The expedition landed with eighteen mules and a small quantity of rifles. Within the first few days the invaders ran short of provisions, and were compelled to eat all the mules for want of food.

The rifles were distributed among the insurgents under Gomez and Suolan, whom they joined near Puerto Principe.

The whole force was discovered by 140 men of the "Espana" regiment. A fight ensued, during which the Cubans were ejected from their position and finally routed by the timely arrival of fresh Spanish forces under Brigadier Velasco, who pursued them until they dispersed.

The insurgents left twenty-three killed on the field, besides losing six flags and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Pancho Vega and another of their leaders surrendered to the troops.

The loss of the Spaniards amounts to two killed and twelve wounded.

The most important result of the engagement has been the capture of a great number of insurgents, and in many instances the voluntary surrender of whole families, many of them of important standing among the Cubans.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Reported Falling In of the Roof of the Tunnel Flatly Contradicted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 22, 1871.

The recent report, originated by an obscure news agency in this city and telegraphed to some minor journals in America, to the effect that a portion of the roof of the Mont Cenis tunnel had fallen in, and that many of the workmen were buried in the ruins, proves on investigation absolutely devoid of truth in every particular.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An Austro-German-Dutch Committee of Investigation Coming.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 22, 1871.

A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers has sailed from Europe for the United States, for the purpose of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and financial prospects of the North Pacific Railroad.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 23.

1870—Emperor Louis Napoleon issued a proclamation throwing the responsibility of the war upon Prussia.

1812—Battle of Mohilo, Russia; the French, under Marshal Davoust, signally defeated the Russians.

1403—Battle of Shrewsbury, England; the insurrection of the Perceys against King Henry IV. was suppressed by its result.

A.—Barry's Tricopherous is the best of all articles for dressing, beautifying and renewing the hair, and BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE is the only really good article for coloring the hair. It is guaranteed not to contain lead.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—To Americans Travelling in Europe.—Circular letters of credit, available in sterling or francs, issued by BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., 19 William street, New York; 27 State street, Boston.

A Cool, Delicate Hair Dressing.—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hairs, stop its falling out, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

A.—Going to Boston.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermotologist, 49 Bond street, New York, who cures unnatural redness of the nose and face, pimply eruptions, falling, loss and premature gray hair, will close his New York office Monday evening, July 31.

A Splendid Head of Hair and a Clean Scalp is obtained by using CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE. Depot No. 6 Astor House.

Bathing Suits.—Ladies' Gray, $2 50; Shoes 75 cents.; wholesale and retail at TRIPLER'S, 394 and 396 Grand street, New York.

Cæsar Covered His Bald Head and Gray hair with a laurel crown. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR covers gray heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.

"Civita."—The Delight of All who Use It. Sold by druggists and LADY ADAMS CO., 50 Broadway.

Electrical Treatment for the Sick and Sad, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

J. A. Gilka, Berlin Kummel,
for sale by
ANTHONY OECHS,
sole agent in the United States.
NEW YORK, July 17, 1871.

The Verdict Reached at Last.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Never has a more intelligent jury been selected than the one which has been deliberating over the cases of Milton Gold. Never has the art persuasive been used more persistently and adroitly to prevent the recognition of the merits of a novelty. Yet the verdict has been reached at last. The jury, the people, have decided that MILTON GOLD JEWELRY is the handsomest, because the latest in design; the most durable, because of its solidity; the most fashionable, because they see all of their neighbors wear it; better than California gold jewelry, for the reason that everybody can adorn themselves with these chaste and elegant ornaments for $1 each. Great crowds of people daily signify their approval of this verdict by visiting the American Agency of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company, at 667 Broadway; and the agency, flattered by these testimonials of popular satisfaction, have resolved to eclipse all their former grand demonstrations by displaying to-morrow, and continuing during the week, the largest, best and most elegant stock of Jewelry in the whole world. The other departments of the celebrated Dollar Store, each a complete store within itself, are, as ever, filled with articles of such excellent material and superior workmanship that no one can visit the store without purchasing. Fans, Parasols and Seasides, Penknives, Meerschaum Pipes and Silverware, Glassware, Table Linen and Ladies' and Gents Undergarments, all for $1 each.

The Book Department contains all the Standard Works, the equalling that of any bookstore in the city, all for $1 per volume.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheapest first class machines in the world; price from $40 to $100; easy payments. Salesroom 701 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet or Fancy Hard Wood Floors in great variety. Call and see them at 480 Broadway.

RULLOFF II.

Zeigenmeyer, the Chicago Murderer.

The Crime—The Victim—The Murderer—Drowned at Midnight—Personating the Dead—Adroit Forgeries—A Tireless Pursuit—Run to Earth and Brought to Rights—For Life—One of Earth's Greatest Criminals.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16, 1871.

One of the most extraordinary trials recorded in the annals of American criminal jurisprudence has just terminated, and a jury of his peers has adjudged Alfred Zeigenmeyer guilty of the death of Michael William Gumbleton. As the case is one of a most sensational character I have thought that a review somewhat more ample and intelligent than that furnished by the telegraph might be of interest to the NEW YORK HERALD, and consequently proceed to furnish it.

On the 2d of January last a man on an engine which was passing along the track of the Michigan Central Railway, which is built upon piling before the city, saw floating in an open space in the icy waters the body of a man. He fastened it to a pile and secured a policeman, who examined it. The body had apparently been in the water for some weeks. Decomposition had already set in, and the chest and face were of

A GHASTLY PURPLE-BLACK.

Round the head, passing through the mouth, was tightly tied a piece of bell cord, about four feet in length, which at the free extremity was frayed as if worn away from friction. The body was rigid with frost and a clammy icing covered the face. The body was that of a man about thirty-eight years old, dark-haired and bearded and of full habit. On it were found about twenty-six dollars in money and a letter from Messrs. Blake Brothers & Co., bankers, of New York, addressed to M. William Gumbleton, Baltimore. A Coroner's inquest showed that death had ensued from drowning, water being found in the stomach, and that the corpse had been in the water about three or four weeks. Beyond this all was

AN IMPENETRABLE MYSTERY.

No clue whatever was afforded to the perpetrator of one of the darkest tragedies recorded in the annals of a city famous for its sensational crimes.

A few days after detective Joe Dixon discovered that there was a man named Gumbleton who had been boarding at 112-114 Dearborn street, but that he was a German, much younger and entirely different in appearance from that of the drowned man. This Gumbleton had, moreover, sailed for Germany. There was a mystery here, and, with States Attorney Charles Reed, he set himself to its solution. He made such discoveries as convinced him that the pseudo Gumbleton's name was Alfred Zeigenmeyer, a native of Brunswick, Germany, and having secured an indictment against Ziegenmeyer by the Grand Jury of Cook county for murder he procured a warrant of extradition and sailed for Prussia.

HE FOUND HIS MAN,

and about the 1st of June had him lodged safely in the jail awaiting his trial, which commenced on Monday last, before Judge Booth, and terminated on Friday night in a verdict of guilty.

So remarkable was the conviction of this man upon purely circumstantial evidence, so romantic are

THE PARTICULARS OF HIS CRIME

and so fiendish was the deliberation which marked every step of the stage from covetousness to murder and forgery, that I consider a brief synopsis of the facts as produced in evidence of interest.

Mr. Reed, States Attorney, prosecuted, assisted by Mr. Sidney Smith, while the defence was undertaken by Mr. John Mason and Mr. E. M. Evans. Mr. E. J. Asay, one of the leading lawyers of the city, had been retained for the defence, but a quarrel between himself and his client led to his withdrawal. Sixty-two jurors only had been called when the necessary

TWELVE GOOD MEN AND TRUE

were selected. The prosecution from the outset manifested a desire to finish the case without undue fencing and wasted no time in unnecessary challenging or formality. The defence called no witnesses, so that a summary of the evidence for the prosecution fairly epitomizes the case.

Alfred Zeigenmeyer is a young man of twenty years of age and stands about six feet in height. His face is beardless and of a pale hue from confinement. The eyes are light blue and hair auburn, curling slightly. He has rather a heavy countenance, passive and inoffensive, and seems to be an ordinary man with nothing about him peculiarly bad or peculiarly brilliant. Gumbleton was the son of a somewhat well-to-do Irish farmer, and one of three brothers. He was

GIVEN TO DRINK.

In April, 1870, he came to New York with about eight thousand dollars in the shape of a draft on Blake Brothers & Co. He drew a few hundred dollars of this and went to Baltimore, where he studied telegraphy. Here he met Zeigenmeyer, who was also studying it. They became friends, and were constantly together hunting and fishing. On the 15th of November Zeigenmeyer told his landlord that he was going to Richmond and left the house. He met Gumbleton. One expressman conveyed their luggage to the Northern Central depot, where he saw that they had tickets for Chicago. On the 17th they arrived here and took a room together at Mr. Vickers' boarding house, 10 West Randolph street. There they remained until Saturday night. Gumbleton being unwell and confined to his room. On Saturday night they went out. Gumbleton was

NEVER AGAIN SEEN ALIVE.

On Monday morning Zeigenmeyer returned and said that his partner had gone to New York, whither he himself was also going. He paid the board bills of both, removed their luggage and left.

On the afternoon of the same day he went to a Mrs. Hickson, 112 Dearborn street, and took a room under the name of Gumbleton. Here he remained some days. He went to the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway and obtained a duplicate bill for some boxes of freight which Gumbleton had shipped for Manhattan, Kan., then said that

HE HAD CHANGED HIS MIND,

took the boxes and sold their contents, as Gumbleton, to a second-hand dealer. He had, meanwhile, a draft for $300, which he presented at the bank, stating that his partner was at New York. The bank clerk, informing him that the draft must be endorsed, on the 26th he produced it, endorsed "Pay to Alfred Zeigenmeyer or order, M. W. Gumbleton." He also wrote to Blake Brothers, of New York, as Gumbleton, asking them to forward him a check for the balance in their hands. This balance, about $7,500, was forwarded to him at Dearborn street, it being necessary that he should be identified at the bank to obtain this money, he introduced himself to a Mr. Mills as Gumbleton, and by him was introduced to a gentleman who had a farm to sell, and which Zeigenmeyer—I beg his pardon, Gumbleton—expressed a desire to buy. But before he could do so

HE MUST DRAW HIS MONEY,

and consequently he asked the real estate owner to introduce him at the bank. This was done, and he obtained a certificate of deposit, promising to go and see the farm in the morning. Leaving his friend he went and drew the money, signing the name of Gumbleton. An hour later he went to Greenebaum's bank and purchased exchange on Brunswick and a passage ticket as Zeigenmeyer. Still another hour later he went to his landlady and said he was going to St. Louis. When next heard of he was in Germany, where he had soothed the declining years of his father with a pension, and had bought a starch factory and was in a fair way to become a landed proprietor and a count.

The facts against Zeigenmeyer were these:—

HIS REPEATED FALSEHOODS,

his assumption of Gumbleton's name as soon as Gumbleton disappeared; his forgeries, executed with a deliberation betokening no anxiety that Gumbleton would reappear, and his possessing himself of Gumbleton's goods. A more complete chain of circumstantial evidence was never forged and there was not a single man in Chicago but what was formally convinced, morally, of the prisoner's guilt. This was shown signally in the examination of the jurors. Mr. Reed, for the prosecution, dwelt upon these facts very briefly, claiming that the case had been made out and that none other but the prisoner had been the murderer.

Mr. John Mason, of counsel for the defence, made a long and somewhat ill-judged speech. He accused the prosecution and detective Dixon of

HOUNDING THE PRISONER TO DEATH,

abused Mr. Reed as a young limb of the law, accused Mr. Asay of selling out his client and generally sacrificed people and things. His defence was that the prosecution had not established the identity of the *corpus delicti*; that the forgeries proved nothing about the murder and that in all probability the two men had gone out together for a walk, when Gumbleton fell into the river and Zeigenmeyer, being afraid to report the occurrence, had spent Sunday in trying to find the body. Mr. Evans took a somewhat similar line of argument, holding that if Zeigenmeyer had intended the murder he would not have left

THE FATAL LETTER ON THE BODY,

and would have induced Gumbleton to draw his money before killing him. Mr. Sidney Smith's reply for the prosecution was a most able one. After refuting the charges against the prosecution of vindictiveness, he traced the chain from start to finish, contending that murderous intent was shown from the very first, that no one but Zeigenmeyer could have committed the deed, and that the body was fully identified by the papers, the missing teeth and a broken arm. Judge Booth's charge was simply a recital of law. The jury retired on Friday at four o'clock. The first ballot showed, guilty, 12; not guilty, 0. On the second ballot for sentence, which the jury has the privilege of affixing, the vote was—hanging, 8; imprisonment 4. On this debate ensued, and finally, at ten minutes past eight, a verdict of guilty was returned and the prisoner's sentence was fixed at

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Mr. Mason made the customary motion for a new trial, but it is not likely that he will make anything by it.

The falling out between Zeigenmeyer and Mr. Asay, his first advocate, is thus explained:—Mr. Asay wished him to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter, possibly with the idea that as manslaughter as a crime is not known to the extradition authorities the Prussian government could reclaim the prisoner. He had consulted Mr. Reed, who declined expressing an opinion until Zeigenmeyer's consent should have been authoritatively announced to such an arrangement. Meanwhile Zeigenmeyer, confident of acquittal, changed his counsel.

There are two other charges against the prisoner of forgery, but these will not be pressed. A civil suit to recover the

MONEY OBTAINED ON THE FORGERIES

has also been instituted, but *cui bono?* One thousand dollars have been paid to counsel by order of the court, and it is not likely that any of the remainder will ever be recovered by the banks.

The arrest and conviction reflect the greatest credit upon the perseverance and acuteness of Detective Dixon and Attorney Reed. Seldom (if ever) has a case been so patiently and successfully worked up from so slight a clue. In the files of the HERALD, where are inscribed the great crimes of the past thirty odd years, I doubt if there is to be found another such as this. That a mere boy should have planned so devilish a crime and have carried out his plan in its every detail with such coolness, such completeness and such callousness seems almost incredible.

HE LURED GUMBLETON TO CHICAGO,

where he was unknown and where his absence would cause no comment, disposed of him with cool determination, exhibited an infernal ability in securing the murdered man's property and remarkable skill as a forger. His crime might have remained undetected but for his selling the goods, among which was an account book wherein was Gumbleton's handwriting, and for the presence on the body of Blake Brothers' letter.

I have seen Zeigenmeyer twice since his arrest. On Sunday last, the day preceding his trial, I visited him in his cell with Captain Wells Sherman, Assistant Superintendent of Police. It was a sweltering day and the murderer was

IN HIS CELL, NAKED

as the day of his birth. He spoke confidently of the result of his trial, which he seemed ardently to desire. During his trial he sat beside his counsel, dressed in a brown tweed suit and wearing no collar. His countenance was white and he was immovable as if cut in marble. He never spoke to his counsel nor moved a muscle, save once, when the witness whom he humbugged into identifying him at the bank said that he had gone to the depot, where Zeigenmeyer had not kept his appointment, then the prisoner smiled perceptibly. On the evening of his conviction Zeigenmeyer said he did not blame the jury; on such evidence he would have rendered a similar verdict. He, however, held to his first story, that he and Gumbleton went out together, on that fatal night and that they both got drunk. After that he remembers nothing. The forgeries he admits.

THE MURDER HE DENIES.

There is not in Chicago to-day one man who believes that the real murderer has not been secured, and in a few days the grated doors at Joliet will open to receive one of the greatest criminals that ever lived, never to pass them again, save as a corpse.

MILITARY CHIT-CHAT.

The riot still continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation in military circles. It is to be hoped, now that the various regiments have had a little taste of the rough experience even a non-paid militiaman has to go through once in a while, whether he likes it or not, that the lessons of the past week will not be entirely thrown away. The National Guard as a whole is well worthy of all the praise General Shaler lavishes upon it in his official report of the riot; but there are not a few of the regiments who need to turn over a new leaf in discipline if they desire to be well prepared to cope in the future with a mob of murderous rioters or any other kind of public enemy who dares to defy law, order and authority. In the first place a careful weeding out of incompetent officers should be the first self-imposed task of every command which is unfortunate enough to be at present hampered with them, and, secondly, a greater degree of respect and obedience for the properly constituted officers should be infused into the men. Doubtless a great deal of the coolness displayed by the Twenty-second in the late riot, when the men stood steady beneath the shower of shot and missile that was rained down upon them, was owing to that respect for their officers in command which every private in the regiment is taught to religiously observe. And the same may be said of the admirable conduct of the Seventh on the same occasion. The idea that one man is just as good as another in a militia regiment is all very true; but for all that a private should always understand that his superior officer is his superior while in command, no matter what equal footing the two may be on when not on duty. The great mistake made by many officers in the National Guard is, that to be popular they must necessarily "make free" with their men while on duty, just as though there were no distinction of rank between them. To have his company well disciplined and always ready to obey orders not only, but to wait for orders before making a single move, a captain need not, certainly, make it a point to be as familiar with his subordinates at all times as to make obedience on their part more a thing of option than duty. In this connection it may be said that the *Army and Navy Journal* this week gives some very good advice to the National Guard as to how they should profit from the experiences of the riot. Its suggestions as to the practice of street firing by the regiments should be heeded at once. At the same time that the militia has much to gain by the lessons of the riot, the State authorities should not overlook the fact that they, too, can draw profit from the same source by seeing to it that every regiment be furnished immediately and be constantly drilled in the use of breech-loading rifles. No one who was a witness of the firing upon the mob on the 12th inst., and who noticed the trouble the troops had to load in a crowd, using ramrod and old style cartridge, but will lend his voice in favor of supplying the troops with breech-loaders. Had the Ninth not been compelled, as they were in their huddled ranks, to use the ramrod, it is quite probable that much of the confusion into which one of the companies was for a moment or so thrown by the onset of the mob would have been impossible. The old cry that the militia do not need the new style of musket because they will never have occasion to use them, will prove a very weak one from the present, in the light of the late riots, which they had to be called upon to squelch.

The Seventy-first regiment will go to Providence to-morrow (Monday), and if Providence favors them with good weather the boys will doubtless have a splendid time of it. The folks in Providence always make a good deal of a good New York regiment, and the excursionists are so well known in Little Rhody that the people will be certain to take them in hand in real Old England hospitality style. The boys say they will be away only a couple of days, but the Providence militia may keep them longer if they don't look out.

The new French regiment is getting along splendidly. Recruits are joining by the dozen every few days, and the prospects are that by Lafayette's birthday next the First division will have a real out and out French regiment to swell its numbers. But would it not be well for its organizers to drop that long title they have assumed for the regiment? No person will ever be able to remember it after he has heard it a dozen times. Something short and sharp, gentlemen, would do much better.

Why does somebody who has money enough to spare not do a good thing for his own fame and that of others by donating a fund to provide medals for all members of the National Guard who distinguish themselves in hours of peril? A military medal in itself isn't much, but when it is won for brave deeds done the winner values it beyond price, even though he be a militiaman.

What has become of that new cavalry regiment in which every dragoon was to own his own "hoss?" Can one of the moneyed organizers tell?

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED DAME.

The death reaper has lately been busy in New Brunswick, N. J., lopping off great personages. It is but a few weeks since Amos Robbins, a widely known public man and one of the prominent candidates for the Governorship, was gathered to his fathers; on Thursday evening the erudite scholar, author and professor of divinity, Rev. Dr. Berg, was called hence; and again, on Friday night, Mrs. Colonel Alexander Hamilton, great in her ancestry, flickered into eternity. The deceased lady was the wife of Colonel Alexander Hamilton, a son of the great Hamilton, who was shot by Aaron Burr. She was a niece of President Monroe, and was a woman of much refinement and culture. Her husband is a venerable octogenarian, long a resident of the ancient town of Brunswick. He is more distinguished for his fine, thorough gentlemanly bearing and his illustrious progenitor than for any particular greatness developed by himself. He was at one time United States Consul to Cuba.

FOUND DEAD IN TRENTON.

Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, Edward Wesley, a colored man, said to be eighty-six years of age, was found dead in a stone yard on the banks of the canal, in Trenton, N. J. The last seen of the old fellow, who was the lamplighter of the Seventh ward, was at the Bull's Head, from which place he undertook to take a dog to town. From appearances the old man had been taken ill and died. Dr. Ribble gave evidence at the inquest that death had resulted from old age and natural causes, and the jury found a verdict accordingly.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

RAMBLES IN MOUNT DESERT. By B. F. De Costa. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 12 mo., pp. 280.

This pleasant book is about equally compounded of history, adventure and description. The wild and picturesque Maine coast, from the Isle of Shoals to the Grand Menan, although well explored, has been but little described in books. Mr. De Costa introduces us to the finest of this scenery—Mount Desert, with its lakes and coves, and islands and cliffs and mountains—and that his tale is trustworthy no one who has spent a week at Bar Harbor or Somesville will doubt.

DELAPLAINE; OR, THE SACRIFICE OF IRENE. A novel. By Mansfield Tracy Walworth. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1871. 12mo., pp. 300.

This book reads as if it were written in pursuance of a contract to furnish three hundred pages of the most preposterous improbabilities which could be woven together in the shortest possible space of time. The scene is laid in Persia, and the story is gotten up on the lavish scale of those writers who trade upon the magnificence of the unknown. It is full of nonsense about Ghebres and *anderoons* and Ormuzd, and the writer (whose sixth work of fiction is here presented to the public) appears to expect us to read and admire this crude imitation of the Oriental romances, although it is alike barren of ingenuity of plot, skill in the drawing of character, or grace of style.

NEW MINING MAP OF UTAH. B. A. M. Froiseth. Salt Lake City, 1871.

This map, which has been compiled by Mr. B. A. M. Froiseth from the latest United States surveys and other authentic sources, shows twenty-eight mining districts and the location of the best known mines in Utah. It must prove invaluable to all interested in the vast mineral resources of that region. Saints and Gentiles alike will appreciate the skilful distinctness with which those resources are indicated. The very advertisements which form a border for the map are suggestive of the actual and prospective wealth of Salt Lake City, that almost miraculous illustration of the force which resides in the old Latin motto adopted by the Mormons—*Laborare est orare*—to work is to pray. The map is on sale at Colton & Co.'s, 172 William street, New York, either in pocket form or mounted.

GOOD SELECTIONS IN PROSE AND VERSE. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

Mr. W. M. Jeliffe, a teacher of elocution, is the compiler of the small portable pamphlet bearing the above title. It is seldom that so good a selection has been placed at the disposal of schools and academies. The author has exercised a commendable judgment in the book. With an intelligence and a discrimination that are not very frequently found in books that are intended for school use, he has laid all languages under tribute, and has thereby produced a collection of prose and poetry that is likely to be remembered after the school hours are over. There are more "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" than are generally found in so small a space. This book need not be confined to the school house; it will be a welcome addition to the family library, and all parents who desire to familiarize their children with the living literature of all lands will do well to invest in these "good selections."

The Episcopal Church has a new candidate for public favor in the *Christian Year*, a monthly magazine of church literature for the people. The first number, for July, is handsomely printed by Pliny F. Smith, and issued in a most attractive blue cover, of novel design. We regret that we cannot give unqualified praise to the contents. The initial article embodies more violations of English grammar than we have space to expose. Witness this:—"In the department of magazine literature the world has so encroached on the Church as to crowd it almost entirely out of the market; and whose apathy leaves the secular press in almost undisturbed possession of the field." And this:—"Our literature is at the present moment at by far too low an ebb to meet the crying demands of the Church, and in which regard we are making no improvement." We are elsewhere told that "the best talent of the Church has been secured as a staff of contributors," and assured that "for quantity and quality of matter we intend it shall be of the highest class, which a glance at our literary staff will abundantly show." The following sentence is an illustration of hopeless confusion of thought:—"The daily multiplication of serials from the Church of Rome, the various denominations, the arts, sciences, fashion, folly and heresy throw the Church's magazine literature completely into the shade. They, however, make it a splendid success, and some of them boast of a monthly issue of hundreds of thousands." The learned editor cannot mean to convey the idea that the rival serials he complains of make "the Church's magazine literature" a splendid success. This, however, is what he says.

Literary Chit-Chat.

IT IS AT LAST judicially settled in England that articles sent to newspapers unsolicited are not the property of the writers and cannot legally be demanded back. So the editorial apparatus of Mr. Bull breathes easier.

WALTER SCOTT'S portraits are all being revived, apropos of the centennial anniversary of his birth. Most of them show the front face, with the head disproportionately high, which gave rise to the witticism that Scott had a "story" in his head more than any other man.

DORE'S FAMOUS ILLUSTRATION of "Paradise Lost," published in London at five guineas, being out of print, Messrs. Cassell will print an edition for the masses in sixteen parts at two shillings each, or about seven dollars for the fifty-five plates, with text.

A PHILADELPHIA BOOKSELLER puts forth "a book for every Baptist," which, he says, "goes to the very bottom of the Communion question and settles it truly, finally and forever." We fear it won't stay settled. Theological questions have a queer way of getting "riled up" from the bottom, insomuch that unrest may fairly be said to be their normal condition.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT appears to need reconstruction, judging from the fate of Mr. Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," who complains that he has been pirated at Montreal, "in a form and at a price that makes me shudder." He wants to know, you know, why it is that "in one part of Her Majesty's dominions one subject of Her Majesty may pick another's pocket with impunity."

A NEW EDITION OF DWARRIS ON STATUTES, an English law book of great merit, with American notes and additions, by Judge Platt Potter, of the New York Supreme Court, is in the press of William Gould & Sons, Albany.

A NEW EDITION OF POPE'S complete works, containing over one hundred letters to and from the poet, not previously published, is being issued in London.

THE NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA, in the German language, edited by Professor A. J. Schem, of New York, and entitled "German-American Conversation Lexicon," has reached its fourth volume. It is a most thoroughly prepared work, particularly full in geographical information and modern history and science. Its biography includes about every character of note, living or dead, from Adam down to Anna Dickinson, and there is scarcely a town in America but is fully described. The work is indispensable to every German who would be intelligent in American matters.

GERMANY IS NOW FLOODED with books on the Franco-Prussian war, in every possible phase and detail. Most of them are too full of minutiæ and glorification of leaders to be of permanent value. Bismarck and Moltke are lauded to the skies, and if there ever were such a thing as contemporary apotheosis we have it here. But the cautious muse of history will come later.

THE ABBE BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, so noted as an accomplished archæologist, who has contributed much to our knowledge of the Aztec history, religion and literature, has just published in Paris the second volume of the "Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale." It is entitled "Manuscrit Troano; Etudes Sur le Système Graphique et la Langue des Mayas."

STANFIELD'S original drawings for Captain Marryat's novel of "Poor Jack," were recently sold at auction for 500 guineas. There are only forty-four drawings, and the price realized (about sixty dollars each) is proof that money invested in good art work is seldom thrown away.

ART MATTERS.

The Sculpture in Central Park—Ward's "Indian Hunter"—Some Thoughts on Modern Art.

The sculptor's art is never more delightful than when seen in contrast with verdant meadows and graceful foliage under the immense canopy of the blue vault of heaven. Pure white marble is especially effective when bathed in the warm tones of the summer landscape that tinge the cold white surface with

A MELLOW, GOLDEN LIGHT,

until the inanimate stone seems to breathe and palpitate in harmony with nature. At such a moment art is forgotten, and the passive marble becomes instinct with life, breathing upon us and whispering to us, albeit in an unknown tongue, of dormant beauties that

OUR TOO MATERIALISTIC SENSES

had hitherto failed to perceive, and under the magic influence of a new revelation we appreciate the charms of art and of nature under conditions new to us. The influence of art is never more healthful than when exercised thus in the pure air, and the children of the people may come out from the sorrow and misery of everyday life to be comforted by

THE CONTEMPLATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

In order that this source of general enjoyment be invigorating it is necessary that great care should be used in the selection of the works which are to stand as public instructors and whose lessons will not be the less lasting because they are unspoken.

There are two classes of public statues which should form part of the decoration of every public place—memorial statues to great men and ideal figures or groups representative of some beautiful conception or bold, grand thought. Purely imaginative sculpture harmonizes best with the graceful trees and

SHADOWY FOLIAGE

of park or garden, and, when appropriately placed, heightens considerably the charms of glade or grove. Something of this truth seems to have forced itself on the minds of our Park Commissioners in their very successful efforts to embellish Central Park; but so much remains to be done in the sculptural department that we can scarcely consent to look upon the work as having been commenced. And at the same time that we clamor for more good art we must express a hope that the day is not far distant when some of the "art" at present offending the eye will be removed to make way for

WORKS WORTHY TO CHARM

and educate a people.

In previous articles on "Art Matters" we have dealt with a class of art that we deem objectionable, and have not hesitated to deliver our opinions and point out the grounds upon which our unfavorable conclusions are based, so that there might be no excuse for the suspicion of partiality or prejudice. To-day we enter upon a more pleasing duty, because while it should be necessary to fault-find yet the balance of our good report will weigh down greatly all that we shall say of unfavorable.

MICHAEL ANGELO

used to say that perfection was made up of trifles, and the truth of this remark is not, unfortunately, sufficiently recognized by the artists of the present day. We have a great many more men ambitious to imitate the boldness and daring of Angelo's mature efforts than we have students willing to follow in the severe discipline which made it possible for the master mind of Angelo to strike out from conventional treatment in a way that would have irretrievably lost a man of less power or knowledge. And the natural result is the imperfection of the noblest modern works.

INSPIRATION AND POWER

and beauty of thought are wasted because there is not sufficient knowledge to give them appropriate expression. Our life is too fitful and feverish, our objects too selfish and worldly, to allow us to toil on patiently in the laborious pursuit of severe truth without hope of any immediate or

BRILLIANT REWARD.

Among American sculptors Mr. Ward is honorably distinguished as one who, contending against great difficulties, achieved much in the domain of art. It was therefore a well merited compliment which the Park Commissioners paid Mr. Ward in placing his statue of the Indian Hunter in Central Park. Peering out from the trees near the Mall may be observed the crouching form of a bronze figure bent forward, with eyes attentively directed towards the glade in front, as if eagerly watching the movements of some animal. The head is turned slightly to the right and the right hand grasps firmly the shortened leash to keep the dog, which is at the hunter's side, perfectly still. In the left hand, which is drawn up close to the left breast, the Indian carries his bow and arrow. The weight of the figure is thrown entirely on the right foot, and though the pose is slightly strained and exaggerated

THE ACTION IS SO VIGOROUS

that we easily lose sight of this blemish in the general excellence of the expression. It is not saying too much for this statue to state that it tells its own story so completely that there is no need of inscription. The most stupid of mankind could not possibly mistake the purport of the composition, and though the work cannot claim to belong to the highest walks of imaginative art yet there is so much simple truth and vigor in its treatment that it well deserves the honor accorded to it. Had there been more attention paid to detail the work would have ranked much higher; but, excellent as the conception was, as soon as the artist attempted to realize his thought there came that

TERRIBLE WANT OF KNOWLEDGE

to which we have before referred and which paralyzes the modern artist.

We remember one day to have found ourselves wandering in the Greek Court of the British Museum, admiring the wonderful marbles which the titled robber, Elgin, stole from poor, distracted Greece, and there, by chance we met two of the greatest British sculptors lost in admiration of the study of horse one of the friezes of the Parthenon. We joined them and the conversation at once turned upon the question of relative knowledge of the artists of the two periods, when one of them, suddenly pointing to one of the horses, said, "It would require

THE STUDY OF A LIFE-TIME

to acquire the knowledge displayed in that single figure," and regretfully confessing the decadence of high art knowledge those great men departed to their studios, more convinced than ever that if they would produce anything which should last into the ages they should labor and learn unceasingly.

We have said that the expression of Mr. Ward's figure was very good, and the intent look of the face natural and life-like. Cautious and suspended action are well expressed in the pose, though we think the figure would have been been improved by assuming a more stable equilibrium. It appears to us also that the introduction of this dog was a mistake, though no doubt it was influenced by

THE QUESTION OF EQUILIBRIUM.

But it is to be regretted that the artist, having decided to use the dog in the composition, did not take sufficient pains in modelling him. At present, though only an accessory, the dog mars the force of the composition and interferes with the sweeping lines of the figure. In his modelling and flesh treatment the artist has not been nearly so successful as he has been happy in conception. As a rule the flesh modelling is hard and wanting in delicacy. The larger muscles are too strongly marked, and their insertions are so pronounced as to seriously interfere with

THE FULNESS AND BEAUTY OF THE OUTLINES.

This is painfully evident looking from the right side of the figure at the right arm holding the dog. The outline is so much cut up at the insertion of the deltoid that the arm looks absolutely broken, and this is accompanied by an indecision in modelling the smaller muscles so marked as to suggest a want of knowledge. The treatment of the pectoral muscles is hard and unsatisfactory, and the muscular covering of the stomach is also hard and leatherlike. In looking at the figure we are struck by

AN ABSENCE OF IDEALITY IN THE FORMS,

and even where the figure is most correct in proportion and modelling there is lacking the refinement of form which is such a prominent feature in ancient Greek art. Many artists seriously interfere with the success of their works by a too close adherence to common nature, and this of itself is only another result of want of knowledge, which prevents the artist selecting what is good in one model and combining it with what is good in another. Here the imperfectly educated artist always fails, no matter what his natural abilities may be, and there is enough evidence of both power and art feeling in the "Indian Hunter" to make us regret the absence of more extended art knowledge. But, in spite of these shortcomings, Mr. Ward's work is an encouraging example of what American artists may contribute to high art if only they will conscientiously undertake

THE SEVERE AND EXACTING STUDY

without which it is impossible for them to succeed, and without which no artist in any age has ever succeeded. If the Park Commissioners will continue to devote some of the funds placed at their disposal for the embellishment of Central Park to the purchase and erection, in suitable situations, of ideal sculptural works they will deserve the thanks of the citizens. But, above all things, we are anxious that proper care shall be used in the selection of the works, and we insist only on

ONE CONDITION,

that they be good. A step in the right direction was taken in the purchase of the "Indian Hunter," and we can only urge upon the authorities the propriety of following it up, and add one more attraction to our already beautiful Park.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

Captain Dobbins, who was accidentally shot in Trenton on Thursday night, is reported as fast sinking. Mortification has set in, and a few hours will see the close of the sad affair.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S.—Boucicault's drama, "Elfie," improves on acquaintance, and is now in complete running order and in the full tide of popularity. Mr. Moss has reason to congratulate himself on the success which has attended his summer season so far, a success which will probably be largely increased when Lydia Thompson and her new troupe of blondes take possession of the boards of this popular theatre.

LINA EDWIN'S.—The talented Berger Family commence to-morrow night the third and last week of an exceedingly interesting and successful engagement. Their performance is novel and elegant, just suitable for a summer season. They number in the troupe female violinists, violoncellists and cornet players and a parlor orchestra of string and brass. The bell ringing alone is quite a feature, and Mr. Sol Smith Russel, comedian, and Miss Maud Stanley, vocalist, contribute much to the attractions of the performance.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Jullien's concerts on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays have met with all the success they deserved, and a greater share than was anticipated. The conductor is indefatigable in his efforts to present a programme of real merit and of variety. His sparkling "Polonaise" has now become a necessary fixture on the bills. The singing of Miss Hersee, Miss Krause and Messrs. Habelmann and Hall, and the violin playing of Joseph Heine are also very attractive.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—An evening with Thomas' unrivalled orchestra is about the most pleasurable entertainment we can look for this summer. Despite the correspondence from the watering places and the announcement in fashionable society that "everybody is out of town," one may meet here every evening many of the recognized leaders of *ton*, and *modistes* can admire their choicest handiwork.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK.—This great tragédienne, who now stands confessedly at the head of the dramatic profession in America, will return from Europe next month, and will commence preparations at once for the coming season. Her *répertoire* has been largely increased, the principal plays in it being, "Pietra, or Love and Revenge;" "Mother and Daughter," "Chesney Wold," "Deborah," "A Winter's Tale," "Fazio" and "Macbeth." Mlle. Janauschek, through her agent and business manager, Mr. Pilot, has already "filled up" the greater part of the next season with engagements throughout the country. Unfortunately for New York it is hardly probable that she will play here, and we will thus be deprived of the greatest actress of the age through the want of foresight on the part of some of our managers. A very strong company has been engaged to support Mlle. Janauschek, and to Mr. Alfred Joel is committed the responsible position of advance agent.

Metropolitan Gossip.

"Across the Continent" still runs its course at Niblo's.

G. W. Thompson appears to-morrow night at Tony Pastor's.

"The Idiot of the Mountain" will replace Victor Hugo's sensational work at Wood's.

Mr. James Ward announces the play of "Through by Daylight" at the Bowery this week.

The Arion Society had a concert and summer night's festival at Terrace Garden last night.

Johnny Allen is reaping a harvest of success at the Olympic with McCloskey's best play, "Schneider."

The Ninth Regiment Band will play at the Continental, Long Branch, on August 8, on the occasion of Levy's benefit.

Signor Fossati, the well known basso, has just returned from an operatic tour through Costa Rica, Guatemala and California.

The clever and rising young actress, Miss Lillie Eldridge, appears at the Park, Brooklyn, on Monday in her new play, "Alma."

Carl Bergmann's concerts at the Brooklyn Rink are enhanced by the addition of the talented Joseph Heine, violinist, and Ada Heine, Pianist.

Among the musical events next season will be the début of Mme. Annie Butler, a young lady who possesses musical attainments of a high order. Her voice is a pure soprano and has been cultivated for some time past both in this country and Europe with a view of placing her on the operatic boards. She is a daughter of the late William Newman, a well known caricature artist, formerly on *Punch*, but who has been connected for the last ten years with the illustrated press of this city.

Señor Emilio Agromente will start on Monday on his tour, accompanied by Miss Lizzie Allen (soprano), Miss Sangari (contralto), Signor Boy (tenor), Mr. Frank Bartlett (baritone), Señor Martinez (basso), and chorus and orchestra. He intends to give the operas "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Ernani" and some sacred concerts at the principal watering places. The first opera will take place at Long Branch on Monday, 24th; Wednesday, 26th, and Thursday, 27th, at Saratoga; Saturday, 29th, and Sunday, 30th, at Newport.

Driftings Abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Patey are rusticating in the wolds of Devonshire.

A new tenor, Signor Prudenza, is about to appear at Her Majesty's Opera.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Charles Lyall started July 7 on a trip to Swiss Oberland.

Herr Rubinstein will stay at Gmunden during the summer and pass the winter in Vienna.

The seventh festival of the Rheinische Sangerverein took place at Bonn on the 15th inst.

Mr. Robert Houdin, the conjurer, died at Blois a few days ago. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

M. and Mme. Vuguier have returned to Paris. M. Saint-Saens and other artists have left London for France.

At Trieste a new drama in verse, entitled "Nella," by Signor Stefano Interdonato, has been successfully produced.

At the Andrea Doria Theatre, of Genoa, "Norma" has been given for several nights, with Signora Alice Danery as Norma.

Madame Patti (La Marquise de Caux) and the Marquis de Caux had the honor of an invitation to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Chiswick.

Mr. Charles Lyall has been engaged by Mr. Max Strakosch for the forthcoming season of Italian (Nilsson) opera in the United States. *Tant mieux* for Max Strakosch and the Nilsson Opera.

Madame Palmieri, an English woman, who sang in English opera when Miss Louisa Pyne (Mrs. Bodda) and the late Mr. Harrison were the directors of Covent Garden, has been lately a special favorite at the San Carlo, in Naples.

A brass band contest is announced to take place in the grounds of Howley Hall, Batley, Yorkshire, under the management of Mr Richard Smith, of Hull, on the 5th of August. Over one thousand performers will attend, it being open to all England.

Sir Julius Benedict has again accepted the post of Conductor of the Norwich Festival, which is to take place in the autumn of next year. His oratorio, "St. Peter," will be performed on the occasion, and probably a new symphony from his experienced and facile pen.

The Milan corporation have granted the Scala a subsidy of 180,000 lire for next season. Among the operatic novelties to be shortly produced are "I Promessi Sposi," by Signor Petrella, at the Carcano; "L'Avvocato Patelin," by Signor Montuero, at the old Teatro Re, and "La Scomessa," by Signor Usiglio, at the Teatro Milanese.

At Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, an opera by Signora Carlotta Ferrari, entitled "Eleonora d'Arborea," has received an enthusiastic welcome. Not only was the composer called before the curtain twelve times on the first performance, but on the tenth a shower of bouquets fell on the Signora, a crown of laurel leaves was presented to her, poems were composed in her honor and a ball given to commemorate the event, while the musical amateurs of Cagliari serenaded the fair authoress. "Ugo" and "Sofia" are two earlier operas of Signora Ferrari, who, as a poetess and a dramatist, has earned golden opinions in Sardinia.

We find the following concerning the favorite actor, Walter Montgomery, in the last issue of the London *Era*:—"Mr. Walter Montgomery will make his reappearance at Nottingham on the ensuing Friday, under the auspices of Mr. Pyatt, the spirited *entrepreneur* of that ancient and honorable borough. The success which attended Mr. Montgomery's management of the New Theatre is a sure guarantee for a crowded house on this occasion, and we should not be surprised at an extension of the engagement. Mr. Montgomery is the guest of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers, on the 4th of July, and will be privileged to meet the American Knights Templars, who celebrate the Day of Independence under His Lordship's hospitable and princely towers.

An eye witness has given to a wondering world the following description of Herr Richard Wagner as he appeared when his "Kaiser March" was performed at Leipsic:—

> During the first bars he remained quietly in his seat, contenting himself with marking the time by motions of his head and hands. But this did not last very long. Soon he could not endure to sit still any more; at the first *fortissimo* he sprang up, loudly sang out the trombone passages, gesticulated with his clenched hands, and stamped his foot convulsively. The more fierce and noisy the composition became the more exalted and convulsive grew his movements. All his gesticulations and the ever-changing expressions of his face were as a continued, uninterrupted commentary to the composition, sometimes comical, but always very suggestive. I seem to see him yet, as he depicted, so to speak, a flourish of the trombone—he stood leaning forward, clenching his right hand like a boxer, fixing his eyes upon the instruments and at the decisive moment throwing out his hand with marvellous energy, as though he meant to annihilate some invisible, deadly enemy, while he uttered a piercing "*Tra!*" that went through and through me. Most delightful, too, was his representation of the rests. He extended both arms as far as possible, swiftly moving his hands up and down, as though to imitate the fluttering of a frightened bat, suddenly raising them to mark the conclusion. While he gave himself up to these exercises he sang and stamped and talked, obeying the impulses of the moment without any restraint, imitating the bassoons, the flutes, the kettle drums and even giving appropriate expression to the more delicate shadings by graceful noddings of the head and wavings of the hand. He appears, however, to inspire the performing artists with his own warmth and enthusiasm, for I have never heard our orchestra play with such fire, such passionate earnestness, as it did to-day under the demoniac influence of Richard Wagner.

JENNY LIND.

Her Recent London Appearances—The Members of the Famous Lind Troupe—Goldschmidt's "Ruth."

LONDON, July 6, 1871.

Jenny Lind is again before the public, and in her legitimate sphere as a vocalist. The days of her American triumphs have passed so long ago that to the amateur of New York she is now only a magnificent tradition, but here in London she still revisits the pale glimpses of the moon.

She only sings now for charity, to which kindly sentiment may possibly be added a little harmless vanity in her husband's compositions, for it is the "Ruth" of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt that brings her before the public. "Ruth" is not a popular work. The critics are very severe upon it, and the public is indifferent; yet it contains many fine passages. Modelled after Mendelssohn it is a very clever imitation of that master's style. The aria for contralto, "Commit Thy Way," is very suggestive of "Oh, Rest in the Lord," and is almost equal to that famous song. There is a trio, "The Lord is Thy Keeper," which serves as a worthy pendant to "Lift Thine Eyes;" and a duet, "They That Sow in Tears," Mendelssohn might not have been ashamed to own.

The solo soprano music is not very brilliant. There is rather a showy finale, with chorus, but no one solo which stands out distinct, like Mendelssohn's "Hear Ye, Israel." The baritone has several arias, which, however, require a wider compass than is possessed by most singers. The tenor is greatly slighted. He has no aria at all, and has only to sing a few recitatives and his part in a trio.

The choruses, in a few instances, suggest Handel, though fugues are carefully avoided. After hearing the superb Handelian choruses at the recent Crystal Palace Festival Mr. Goldschmidt's choral music seems both turgid and tame. Yet there is very much in his oratorio to admire, and it seems surprising to me that a work like this, written for a London audience, should meet with so little favor from the London connoisseurs. To hear, not this work specially, but the far-famed

JENNY LIND,

was the attraction which brought a party of American amateurs to St. James' Hall the other evening. The prices of admission were high, ranging from three to twenty-one shillings for single seats, but the place was crowded by an audience very showily if not very tastefully dressed. The seats for the chorus were well filled, and the orchestral performers, few in numbers, were grouped in front of the singers. At the appointed time Mr. Goldschmidt appeared on the platform, conducting Mrs. Patey, the recognized contralto of England since the retirement of Mme. Sainton-Dolby. Returning he led Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, an admired soprano, whose services are in constant request in the concert room and for oratorios. Then Mr. Cummings, the tenor—a most accomplished artist, who is soon to sing in New York at the Dolby ballad concerts—appeared leading the Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, who was received with the most cordial applause.

Jenny Lind, for by this familiar name it seems right to call her even now, is very different in appearance from what she was in the days of her American successes; and yet was she to-morrow to appear unheralded at Steinway Hall she would be recognized at once. She wears her hair in the same peculiar way she did in her young days, and certain attitudes and gestures peculiar to her then are still retained. Once or twice during the evening she sat looking upward, her hands lying crossed on her lap as in the portraits of her so abundant in the United States, and at such moments she is the Jenny Lind whose career in the New World now seems like a long past dream of unparalleled triumphs.

But, again, time has made her an elderly, matronly woman, older even than her years would warrant. In England old ladies dress with a degree of gaudy show that in the United States would be considered ridiculous. Dowagers flaunt around in cheap lace and brilliant silks, with necklaces and bracelets and flounces and feathers innumerable. Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, on the occasion of this public appearance, wore a mauve satin dress, with very short sleeves and elaborately trimmed with laces. A pearl necklace, fastened with a diamond, encircled her neck, and a white feather adorned her hair. This dress, though not suitable to the individual nor in accordance with the marked simplicity which was characteristic of the Jenny Lind of years gone by, was nevertheless in entire conformity with the customs of English society.

During the instrumental prelude to the oratorio—which, by the way, the composer modestly calls "a sacred pastoral"—and during the recitative for the tenor and the fine chorus, "Sing unto the Lord," Madame Goldschmidt sat quietly listening. The first note of the part of "Ruth" occurs in a duet, with Naomi (Mrs. Patey), leading to an allegro, "Whither Thou Goest I Will Go." This allegro, running to the upper B flat, was a severe test of Jenny Lind's present powers. Her voice to-day shows only faint traces of its once exquisite beauty. It is an evident effort for the great artist to sing, and at times this effort becomes more painful to the audience—or rather the spectators—than to the vocalist. There is, moreover, an occasional tendency to sharpness of intonation. Those who remember the wondrous ease of Jenny Lind's singing when in America—something quite as noticeable as the charming quality of her voice—would find it sad to hear her now. And yet, when this first impression is worn away, and the eye and ear become reconciled to the changes which time has wrought, the consciousness that this woman is yet perhaps the most transcendent of living vocal artists is suddenly felt. Such perfect phrasing, such superb declamation, to the musician at least, atones for the lack of vocal force. In hearing Jenny Lind even to-day you may hear the most magnificent musical declaimer the world has ever known. The fire, spirit and triumphant grace with which she concludes a phrase such as "Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God," is something to remember for a lifetime. In the brilliant finale to the oratorio, "O Lord, I Will Praise Thee," Madame Goldschmidt manifested again her fine intellectual appreciation of the composer's meaning. She did not sing all of the music of the part of Ruth, but shared it with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, whose freshness of voice was decidedly agreeable, especially in the duet with Madame Patey. Mr. Cummings did well what little was required of him, and Herr Stockhausen, the baritone, was moderately successful with the airs allotted to Boaz. The interest of the audience was, however, centred in Madame Goldschmidt, who was enthusiastically applauded and called to the platform after the close of the oratorio. Jenny Lind has never taken a formal farewell of the stage; but shortly after her American tour, and when her voice was yet in the zenith of its splendor, she voluntarily withdrew into private life. Of late years she has again sung in public, not from necessity, but always in behalf of some deserving charity. Her home is near London, and she seldom leaves England.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

The American public will remember that in her celebrated American tour the concert troupe included Jules Benedict as conductor, Signor Belletti as baritone, and Signor Salvi as tenor. Mr. Benedict and, later, Mr. Goldschmidt were the solo pianists. These gentlemen are all living. Mr. Benedict—now Sir Julius Benedict, knight—resides in London, is in the very foremost ranks of the musical profession. His new title is purely honorary, and brings with it no emolument. The honor was entirely unexpected by him, and he knew not that it was intended until notified by a royal messenger that Queen Victoria had appointed a time for him to come to her and receive the magical touch of the sword which would give the prefix of "Sir" to his name. He has the privilege of selecting a new coat of arms at the herald's office; and at all the public receptions and "drawing rooms" of the Queen he is, by his new rank, always considered an invited guest; and this privilege also extends to the other European courts.

"Sir Julius," as he is now called in society, is at present at work upon a new opera to German words. His old opera, "The Crusaders," is to be revived next season at Berlin, and his oratorio, "St. Peter," which was recently so very successful at Birmingham, where he met with a reception equal to that given to Mendelssohn in the same place in 1847—is to be brought out at the next Norwich festival. It is a noble work.

SALVI.

What opera lover of New York does not remember the inimitable Salvi? No man ever sang in "Favorita" and "Lucia" with more exquisite effect than he. After leaving America this delightful singer went to Vienna, where for a long time he was manager of the opera, and where, I am told, he still lives. What pleasant memories of America must such artists as Jenny Lind and Salvi retain!

BELLETTI,

the baritone, was a very fine singer in his prime, and his duets with the Swedish Nightingale were notable features of the Lind concerts at Tripler Hall, in those days which now seem as far back as the Heptarchy or the reign of the Pharaohs. Belletti was a prudent man, saved the money he made in the Lind tour, and went back to Italy with what was, to our Italian, a colossal fortune. He settled in the little town of Sarzana, near the Spezzian Gulf. There he still lives, quite a local Crœsus, though unfortunately his health mental, and physical, is poor.

Goldschmidt, the pianist of the troupe, as everybody knows, married Jenny Lind, and now lives in London and writes oratorios. A new generation of concert singers has sprung up, and the names of Patti and Nilsson take the place, but do not obliterate the delightful recollections of Jenny Lind.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF LAGER.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1871, 22,703,808 beer stamps, of the value of $7,485,492, being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 2,297,653 stamps and $729,56[illegible].

RE GALANTUOMO.

The Coming In of the King and the Going Out of the Pope.

Preparations for the Reception of Victor Emmanuel in Rome—Features of the Fetes—His Holiness in the Vatican—Pio Nono's Amiability—His Address to His Cardinals.

ROME, July 1, 1871.

The Pope's jubilee having come to its conclusion and foreign deputations returned to their respective homes, the national jubilee in honor of Victor Emmanuel and the installation of Rome as the capital of Italy is about to commence. His Majesty's run from Florence to Naples, where he arrived at twenty minutes past nine on the morning of the 29th, was made the occasion of a series of ovations at all the stations, including Rome, where the royal train passed at half-past one A. M., insomuch that the King towards the conclusion of his journey was obliged to signify to the local authorities that he was too fatigued to receive any more deputations.

THE FESTIVITIES AT NAPLES

seem to have gone off very well, and the King's visit to the naval exhibition and his distribution of the prizes were performed with a degree of simplicity and unaffected heartiness which gave the spectacle more the character of a father among his family than a sovereign among his subjects. The Prince of Piedmont is to arrive in Rome from Milan this evening at ten minutes past eight, and Victor Emmanuel is expected to-morrow, soon after noon.

WAITING FOR THE KING.

I need not say that the municipal authorities are in a fever of excitement to give a suitable reception to the *re galantuomo;* for, although the King telegraphed in the beginning of the week to the Sindaco, Prince Pallavicino, requesting him to devote to charitable purposes the money voted by the municipal council for the public rejoicings at his arrival, the preparations were then already so far advanced that they could not be conveniently countermanded; consequently the original festive programme will be carried out; but in order to realize also the generous intentions of His Majesty an additional sum of money has been voted by the municipal council for the institution of two new infant asylums, which will take the names of Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert, and another nursing ward, to be called after the Princess Margherita.

ON ARRIVING AT THE STATION

the royal cortége will proceed by the Piazza Barberini to the Piazza di Spagna and thence down the Via Condotti and along the Corso as far as the Piazza Sciarra, turning up the Muratte to the Fountain of Trevi, and so gaining the Quirinal by the new ascent.

As the King will only stop two days in Rome they will be busy ones. The principal

FEATURES OF THE FETE

will be the grand review of the regular troops and National Guards, to attend which the provincial districts will send their contingents of citizen soldiers also; the inauguration of the *tiro nazionale* in the Farnesina meadows; the opening of Parliament, although the localities destined for the two Chambers are far from complete; the state dinner at the Quirinal, the grand ball at the Capitol and the illuminations, fireworks, and temporary architectural decorations all over the city.

APROPOS OF ILLUMINATIONS,

I must register the utter darkness of the cupola and colonnade of St. Peter's on the eve and festival of that apostle. The 29th of June has hitherto been celebrated with great pomp every year in honor of the Protector of Rome; but on Thursday last Pio Nono ignored his predecessor, and the service was consequently performed by the dean and chapter. But, notwithstanding the Pope's absence, the ample church was very fully attended, especially in the afternoon, when the vespers were sung to exquisite music. In the evening the façade of the church was partly illuminated, but the splendid spectacle of the cupola and colonnade, with their instantaneous changes of light, and the grand pyrotechnic display of the *girandola* were wanting.

IN SECLUSION IN THE VATICAN.

The Pope adheres to his firm resolution not to emerge from the seclusion imposed upon by his partisans in the Vatican, and if His Holiness sincerely wishes, as is most probably the case, to surpass the *annos Petri* and live much longer than his apostolic predecessor, he will do wisely by following the advice of his physician, Dr. Viale, who cautions him against any change. Pius IX. is now eighty years old and in admirable health, but a complete change of habits, air and diet, added to the unavoidable fatigue of travelling, might, and most likely would, be a very dangerous experiment for him to make. The French journal, *International,* published at Florence, gravely announces that the Pope will leave Rome to-morrow morning for Civita Vecchia, and embark there on the French steam frigate Orénoque for Corsica. The same journal adds that the Italian government has offered the Holy Father an escort, commanded by a superior officer, to guarantee his person and accompany him, with due honors, to his destination. It would be superfluous to demonstrate the incorrectness of this statement; but the rumor is not altogether unfounded, as I am positively informed from sources connected with the Vatican that everything is, and has been for some time, prepared in the palace for the Pope's departure at a moment's warning, so to say, should any urgent motives render such a determination inevitable. But according to my information it is not to Corsica, but to Pau, in the south of France, that the Pope will wend his way if he really consents to such a step. The French government is showing more sympathy for the dethroned Pontiff than any other just now, and M. Thiers sent a letter to His Holiness two days ago, which was conveyed to the Vatican by the French Ambassador, Count d'Harcourt, who had a prolonged audience of the Pope.

THE POPE'S RECEPTION.

Pius IX. continues to receive deputations with gifts and complimentary visitors every day. A friend of mine went to the audience yesterday, and informed me that the Pope looked most jolly as he walked down the fine halls, along which were ranged in single file the applicants for the honor of kissing his foot. My friend, although a good Catholic, is of republican principles, being a Swiss, and therefore could not get quite so far as kissing the Pope's slipper; but he knelt down, on the suggestion of one of the household prelates, and had the honor, in his turn, of kissing the Pontiff's hand. With his snuffbox in his hand and a smile on his face Pio Nono had a word, a nod and occasionally a joke for every one, and especially notice for any person more particularly introduced to him.

HIS HOLINESS TO HIS CARDINALS.

The following expressions used by His Holiness at the conclusion of his harangue to the cardinals at the consistory, held on Monday morning at the Vatican, do not indicate much expectation of a favorable change in the temporal prospects of the Holy See:—"Yes, venerable brethren, we are abandoned by all, and there is no Power we can reckon upon. The sovereigns have sent me envoys and congratulations, but these are mere words, and we have nothing to hope for in the way of deeds. The King will come, the Ministers will come, and the diplomatic body also, and if some chief is absent his legation will be present, which is all the same. We have done everything that was possible; we have left nothing untried with the Powers. They have replied to us with plenty of compliments, but nothing more. All is over, and there is nothing more to hope for. Perhaps you will say that we must hope in France; but France has just emerged from a terrible crisis, and will have to undergo trials still more severe. Therefore let us unite more than ever in prayers to God, since unless a miracle happens all is lost.

FATAL MIDNIGHT AFFRAY.

A Man Beaten to Death—Arrest of Suspected Persons—Captain Walsh Looking Up Evidence.

About twelve o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. Officer Keegan, of the Fourteenth precinct, while on duty, found Anthony Crowley lying on the sidewalk in front of 144 Mulberry street, bleeding profusely from what then appeared to be only a scalp wound on the right side of the head. Crowley was removed to the Spring street police station. Being much under the influence of liquor he was unable to state the manner in which he received his injuries. He was attended by a police surgeon, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. Captain Walsh ordered his officers to make an investigation, which resulted in showing that Crowley and James Devine, the latter living at No. 140 Mulberry street, had engaged in a fight, in which several others took an active part, and before it was over some one knocked Crowley down with a blow from a club or other heavy weapon. Devine was arrested the following Monday, and Judge Hogan, on the evidence presented, committed him to await the result of Crowley's injuries. Two other men were also taken in charge, but released by the magistrate, owing to the insufficiency of testimony to hold them.

Crowley, the injured man, subsequently sank into insensibility, without being able to make any revelations as to who beat him, and remained in that condition till Friday night, when death ensued.

Wooster Beech, M. D., will make a post-mortem examination, and on Wednesday next Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest in the case. Crowley was twenty-five years of age, born in Ireland, by occupation a steam pipe fitter and lived at No. 104 Mott street. Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, is in search of witnesses supposed to be conversant with the facts of this at present mysterious case. Crowley doubtless either had fracture of the skull or compression of the brain.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Israel the Priesthood of the Race and the Custodians of Divine Truth—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gutheim.

The Scripture lesson read yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Gutheim to the congregation Temple Emanuel was a part of the prophecy of Malachi, from which he subsequently discoursed. Malachi, he said, was the last of the prophets, and lived in the time of the second temple. The Mosaic service had fallen into neglect, and, after the seventy years' captivity of the people in Babylon, Joshua and the other priests found it difficult to organize a proper form of worship, and the people in Malachi's time manifested great indifference and neglect of the temple services. They offered in sacrifice such animals as were not fit, and which, if offered to the governor, would neither be pleasing nor acceptable. The blind and the lame and the sick were offered thus; polluted bread was laid upon the altar, and not one of them would even kindle the altar fires nor shut the doors for naught. The name of the Lord was profaned, his table polluted, and the fruit thereof, even his meat, deemed contemptible. They snuffed at his sacrifices and considered his service a weariness, and when reproved for such conduct they contemptuously asked, "Wherein have we despised thy name?

WHEREIN HAVE WE POLLUTED THEE?"

And the priests were as guilty as the people in all these things.

The prophet begins by reminding the people that a son honoreth his father and a servant his master, and that they looked upon Jehovah as standing in both relations to them; and he asks them, "If, then, God be a father, where is his honor? and if a master, where is his fear?" This is the character of the prophecy, and its design was to secure a proper rendering of the temple service, both by priests and people. Ezra, the restorer of the law, the second Moses, insisted upon a full and correct provision and execution of all the services according to that which appertained to the old temple. But the sacrifices were not according to the spirit of the age, because, as culture and civilization advanced, and people became more spiritualized, a spiritual service was demanded. The people were too much given to sacrificing, so that Jeremiah, the prophet, accuses them of sacrificing upon every high hill and under every green tree to idols. But at this time, of which Malachi speaks, a reaction had taken place, and this idolatrous sacrifice had completely ceased. The priests had to stand in the offices of God and to perform duties which were not limited to the mechanical act of sacrificing, but they were to be the spiritual heads which should instruct and direct the people. But they did not fulfil their high duties nor meet the expectations of the Lord or of the people, and hence the national life became corrupt and the people fell into internal dissensions, and finally were swept away from the land of their inheritance and scattered abroad, and the sacrifices and temple worship ceased. As Aaron's sons were chosen to be priests to Israel, even so was

ISRAEL CHOSEN TO BE PRIESTS TO THE WORLD;

and when the temple was in ashes and the people were dispersed abroad they had become the custodians of God's blessed truth to all mankind. The destruction of the temple was an irrevocable blow to the national life of Israel, but only temporary to its spiritual life, for it is with nations as with individuals, everything must tend and be subservient to the general good. And thus the world has been benefited by Israel's dispersion. This is the mission of Israel to be the priesthood of mankind and the custodians of divine truth, and this is what Malachi declares should be the character of the priests:—"The priest's lips should keep knowledge and the people should seek the law at his mouth; for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts." The law of truth should be in his mouth and iniquity should not be found in his lips. He should walk with God in peace and equity and turn many away from iniquity. Here are the outlines of a good religious life to which every one of us should aspire and which we should endeavor to attain. Truth should be the law of the mind, and then religion will be in harmony with life. Was this the whole of religion when the people had offered their sacrifices? No, says the prophet; religion consists not in outward forms and ceremonies; it is a spiritual essence which permeates the whole life of man, no matter where we are nor under what circumstances. Consciousness of our duty to God always inspires courage and faith, and the fulfilment of those duties should be our highest aim. There can be no partial state whatever for religion; we must follow God wholly and perform our duty fully, so that not only

RELIGION AND LIFE SHALL BE IN HARMONY,

but the head and heart, the reflection and thought shall all be at the same time engaged in the work of life. But not alone in the belief which we express nor in the feelings of our hearts, but in good works, must this religion be manifested. The root of falsehood cannot bring forth the fruits of righteousness. Indeed, the more perfect and righteous we are in life the farther shall we advance and the more useful shall we be in religion. It must become a reality in our lives, and it cannot become this if it be either above or below our natures. It must therefore repudiate all unintelligible dogmas, and must show itself in an active life of devotion, of self-control, of self-abnegation and usefulness. Truth and religion must be possessed by every man for himself. It cannot be inherited by a son from a father, but what is truth in one age is truth in another, because truth itself is eternal. The idea of a spiritual self-existent God, as taught by Moses, above the universe which He created and governing that universe, endowed with a will and power to do whatsoever He pleaseth, this doctrine is a truth, not because it has been transmitted to us, nor because it is written in the book, but because it is grasped by our human consciousness, and we hold fast to it as one of those

SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS WHICH CANNOT BE DISPUTED.

Knowledge will secure to man the consciousness of the being and reality of God if his mind seeks the assurance of the first cause of things. Truth, virtue and active love form the three fundamental attributes of religion, but the greatest of the three is love. The result of such a life as has been indicated will be inward peace and happiness, and today all may enter upon the worship of God and enjoy this peace; and we may hopefully look forward to the time when the earth shall be full of the knowledge and the glory of the Lord, a knowledge which shall lead us to love and to good works, and secure for us peace in this world and in the world to come.

THE COCOS ISLAND AND THE GOLD HUNTERS.

A San Francisco paper tells the following:—

The swarthy, heavy-bearded, short-haired, thickset buccaneer who fabricated the tale of hidden treasure at Cocos Island has probably accomplished more than he originally intended. With each succeeding year the yarn has sustained embellishments. The original buccaneer, like Washington's body servant, has grown into many. The secret he told has also been credited to buccaneers innumerable. According to a careful estimate a larger sum of money has been expended in hunting the treasure than the treasure itself—the doubloons, ingots and jewels—is supposed to be worth. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted in profitless searches, and not even the color of gold has been discovered. Europeans and people of the Eastern States have finally come to the conclusion that the buccaneer bequeathed the tale with malice aforethought, and that it really has no foundation in fact. But we have those in California who scout this theory. They will succumb to the thinnest mining excitement and start on prospecting expeditions upon the slightest provocation. We also have a credulous class; a clas who will accept Munchausen stories for truth—not only accept, but relish them—and pay for the enjoyment. The Cocos Island treasure seekers belong to this class. They exhausted their means a few months ago, but are now recuperating for a fresh start. In view of the foregoing facts information relative to the island is of special interest. During a conversation with a gentleman who returned from the island with the last expedition our reporter learned something of its characteristics. Cocos Island is situated in the Pacific Ocean about six hundred miles west-south-west from Panama, in lat. 5 deg. 30 min. north. A majority of the newspaper accounts have spoken of the island as being very low and sandy. This statement is incorrect. The island is 2,000 feet high and is accessible in only two places. There is but one safe anchorage, and here a small patch of beach is found. The island, according to our informant, is four miles across and twenty miles around, and is of volcanic origin. Heavy timber, a species of cedar, is found in considerable quantities. The greater portion of the island is hilly, and is covered with a heavy growth of vines, weeds and grass. The vines form barriers at some points which it is almost impossible to penetrate. An immense amount of rain falls upon the island, preserving its mantle of green all the year round. Our informant has visited the island several times at different seasons of the year, and always saw more or less rain. When the storms prevail the island presents a beautiful sight. Torrents of water dash over the seared brows of the hills, forming lovely cascades, and wind their way through the ravines to the ocean. At one time 100 cascades were visible from a high bluff, and some of these were of sufficient magnitude to render them truly grand. While the island is constantly green, and contains an abundance of fresh water, our informant assures us that it does not produce any edibles. Wild hogs are found, but they are decreasing in numbers and do not seem to thrive. The pleasure-seekers have not made any attempts at cultivation, but have devoted their energies to the main question. The little beach is perforated with shafts, and the hills and valleys abound in shafts—the number runs into the hundreds. Some of the excavations in solid rock are over one hundred and fifty feet deep, and surely could not have been accomplished without a large outlay of time, labor and money. This rock contains iron pyrites, but no trace of gold, silver or other precious metal has been found. It is now uninhabited. Such is Cocos Island, the land which has attracted attention for centuries past, and bids fair to hold its peculiar sway for centuries to come. Another treasure-seeking expedition is in process of organization in this city.

BROOKLYN DOLLAR-OCRACY.

What the Census Returns Show—Fortunes of $100,000 and Upwards—The Dollarocracy of the City of Churches.

The following list of names of the residents of Brooklyn who are worth $100,000 and upwards, according to the statement which has just been compiled from the census of 1870, will be of interest:—

	A.		
Anderson, Robt. G...	$220,000	Armor, Hermon....	$150,000
Arnold, Daniel S.....	150,000	Andrews, Mary M., 15 years of age....	1,000,000
Atkinson, John......	110,000		
Ayres, Daniel.........	110,000		
	B.		
Burtis, Devine.....	$175,000	Byrne, Owen........	250,000
Baker, Ellen D......	100,000	Bernard, W. H......	100,000
Bennett, George C., Brooklyn *Times*...	100,000	Brownell, Asa C....	150,000
		Brigham, Levi H....	105,000
Brush, Henry........	300,000	Brooks, Louisa......	100,000
Betts, John A.......	255,000	Bushnell, E. L......	150,000
Bangs, Anson.......	190,000	Burden, William....	350,000
Bennington, Charles	200,000	Booth, W. C.........	200,000
Belcher, Edward....	113,000	Baylis, Julia L......	230,000
Barnes, Alfred......	105,000	Barber, C............	173,000
Brown, William A..	100,000	Baxter, Archibald...	200,000
Barnes, Demas.....	1,000,000	Baldwin, D. H......	200,000
Berard, Mary R.....	115,000	Bill, Charles E......	125,000
Benedict, Roswell S.	185,000	Bowen, Henry E., Brooklyn *Union*...	500,000
Brown, William K..	100,000		
Bussing, Robert S...	350,000	Bedell, Matthew....	107,000
Brookman, Henry..	400,000	Barnes, E. S........	104,000
Brookman, John....	250,000		
	C.		
Conselyea, Wm.....	$220,000	Carpenter, Oliver...	$130,000
Cropmann, Henry..	135,000	Converse, Chas. C..	200,000
Carey, James.......	220,000	Collins, Wm........	312,000
Campbell, A. F......	105,000	Clark, Jane V.......	115,000
Chappell, R. S......	175,000	Cook, Paton B.......	100,000
Curtis, Jeremiah ...	150,000	Claflin, Aaron.......	825,000
Carll, Selah C.......	212,000	Collins, Henry......	150,000
Chittenden, Sim. B.	950,000	Cullen, Edgar M....	203,000
Campbell, Jacob....	105,000	Cullen, Henry J., Jr.	110,000
Cornell, Peter C....	200,000	Cullen, Henry J....	145,000
Camp, I. B........	300,000		
	D.		
Debevoise, Chas. A.	$200,000	Dennis, Chas.......	$118,000
Denning, Fred......	175,000	Dimond, Margaret..	130,000
Denning, Clarissa..	100,000	Duckwitz, Eliza B..	125,000
Denning, Louisa....	100,000	Duryea, Samuel B..	520,000
Day, T. F..........	102,000	Dickerson, Han. H.	100,000
Dickinson, Horace .	100,000	Dyke, Canden C....	250,000
Dunning, Benj......	100,000	Duryea, P. M.......	110,000
	E.		
Elkins, George B...	$500,000	Elliott, Joseph......	$125,000
	F.		
Fisher, John H.....	$130,000	Frothingham, J. W.	$250,000
Fisk, Edward W....	300,000	Frank, John H......	410,000
Ford, Gordon L.....	500,000	Francis, John	510,000
Frothingham, I. H..	140,000	Field, Richard......	110,000
	G.		
Glevin, Kelley......	$102,000	Green, Sidney......	$110,000
Goddard, Chas......	100,000	Gilfillen, Wm.......	100,000
Goodwin, Chas.....	300,000	Gookin, Warren D..	600,000
Guturriez, Albert...	215,000	Groves, Eliza A....	160,000
Ginett, Henry	130,000	Growell, Eugene....	812,000
Green, J. W........	250,000		
	H.		
Hurlbut, Jas. M....	$250,000	Herrimen, S. H.....	$200,000
Harper, James.....	160,000	Hunt, Thos.........	500,000
How, James........	245,000	Hawkins, Homer B.	190,000
Hartean, Henry	183,000	Hozen, Abraham F.	122,000
Hinman, Wm.......	204,000	Hooley, Richard M..	100,000
Hill, Chas. E.......	100,000	Hawk, Rose.........	115,000
Hunter, Wm.......	160,000	Haines, Stephen....	100,000
Hutchinson, Samuel	893,000		
	I.		
Ingersoll..............			$125,000
	J.		
Judson, Charles H..	$125,000	Johns, E. G.........	$400,000
Jackson, Anna......	110,000	Jackson, G. B.......	177,000
Johnson, James.....	130,000	Johnson, Catherine.	105,000
Johnson, C. M......	150,000	Johnson, John......	130,000
	K.		
Koop, Herman.....	$100,000	Kingsley, Wm. C...	$350,000
King, John B.......	100,000	Keenen, A. C.......	220,000
Kennedy, John R...	225,000	Kalbfleisch..........	1,000,000
Kitching, George...	380,000		
	L.		
Leverich, Margaret..	$130,000	Low, A. A..........	$4,500,000
Ladd, Samuel P....	100,000	Lyman, Peter.......	450,000
Low, Mary J.......	100,000	Lewis, W. B........	146,000
Lyman, E. H. R....	1,600,500	Lloyd, James O.....	105,000
Low, Josiah O......	1,600,000	Lancaster, Alvin....	105,000
	M.		
Mason, George L..	$100,000	Mauch, Matthew....	$100,000
Marvin, George....	100,000	Mislaham, Albert....	102,000
Mills, E. S.........	150,000	Mairs, W. H........	112,000
Mann, Elijah.......	150,000	McGee, Owen.......	106,000
Martin, John T.....	1,350,000	Morris, Lewis......	100,000
Mumby, James H...	350,000	Maxwell, J. R......	125,000
Messenger, Harry...	300,000	Masters, Augustus..	200,000
McCabe, Daniel....	300,000	McCann, Thomas...	130,000
	N.		
Northrup, Charles..........			$215,000
	O.		
Orgill, Edmund..............			$133,000
	P.		
Pyle, Cyrus........	$100,000	Pierson, Alexander.	$100,000
Platt, Charles T....	150,000	Prentice, John H....	605,000
Pritchard, Stephen.	135,000	Peet, Eliza.........	105,000
Plummer, Jerome S.	250,000	Pairs, Francis......	1,050,000
	Q.		
Quinsey, Samuel..............			$100,000
	R.		
Rust, J. P..........	$150,000	Robbins, D. A......	$750,000
Rooker, Thomas N..	100,000	Richmond, Walter..	240,000
Richardson, H. A...	120,000	Roche, Ed..........	200,000
Robbins, Amos.....	200,000	Robinson, J. P......	850,000
	S.		
Swain, W. H........	$210,000	Sawyer, Henry.....	190,000
Simons, Charles	100,000	Serymser, John.....	150,000
Selden, Charles.....	200,000	Silver, Charles A....	150,000
Shelden, W. C	100,000	Scofield, Charles W.	165,000
Sprague, G. R	125,000	Smith, Catherine....	225,000
Smith, Sterling	127,000	Sage, Henry W.....	150,000
Squibb, Ed K.......	254,000	Scharnagel, Peter...	110,000
Sewart, James......	102,000	Seitz, Nicholaws....	303,000
Stewart, Brandt	125,000	Shipman, George...	265,000
Smith, Cyrus P.....	125,000	Seabury, Jas A......	175,000
Smith, Bryan H	195,000	Swenson, Swanther.	440,000
	T.		
Tallman, G. C	309,000	Tuttle, William.....	145,000
Trask, Alason	190,000	Truslow, John......	190,000
Talmage, Harriet...	125,000	Truslow, James M..	300,000
Thompson, Lucy ...	130,000		
	V.		
Vail, William.......	$100,000	Van Anden, Isaac..	$550,000
Van Bergen, Jno. P.	140,000		
	W.		
Work, Ward A......	$235,000	Willetts, Daniel F..	$295,000
Warden, Robert B..	105,000	Wheler, A. S.......	600,000
Woodward, Geo M..	210,000	Waters, Horace....	152,000
Wheeler, Thomas..	100,000	Waters, Ann E.....	100,000
Ward, John, Jr.....	100,000	White, Alex. M....	85,000

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The dry goods market for the past week has been quiet, operations not having commenced to a sufficient extent to cause any active demand.

COTTON GOODS.

In brown sheetings and shirtings there is no noteworthy change, the market being unusually steady.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings move freely from agents' hands, and the receipts are, consequently, well sold up, with prices gradually strengthening. The firmness is observable especially in the lower and medium grades, for which there is a good demand from jobbers' hands. For the finer qualities there is only a fair inquiry, yet sufficient to keep the stock well reduced. The only changes are Blackstone, A. A., 15c., and Ballou's 4-4, 14c.

Brown drills remain the same in price, with demand steady and stock light.

Colored cottons are firm, with limited movement. Satteens continue in good request.

Canton flannels are firm at the present rates, a good business being done with the jobbers at figures a trifle less than agents' quotations.

Printing cloths are firm, with the tendency upward.

Prints are so far very quiet, the agents being backward in opening the market on account of the firmness of cloths and the prospective high prices. The most important changes are as follows:—Merimack W., 13½c.; do. D., 11½c.; do. S., 11c.; Lodi prints, 11½c.; do. rubys, 11½c.; do. green, 11c.; do. fancy, 11c.; Dunnell's fancies, 11½c.; C.'s do. purples, 12c.; do. pink, 12½c.; Mallory purple, 12c.; do. Frock's, 11½c.; do. purples, 11½c.; do. fancies, 11c.; Hamilton, 11½c.; Pacific, 11½c.;

Dress goods are beginning to be opened, and there will soon be a full line open of all domestic styles.

SKIRTS.

There has been considerable inquiry for skirts during the week, and the leading agents have had a fair amount of trade. Many of the manufacturers are making felt skirts on account of their growing popularity.

For balmorals there has been a good inquiry during the week, and good styles have been freely taken.

HOSIERY.

The market has had considerable activity, and a large amount of stock has changed hands. The advance in prices is, however, in no proportion to the increased cost of production. Shirts and drawers have moved freely and stocks are low, some numbers having been sold out entirely. Cardigan jackets have improved in demand and in price. Fancy hose are slightly improved in price, but the figures are not satisfactory to manufacturers. Nubias are freely selected, and in some numbers there is a scarcity, but in other styles of fancy knit woollens the business is scarcely opened.

In gloves and gauntlets there is only a moderate movement, but the season is too early to look for a lively demand.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

There has been a good business done during the week in the fine styles of fancy woollens, with prices fair, but not up to increased cost of production. Trade will be light during the remainder of the month, jobbers being well supplied.

SHAWLS.

There is a decided improvement in the inquiry for shawls, yet no fair estimate can be made of the market till it is known what the actual scale of prices will be. Buyers suppose that there will be an advance, but, as in other woollens, it will be difficult to harmonize the views of buyers and manufacturers.

FOREIGN GOODS.

It is reported that on all styles of British goods there has been a marked advance and a great scarcity of goods. Alpacas are now twenty-five per cent higher than three months ago, and an almost equal advance is seen in all styles and qualities of goods.

Velveteens and velvets are very high, and they must still advance if importers are to realize any profit.

THE RECENT AWNING CASUALTY.

The case of Robert C. Henne, the German who was killed on Monday last by being struck on the head with an iron bar which supported an awning in front of 77 Chatham street, was yesterday investigated before Coroner Keenan, at the City Hall. It will be remembered that the awning fell in consequence of the post supporting it being run against by a pair of horses attached to a heavy market wagon belonging to and driven by Robert Hutchinson, a Long Island farmer. The testimony showed that Hutchinson was driving recklessly to pass a rail car, and that the awning was considered to be unsafe, notwithstanding which the jury failed to censure Hutchinson or the owner of the awning.

This verdict was wholly unsatisfactory to the relatives of deceased, who are to institute a civil suit for damages.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SATURDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was unsettled until toward the close, when it became steady. The cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the week were 10,661 bales, against 15,386 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1870, are 3,956,798 bales, against 2,843,084 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,113,714 bales in the present crop. The exports from all the ports for the week were 19,271 bales, against 12,712 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 3,095,547 bales, against 2,159,899 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 156,319 bales, against 126,384 bales for the same time last year.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is favorable, showing as it does some effort at reducing the expansion in the item of loans, which has led to a decrease in deposits and a corresponding decrease of liabilities. The specie export of the week has taken away from the banks in the way of reserve almost all that they gained by an increase in legal tenders, but the decrease in liabilities, coupled with the gain in greenbacks, has enabled the banks to contribute nearly $700,000 to the surplus which they hold in excess of the amount required by law. The reserve now on hand is $19,035,095—more than twenty-five per cent of their liabilities. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	July 15.	*July 22.*	*Changes.*
Loans.......	$301,342,233	$300,068,724	Dec. $1,273,509
Specie........	19,758,280	18,141,987	Dec. 1,616,293
Circulation.	30,380,961	30,371,186	Dec. 9,775
Deposits....	257,532,294	255,735,063	Dec. 1,797,231
Leg. tend'rs	70,574,876	72,419,670	Inc.. 1,844,794

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Secretary Boutwell, by advice of the Solicitor General, has decided not to collect a tax for the five months of 1870 in cases where corporations did not withhold the tax after Commissioner Pleasonton's original decision and before Secretary Boutwell's reversal thereof. Secretary Boutwell's delay in reversing Commissioner Pleasonton's decision on incomes for the last five months of 1870 will cause a loss to the government of between four and five millions of dollars. This decision, it will be noticed, does not interfere with the general principle of the Secretary's decision, which is in direct conflict with the letter of the law. Congress committed an oversight in failing to provide for the tax during the five months referred to, and Mr. Boutwell's ruling is wholly arbitrary.

MONEY EASY.

Money was easy at two to three per cent.

Prime paper is quoted 4½ a 5½ per cent for sixty-day dates, and 5½ a 7 per cent for sixty days to six months.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamers and nominally unchanged. The leading drawers allowed a commission of full one-eighth per cent on their asking quotations.

GOLD DULL—112 A 111⅞.

The gold market was dull and heavy, and during the forenoon declined to 111⅞, but on the discovery of the large decrease of specie in the banks rallied to 112 and closed at 111⅞. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M........	112	1 P. M..........	112
10:56 A. M........	111⅞	2 P. M..........	111⅞
11 A. M........	111⅞	3 P. M..........	111⅞
12 M........	112	5 P. M..........	111⅞ a 112

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared........................	$33,777,000
Gold balances........................	1,643,427
Currency balances........................	2,028,243

The European steamers took out $575,872 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was active for the old sixes of 1861, which, on European orders, suddenly advanced to 116. The general market was strong and steady, closing as follows:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 114; do., 1881, registered, 115⅜ a 115¾; do. do., coupon, 115¾ a 115⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113⅜ a 113⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113⅝ a 113⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., registered, January and July, 112⅛ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112⅛ a 112⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112⅝ a 112⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 112½ a 112⅞; do. do., coupon, 113 a 113⅛.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was very dull, but steady. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 72 a 72½; do. new, 72 a 72¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 66½; do. new, 73 a 74; do. registered stock, old, 55 a 56; Georgia sixes, 82 a 87; do. sevens, 92 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 44⅞ a 45; do. funding, 1866, 35 a 37; do. do., 1868, 31 a 32; do. new, 26⅞ a 27; do. special tax, 19½ a 20; Missouri sixes, 99 a 99½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 97 a 98; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 69; do. new, 64 a 67; do. levee sixes, 70 a 72; do. do. eights, 84 a 87; do. penitentiary sevens, 70 a 73; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. railroad eights, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 77 a 78; do. new, January and July, 57½ a 58; do. do., April and October, 61 a 61½; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 65.

STOCKS IRREGULAR.

The stock market opened steady, but became irregular during the course of the day on a light amount of business. Western Union Telegraph fell to 55⅛, but rallied one per cent at the close. Lake Shore declined to 107⅛, and Ohio and Mississippi to 43⅛. The greatest decline was in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which fell to 69½, and in Consolidation Coal, which broke to 37. The bank statement, the remission of the tax on dividends and the Lake Shore meeting next week were made the pretext for a rally late in the day, and the "bears" began a general movement to cover, added to which there were numerous orders from outside parties to buy for a reaction, after so large a decline as occurred during the week. The consequence was a recovery in prices and a firm market in the closing dealings on the sidewalk.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated......	95⅝	95
New York Central scrip..............	91	90⅞
Erie.....................	28¼	27⅞
Reading..................	111	110⅞
Lake Shore...............	107⅞	107⅛
Wabash...................	58⅛	57⅞
Northwestern.............	66⅞	65⅞
Northwestern preferred.......	88⅛	87⅞
Rock Island..............	106⅜	106⅛
St. Paul.................	57⅝	57⅛
St. Paul preferred........	79⅛	79
Ohio and Mississippi......	44	43⅛
Union Pacific.............	26⅞	26⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph....	73	69½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred..	81	80
Western Union Telegraph.....	56⅛	55⅛
Pacific Mail..............	43⅞	43⅜

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883..	93½	Han & Naples 1st m.....	88
New York Cen 6's, r e...	89	Gt West 1st m, 1888.....	94½
New York Cen 6's, sub..	89	Gt West 2d m, 1893.....	86
New York Cen 7's, 1876.	105	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890....	86
Erie 1st m, ex.........	101	Ill & So Iowa 1st m.....	87
Erie 1st m, end........	98½	Gal & Chic extended.....	103½
Erie 2d m 7's, '79......	97	Gal & Chic 2d m........	97
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83......	96	Chic, R I & Pacific......	101
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80.....	95	Mor & Essex 1st m......	102½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88.....	95	Mor & Essex 2d m.......	101
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77.	98½	Clev & Tol s f..........	100
Long Dock bonds.........	90½	New Jer Cen new bds....	103½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, sf, '85..	104	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m..	104
Harlem 1st m, 7's.......	103½	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m..	100½
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's.	93½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m..	97
Alb & Sus 2d bds........	95	P, F W & C 8 p c eq bds.	103
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82..	120	Clev & Pitts con s f.....	92
Chic, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m.	111	Clev & Pitts 2d m.......	100
Mich So 7 p c 2d m......	97½	Clev & Pitts 3d m.......	96
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c...	101½	Chic & Alton s f........	101
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo.	89½	Chic & Alt 1st m........	102
Union Pac 1st m bds.....	87½	Chic & Alt income.......	95½
Union Pac l g 7's.......	80½	Ohio & Miss 1st m.......	99½
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875......	106	Ohio & Miss con.........	92
Alt & T H 1st m.........	99	Dub & Sioux C 1st m....	93
Alt & T H 2d m, pref....	86	St Louis & Iron M 1st m.	94½
Alt & T H 2d m inc......	77	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's.	108½
Chic & N W s f..........	100	Mil & St Paul 1st m.....	91½
Chic & N W int bds......	95½	Mil & St Paul I & M D...	89½
Chic & N W ex bds.......	96	Mil & St Paul 2d m......	89
Chic & N W 1st m........	99½	Mar & Cin 1st m.........	95½
Han & St Jo con bds.....	108	Chic & Mil 1st m........	91
Del, Lack & West 1st m..	100½	Jol & Chic 1st m........	105½
Del, Lack & West 2d m...	97	Col, Chi & Ind Cen 1st m	87½
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex.....	95	Tol, Peo & W, E D.......	88½
Tol & W 1st m, St L div.	89½	Tol, Peo & War 2d m.....	77
Tol & Wab 2d m..........	92½	N York & N Haven 6's....	100
Tol & Wab equip bds.....	83½	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd.....	23
Tol & W cons con........	87	Cedar F & Minn 1st m....	83½

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 133; Manhattan, 155; Merchants', 118½; Mechanics', 133; Union, 135; America, 145½; City, 225; Tradesmen's, 150; Butchers and Drovers', 140; Mechanics and Traders', 130; Gallatin National, 121; Merchants' Exchange, 100; Seventh Ward, 109; State of New York, 110; Commerce, 117½; Ocean, 95; Mercantile, 120; American Exchange, 114; Bank of the Republic, 117; Bank of North America, 104½; Metropolitan, 137; People's, 145; East River, 112½; Market, 120; Nassau, 108; Corn Exchange, 129; St. Nicholas, 125; Marine, 165; Commonwealth, 91; Importers and Traders', 175; Park, 155; Manufacturers and Merchants', 101; Central National, 106; Second National, 180; Fourth National, 113; Ninth National, 115½; Tenth National, 125; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 90.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports other than dry goods and specie at the port of New York for the week ending July 21, 1871, were $4,153,288. The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year were:—

For the week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered at port......	$1,989,212	$1,595,758	$1,941,029
Thrown on market...	1,485,166	1,346,700	1,804,014
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port......	52,583,090	53,990,581	71,666,592
Thrown on market...	50,772,810	55,128,993	70,153,810

The total imports at this port for the past week were $6,094,817, against $6,726,295 the previous week, and $5,456,600 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of specie during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week........................	$1,479,859
Previously reported........................	48,403,902
Total since January 1, 1871..............	$49,883,762
Same time 1870........................	37,038,106
Same time 1869........................	21,294,748
Same time 1868........................	58,705,903
Same time 1867........................	36,578,393

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 22—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c......	115¾	30 shs Ocean Bank	95
156000 do........	115¾	41 Del & H C Co	119
16000 do........	115½	200 Con Coal of Md.....	37½
80000 do........	116	500 do........	37
3500 US 5-20, c, '65......	113¾	500 do........	37
1000 US 5-20, r, '67......	112½	100 do..........b c	37
1500 US 5-20, c, '67...c	112⅝	200 Canton Co.......b c	78
100000 US 5's, 10-40, c..	113	100 Mariposa M Co....	4
5000 U S 6's, currency.	113½	100 Spring M Coal...b c	72
35000 do........	113¾	700 West Un Tel.....b c	56½
4000 Georgia 6's........	85	500 do........	56¾
1000 Georgia 7's........	94½	200 Pac M SS Co.b c, b3	43¾
5000 Ga 7's, g bds......	96½	200 N Y C & H R RR.b c	95½
3000 do........	96¾	1000 N Y C & H RR cf.	91
10000 do........	96½	100 do........	91½
10000 N Car 6's, n......	26¾	700 Reading RR.....b c	110⅞
2000 do........	27	125 Mich Cen RR.......	120
8000 SC 6's, n, Jan&July	58	200 Clev & Pitts RR......	119½
50000 Missouri 6's......	99½	10 do........	118
11000 do........	99	50 do........	120
8000 N C 6's, sp tax....	19½	500 Chic & N W RR.....	66⅛
1000 Ark 6's, Fund act.	54	6 do........	67
3000 Erie 3d m..........	95	10 do........	66⅛
20000 Long Dock bs......	90½	400 do.........b c	66⅛
8000 Cen Pac gld bds...	98½	400 do........	66¼
1000 U Pac RR 1st......	88	100 Chic & N W pref....	88
1000 do........	87¾	100 do..........s60	87⅞
1000 do........	87½	5 do........	89
2000 do........	87⅝	100 C, C,C & Ind RR...	88
11000 Union P 10's, inc..	83	10 New Jersey Cen RR	106½
5000 H&St J 8's, c b...	103½	100 Chic & R I RR.......	106¾
3000 do........	103	50 Tol, Wab & W......	58
5000 Chic & N W 1st m..	99¾	10 P, Ft W & C gtd....	99½
3000 Pitts, FtW&Chic 2d	100½	600 H & St Jo RR........	71
1000 M & S P 7 3-10 con.	99	200 H & St Jo RR pref..	81
1000 Col, C & I C 1st...	87¾	50 do........	81¼
1000 T & W 1st, S L d...	89½	200 Col, C & I C RR....	18⅛
500 N Y & N H 6's, bds	100	50 Alb & Sus RR.......	93
		100 Morris & Essex..b c	93

12:15 o'Clock P. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '64....	113⅜	$2500 US 5-20, c, '67....	112¾
10000 do........	113⅝	10000 US 5's, '74, cou....	110
1000 US 5-20, c, '67.....	112⅞	10000 U S 6's, cur.....b3	113⅝
50000 do.........s3	112¼	40000 do.........s3	113⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

$1000 S C 6's, Jan & Jy, n.	58	2000 shs NYC&HR cts..	91
4000 Missouri 6's.......	99	100 Erie RR...........	28¼
200 shs West U Tel.b c	55⅞	25 Mich Cen RR.......	120¼
500 do........	55¾	200 Cleve & Pitts RR...	119
500 do........	55⅝	75 Panama RR.......b c	51
700 do........	55⅝	200 Chic & N W RR.....	66⅛
300 do........	55⅛	100 Chi & N W pf.b c, c	88½
300 do........	55⅝	100 Chic & R I RR......	106⅛
100 Con C of Md.....b c	38	100 Col, C, C & Ind RR.	86¾
100 do........	38¼	400 Tol, W & W RR.....	57¾
100 Pac M SS Co.....b c	43¾	100 Ohio & Miss RR.b c	43⅝
400 N Y C & H R RR.....	95¾	600 Han & St Jo RR.b c	70

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union..	56⅛ a 56¼	Rock Island......	106⅛ a 106⅜
Pacific Mail....	43⅜ a 43½	St. Paul..........	57⅜ a 57⅝
N Y Central....	95⅝ a 95⅝	St. Paul pref.....	79 a 79⅛
N Y Cen scrip..	90⅞ a 91	Wabash............	57⅞ a 58⅛
Erie............	28⅛ a 28¼	Ohio & Miss......	43⅞ a 43⅞
Reading.........	110⅞ a 110⅞	Han & St Jo......	69½ a 70
Lake Shore......	107⅜ a 107½	Han & St Jo pf....	79 a 80
Pittsburg.......	119 a 119½	Union Pacific.....	26⅞ a 27⅛
Northwestern ...	66⅛ a 66⅜	Bos, Har & Erie ..	2⅛ a 2⅜
Northwestern pf	88⅛ a 88⅛	Col, C & Ind Cen	18⅛ a 18⅜

A NEGRO MURDERER ARRESTED BY A NEGRO.—Absalom Watkins, colored, who murdered Lewis Brooks, near Black Walnut, in Halifax county, Va., last February, was arrested last week by Ralph Brooks, colored, at whose cabin he applied for "something to eat." Ralph permitted him to enter, and, placing some victuals before him, he ate very heartily. Soon after finishing his repast Watkins laid himself on the floor, where he slept heavily, and in which condition Brooks securely bound him hand and foot, woke him up, and, with gun in hand, stood guard over him till after daylight, when, with his prisoner before him, he started for and safely arrived at the Court House on Wednesday evening. Jailor Dickens has placed Watkins in safe quarters to await the awards of the law.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BERRY—BLONDELL.—In St. Matthew's church, on Thursday, July 20, by the Rev. C. T. Williams, Mr. CHARLES H. BERRY, to Miss CORNELIA W. BLONDELL, daughter of Charles Blondell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DAILEY—GREENE.—On Wednesday, July 19, by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, at the residence of the bride's father, PARLEY A. DAILEY to EMILY D. N. GREENE, daughter of Thomas Greene, all of Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR—REEVE.—On Thursday, July 20, at the Church of St. Chrysostom, by the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, HARRIS SEYMOUR, of New York, to MARY S., youngest daughter of the late William Reeve, of London, England.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At Leonia, N. J., on Friday, July 21, HENRY JAMES, infant and only son of Edward H. and Josephine Allen Anderson, aged 1 month and 3 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Madonna, Fort Lee, on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at half-past nine A. M.

BAINBRIDGE.—RICHARD BAINBRIDGE, at Far Rockaway, on Saturday, July 22, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNEY.—On Friday, July 21, SARAH BENNEY, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 417 Ninth avenue, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BIRD.—On Saturday morning, July 22, FREEMAN B. BIRD, JR., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 150 East Forty-fifth street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock.

BRENNAN.—On Thursday, July 20, PATRICK BRENNAN, a native of Boyle, county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 174 Hester street, to Transfiguration Church, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, where a solemn requiem service will be offered for the repose of his soul.

CAREY.—On Friday, July 21, SAMUEL CAREY, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 23, at three o'clock P. M., his late residence, 211 Grand street, Jersey City.

Maine papers please copy.

CLOONAN.—On Saturday, July 22, EASTER CLOONAN, in the 70th year of her age, a native of Clarrah, Kings county, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 310 East Thirty-ninth street, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COHEN.—On Friday, July 21, PHILIP COHEN.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the congregation Beth Israel, Bikur Chulim Society, Achim Anuvim Society, Sons of Moses, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 337 Grand street, this day, at one o'clock P. M.

REBECCA COHEN, wife.
HELENA NEWSTEAD, daughter.
HIRAM COHEN, } sons.
LOUIS P. COHEN, }

COLE.—On Saturday, July 22, CORNELIA, only child of Mary and the late John Cole, aged 4 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 123 Cherry street.

Physicians and friends tried to save my little baby from the grave.

CONNOR.—On Friday, July 21, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, WILLIAM HENRY CONNOR, eldest son of William (deceased) and Annie Connor, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 241 East Twenty-ninth street.

CROPSEY.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Saturday, July 22, WILLIAM W., infant son of William J. and Mary V. Cropsey, of Fort Hamilton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINGS.—On Friday, July 21, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM CUMMINGS, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 175 North Eighth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 23, at three o'clock P. M., from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DALY.—At Pleasant Valley, N. J., on Friday, July 21, MICHAEL DALY, formerly of the county Mayo, Ireland, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will leave his late residence at ten o'clock A. M., on Monday, July 24, for the church. Carriages will be in attendance at the Pleasant Valley landing for the relatives and friends of the family in New York, who can leave by the steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Christopher and Spring streets at 10 A. M., Thirty-fourth street at 10:15, in time for proceeding to the cemetery.

DOLAN.—On Friday, July 21, of a lingering illness, LOUISA DOLAN, eldest daughter of John T. and Maria Dolan, deceased.

DOYLE.—On Friday morning, July 21, EDWARD DOYLE.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Patrick and Richard, and of his brothers-in-law, Michael, Thomas and James Higginson, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, 24th inst., at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, Dean, near Smith street, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, Court street, where a solemn requium mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

DOYLE.—On Friday evening, July 21, 1871, at his residence, 113 East Fourth street, THOMAS DOYLE, a native of Stratford, county Wicklow, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, as also the members of the Nativity R. C. T. A. B. Society (of which he was a member), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, near Second street, on Monday morning, July 24, where a solemn mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at nine o'clock. Funeral from church, at one o'clock P. M., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DUVALE.—On Friday, July 21, THOMAS DUVALE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 541 East Sixteenth street, this day (Sunday), at two o'clock.

Southern papers please copy.

GADDIS.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 21, WARREN VAN DYKE, youngest child of T. F. and C. A. Gaddis, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Whiton street, near Walnut, Lafayette, Jersey City, on Monday, at twelve o'clock noon. The remains to be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

GREENE.—On Wednesday, July 19, MARTHA LOUISA, infant daughter of William B. and Martha E. Greene, aged 7 months and 1 day.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, July 21, ELIZA P., wife of Colonel Alexander Hamilton, and daughter of the late Thomas Knox, of New York.

Funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at two P. M., from the residence of General J. B. McIntosh, near Brunswick, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HANKINS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 22, WILLIAM S., eldest son of Charles M. and the late Abby Hankins, aged 21 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 171 Barrow street, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

HAYDEN.—On Friday, July 21, Mr. RICHARD HAYDEN, a native of the parish of Crossabeg, Wexford, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 881 Third avenue, on Sunday, July 23, at one o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, July 22, GEORGE HIGGINS, aged 62 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOGENCAMP.—On Saturday, July 22, CLARA, daughter of Daniel and Clara Hogencamp, aged 24 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 145 West 125th street, on Monday afternoon, at five o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery on Tuesday morning for interment.

Trenton and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOWS.—On Friday, July 21, Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS, aged 76.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day (Sunday), at St. Clement's church, Amity street, at one P. M.

KAVANAGH.—At Calvary Cemetery, on Friday, July 21, ELIZABETH J., twin daughter of Stephen J. and Mary Kavanagh.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 23, at one o'clock precisely.

KELLY.—On Friday, July 21, of consumption, J. MICHAEL KELLY, in the 30th year of his age, a native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, 322 East Thirty-sixth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KERRIGAN.—On Saturday, July 22, at his residence, 175 Meadow street, Hoboken, N. J., JAMES J. KERRIGAN, aged 37 years, 2 months and 2 days.

His relatives and friends, also the members of St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B. Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, on Monday, July 24, at ten o'clock A. M. Carriages furnished by members of the family.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 22, GEORGE H. KNAPP, aged 22 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 620 Sixth avenue, on Monday, July 24, at one o'clock P. M.

LARIN.—On Saturday, July 22, ALICE, the dearly beloved wife of Edward Larin, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to Flatbush Cemetery, from her late residence, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, South Brooklyn, at three o'clock on Monday, the 24th inst.

MAHER.—On Saturday, July 22, at four A. M., Mrs. JOHANNA MAHER, widow of Rody Maher, and sister of the late Michael Egan, native of Gurteen, parish of Bourne, county of Tipperary, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place this day (Sunday), at two o'clock, from her late residence, 41 First street, New York. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MONAHAN.—On Thursday, July 20, JOHN MONAHAN, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Eighty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue, on Sunday, at one o'clock P. M.

MOSENTHAL.—At 338 West Fifty-fifth street, on Friday, July 21, 1871, at a quarter past six P. M., WALTER, infant twin son of Hermann and Marie Elise Mosenthal, aged 11 days.

MCGRATH.—On Friday, the 21st inst., Mrs. BRIDGET MCGRATH, in the 88th year of her age, native of the parish of Arduff, county Longford, Ireland.

Her remains will be taken from the house of her son-in-law, Joseph Fallon, 305 East Twenty-fourth street, to Father Clowrey's church, Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue, on Monday, 24th inst., where a solemn mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 24th inst., at half-past nine o'clock.

MCKENNY.—On Saturday, July 22, JOHN VINCENT MCKENNY, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 197 Prince street, on Monday, at ten A. M.

MCMULLEN.—On Saturday, July 22, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, wife of Joseph McMullen, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Steam Boiler Makers' Benevolent Society, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 152 Avenue C, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Connecticut and California papers please copy.

OLMSTED.—On Saturday, July 22, ANN OLMSTED, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 445 West Thirty-fifth street. Funeral services Monday evening, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester county, for interment, Tuesday morning. Train leaves Twenty-sixth street at a quarter past eight A. M.

REED.—On Friday, July 21, JAMES W. REED, aged 58 years.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, northeast corner of Water and Oliver streets.

REILLY.—On Thursday, July 20, 1871, SUSAN, the beloved wife of Farroll Reilly, in the 25th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, July 23, from her late residence, No. 588 Tenth avenue, at one o'clock.

SCHEPP.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, July 22, FREDERICK WILLIAM, infant and only son of Leopold and L. Carrie Schepp, of New York.

SEELEY.—In Dallytown, N. J., on Saturday, July 22, in the 44th year of his age, GEORGE R. SEELEY, youngest son of the late Job and Elizabeth Seeley.

The friends of the family and those of his sisters, Mrs. E. Hounslow and the late Mrs. Edward Muschamp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grove church, Dallytown, N. J., on Monday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock P. M. The cars for Union Hill leave Hoboken every ten minutes.

Philadelphia Ledger and Oxford papers, England, please copy.

STACKPOLE.—On Saturday, July 22, EMMA, youngest daughter of James and Mary Stackpole.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, July 24, at half-past one o'clock, from her parents' residence, 244 Eighth avenue.

STANDISH.—On Friday, July 21, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY A., beloved wife of Peter T. Standish, and second daughter of Bernard and Catherine Carroll, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 353 Third avenue, on Sunday, July 23, 1871, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

SPILLANE.—On Friday, July 21, after a short illness, JOHN SPILLANE, a native of the parish of Grenagh, county Cork, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Sunday), at one o'clock, from his late residence, 47 Park street.

SIEMERS.—After a long illness, on Thursday, July 20, Mr. DIEDRICH F. SIEMERS, a native of Amt Haya, Hanover, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Hermann Lodge, No. 280, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 250 Rivington street, corner Sheriff, this (Sunday) afternoon, 23d inst., at two o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Long Island City, on Thursday, July 20, Mrs. LAURA WILLIAMS, in the 81st year of her age, a native of Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Green, corner of Skillman street and First avenue, opposite Fourth district school house, Dutch Kills, on Sunday, July 23, at one o'clock P. M.

London (England) papers please copy.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

The Battle of Dorking—An Unusually Vigorous Joke for the British Lion—English Satisfaction in Self Blame—German Chuckling and German Wit—Something Wrong Somewhere—Never Too Late to Mend.

LONDON, July 8, 1871.

Since the appearance of "Dame Europa's School" no *brochure* has awakened anything like the attention bestowed upon the rather serious satire in the May number of *Blackwood*, entitled "The Battle of Dorking." The intense reality with which it is written, and the vividness and apparent possibility of the mischances it affects to describe, cannot fail to impress any English reader most painfully. Family parties, in quiet country houses, devour it with a shudder, and close the magazine with a long breath of relief that is not true after all, as if they were awaking from a frightful dream. I know a stalwart volunteer captain who melted to tears over it. People reading it are haunted all night and come down in the morning to congratulate each other upon the fact that it is a fiction, but

A FICTION OF VERY SERIOUS IMPORT.

"The Battle of Dorking," we may observe for the benefit of those who may not happen to have read it, purports to be written some fifty years hence by an English volunteer, who recounts a disastrous German invasion of England, supposed to have taken place somewhere about 1872. He writes his story in the spirit of a mournful patriot who has survived the honor of his country and who is making a remorseful post-mortem examination of the same. He tells how the English fleet was destroyed by torpedoes; the troops scattered in the colonies; describes the London panic, the gathering of the volunteers, the blunders, the want of discipline, order and proper provisions; the real British commissariat muddles as well as the real British bravery. The great battle takes place near Dorking. The battle is graphically described. The volunteers behave very well, but want of drill tells against them. The defeat is complete and the country collapses.

Then we have a touching account of the death of the volunteer's friend and his friend's son, and of the conduct of the friend's widow when Germans are quartered in her house. The power and extreme life of the whole description is quite fascinating, and no wonder the article is already translated into German and admired in Germany, where it is looked upon as a compliment. In England, however, its popularity is certainly not on account of its being complimentary. It arises, no doubt, in great part from its intrinsic literary merit, and partly from the fact that it points out a real danger and tries

TO GIVE A LESSON

which it would be well for England to learn, viz., that to defend herself she must either drill volunteers until they are as disciplined as regular troops, or adopt some new system with her linesmen, that when the time for rapid action comes she will always feel a terrible disadvantage from having a government making a modern Laocoon of itself, with red tape serpents. It is to be hoped for England's sake that the battle of Dorking will only be a battle of talking. Really matters would be serious enough for her if the Germans effected a landing on her coasts.

ENGLISH LOVE OF SELF-ABUSE.

But it is not only the merit or the lesson of this "Battle of Dorking" that recommends it to the English mind, nor was it the merit or the moral of "Dame Europa" that made it so popular. No; there is a singular fibre in the British constitution—I mean the private constitution of the private Briton as here spoken of—which likes to hear itself abused. These islanders are so eccentric! They are as proud of themselves, their position and their country as it is in the nature of men to be, and yet the abuse of all these objects of their pride always pleases them. There is a morbid delight in hearing themselves and all their surroundings run down. An Englishman can rise at a public meeting and abuse his country and his countrymen and his country women, even, in good set terms, and sit down much applauded for his pains. Whether there is a feeling that if "self-praise is no recommendation" self-blame must be; or whether it is a rigid sense that scolding is a good moral medicine, even if you don't mean to amend after it, one can hardly say; but certain it is the hearing their nation and their country found fault with is somewhat agreeable to Englishmen. The most cutting speeches, the most satirical reviews, the most severe articles are sure to be the most admired. The alarming description of modern English women, in one of the most ill-tempered of reviews, became "familiar in their mouths as household words," and afforded favorite contributions to the slang of the day. And, stranger still, the points upon which abuse is loud and lavished are very weak points indeed. Generally if people like to be blamed it is for faults which they have not, or for pretty little faults, that look almost like flighty little virtues in disguise. But these oft-denounced English failings are very real—and very bad ones. They have any amount of arrangements, and nothing arranged; the most solemn official etiquette and the greatest muddles; mighty machinery, as it were, for tying up parcels, and nobody to direct them when they are ready. An accumulation of precedents impedes every proceeding. The past is always oppressing the present. How much of the fault finding is sincere remains to be proved; but certainly it is about time steps were taken to improve these matters, to remove these official pitfalls, and do something with the national errors besides using them like pins to stick in anywhere when something small and sharp is wanted.

As the author of "the battle" points out,

THE RESOURCES OF ENGLAND

are more artificial than natural. She cannot feed herself without foreign aid. Commerce is life to her. Let this fail her—let America produce iron and fuel more cheaply—and her immense power is lost; her monstrous wealth is but "a lost monster." She would shut up as easily as an umbrella. One thing is certain—you can tell the weight of an argument like the weight of a body, by the impression it makes. And great has been the effect produced by *Blackwood's* "Veiled Prophet."

GERMAN IMPRESSIONS.

Naturally the German chuckle would be highly excited by this *brochure*, and the thing became at once very popular in Germany. Of course a successful literary effort of this kind produces as many imitations as a tree does shadows on a bright, breezy day. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has one of the German heavy field pieces of satire, evidently excited by "the battle." It is a long letter, supposed to be from a naturalized German in England, to the Emperor of Germany, suggesting the propriety of the annexation of England. He sets forth the ease with which this might be accomplished and ridicules Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, the English press and peculiarities with the "cow-like gambols" of a German wit. He sets forth how the War Office would confuse matters, how Mr. Gladstone, in a speech half out of Homer and half out of the Holy Scriptures, would prove to the entire satisfaction of himself that "physical submission was moral elevation;" how Mr. Cardwell would deliver his blessing to the troops "between two gigantic policemen;" how jocular Lord Granville would be, as he always is, "when the country has anything to lose;" how the "English fleet" would be at the wrong place and the "iron-clads would drive over their own gunboats," &c., &c., &c., all making it easy landing for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany. It is easy to see where this author caught his inspiration, but his argument is founded on the same facts as half the speeches, articles and pamphlets, and the rest of the heaps of literary ephemera called into being to hover over the state of England. It surely is a very remarkable fact that the British constitution should, somehow, have associated itself with a washing-day in the public mind and call up such an inseparable idea of muddle, hot water and general tumbling over one another of all persons therein concerned.

THE ENGLISH PRESS

feels these sarcasms re-echoing from foreign shores, though it indulges so much in them itself, and in spite of the English satisfaction in being "cut up" publicly, it is impelled to publish a prophetic account of its own of this future war between England and Germany, wherein the German cannot land, the iron-clads arrive in time, the German fleet is knocked to pieces, dukes and princes are spilt in the water, and a triumphant British fancy looks down upon the pride of Germany, so far fallen and so extremely wet. But even this bold flight of a patriotic prophet does not venture to assume good management on the part of the government, or a defeat of the Germans, if they succeed in making good a footing on these shores. Surely these little writings and sayings are extremely suggestive to any one accustomed to the arithmetical exercise of putting two and two together. A country must have a character, like a servant; it cannot bestow that character upon itself. The prestige must come from without; but it becomes all the more emphatic when echoed from within. Now, the fact of the matter is that

THE "PRESTIGE" OF ENGLAND

has gone through some indefinable process of depreciation. It does not stand where it did in public opinion, nor in its own. A great past seems to mock at a puny present; and all those whom it may concern had better look out and find some means of stopping this downward growth. What is wanting we will not try and say, but something is amiss—something is wanting—something is failing—which, if it is soon now supplied, will bring on a great crash by and by. The loss of their prestige heralded the downfall of Carthage, Jerusalem, Rome.

Let England see how much she has lost—how much she has still the power to regain—for if any proverb be true it is this proverb:—

"If the shadow be crooked the substance cannot be straight."

THE HAY CROP IN MAINE.—It is now generally conceded that the hay crop this year in Maine will not exceed one-third of an average yield. The failure of this crop will fall with great severity upon the farmers, and there will be a great surplus of cattle and horses to be disposed of at ruinously low prices next fall, particularly if there should be a failure in the fall feed.

THE OLD STORY.

The Evictions in Meath—Protestant and Catholic Clergymen Co-operating—Prompt Action of the Clergy and the People—The Catholic Bishops and the National Board of Education.

DUBLIN, June 25, 1871.

Some time ago I referred to the threatened evictions at a place called Mullagh, in the county Meath. These evictions have not as yet been executed, but it is probable that they will be in due time, as the notices to quit have not been withdrawn. They are causing a great deal of excitement and uneasiness, not merely in the county of Meath, but throughout the entire country. The Protestant clergyman no less than the Catholic priest has interested himself in behalf of the unhappy tenants; and, to my mind, a nobler duty could not well claim his attention. If it be, and no doubt it is, the vocation of a clergyman

TO BRING CONSOLATION TO THE AFFLICTED,

here is a field for the exercise of his duty; for I am told that more wretched and miserable beings than these unhappy peasants are not under the sun. They are poor, it is true, but they are solvent. They are not dispossessed for any fault of theirs, but because the landlords (for there are two concerned in the business) wish to obtain possession of their buildings. It is the one old story a thousand times told. But it seems the clergy and people of Meath have come to the very natural conclusion

"THAT THESE SCENES OF BRUTALITY,"

as they were recently called, have been enacted long enough; and, to do them justice, they have hit upon a very judicious plan for exposing the tyranny of the two territorial magnates and indemnifying the people.

How do they mean to act? Well, I must begin by referring to what they have already done. At a meeting of the whole clergy of Meath, assembled in Navan not many days since, it was

Resolved, That a meeting be held in every parish of the county in order that the people be accurately informed with regard to the actual situation of the tenantry at the Mullagh and about Kells, and

THAT A COLLECTION BE MADE

in every parish for the protection of these and all other tenants who may be hereafter subjected to a similar ordeal of persecution.

It was further

Resolved, That a public meeting should be held at the Mullagh on the 29th of June, and another at Kells on a future day, to protest against the idea that anything like a measure of fair protection has been afforded to the tenantry of Ireland by the bill lately passed by Mr. Gladstone's government.

It was moreover

Resolved, That all the facts connected with the career of any exterminator be accurately given to the world, and that the committee entrusted with the disbursement of the funds collected in defence of the tenants shall be empowered

TO MEET ANY ACTION FOR LIBEL

that may be consequent upon the publication of these facts.

Should these two landlords, in the face of the above resolutions, persist in driving their tenants forth, their hearts must be harder than adamant; nay more, they must be blind to their own interests; for it is evident that should they banish them they can expect very little peace or happiness in the county during the term of their natural lives. It is a dangerous thing to inflame the passions of the people by so gross an outrage on justice; and these men ought to pause before they carry into effect an act that may

BE ATTENDED WITH THE WORST CONSEQUENCES.

I hope I may be able to say in my next letter that the notices to quit have been withdrawn, for they not only bring ruin upon the tenant, but disgrace upon the landlord; and, besides, they are an outrage on the civilization and the jurisprudence of the enlightened times in which we live.

There is no question in which the Catholic bishops of Ireland take so deep an interest as in the question of education. They are evidently alive to its importance, and no sacrifice would be deemed too great to prevent its control from

PASSING FROM THEIR HANDS.

Cardinal Cullen is never weary of writing and speaking on this question. His Eminence never had much confidence in the National Board, and every one knows that he and his brother prelates watch its movements with jealousy and suspicion. A movement was lately set on foot by the schoolmasters themselves, some of whom, it appears, are anxious to set aside the managerial authority and supervision of the priests. The question involved in this movement was so serious that Mr. Chichester Fortescue, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, was interrogated on the subject in the House of Commons. He said that the government would never

CONSENT TO THE ALTERATION

demanded by a clique of the national teachers, and gave those interested in the question in Ireland the answer that no change would be effected in the management of the schools. Notwithstanding these assurances of the Irish Chief Secretary further attempts have been made to set aside the authority of the priests, this time, be it remembered, not only by those directly interested in freeing

THEMSELVES FROM ECCLESIASTICAL SUPERVISION,

but by the Commissioners themselves. But, wary and cunning as these Commissioners undoubtedly are, they will find Paul Cardinal Cullen wary and cunning enough for them. He is not to be trifled with on a question he has so much at heart. And how does he act toward the Commissioners? At a meeting of all the bishops and archbishops held in Maynooth College on Thursday last the following resolution was proposed by the Roman Catholic Primate (Dr. McGettigan) and seconded by the Archbishop of Tuam (Dr. McHale):—"That we have seen with deep concern the movement recently inaugurated with the view of subverting the control now vested in the managers of national schools in this country, inasmuch as we consider said control to be an indispensable safeguard of the faith and morals of Catholic children, and we declare that the removal of this safeguard must necessarily lead to the severance of all connection between the Catholic clergy and the Board of National Education.

PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN, Chairman.
JAMES DONNELLY, Bishop of Clogher, Secretary.

This is no idle threat, and you may rest assured that should the Commissioners persist, or, what is worse, succeed, in their resolution, the whole Catholic youth of Ireland will be withdrawn from the schools under the National Board. It would, no doubt, make a great change in the present system, greater probably than its promoters contemplated, but as it would take the education of

YOUNG ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN

out of the hands of the priests it will never have the sanction of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

ROCKWELL'S LITTLE GAME.

How a Nice Young Man Made a Raise of $60 and Was Himself Raised by a Detective.

A man giving his name as T. J. Rockwell went into the St. James Hotel, in Broadway, on the 15th of the present month and presented to the bookkeeper, Mr. Francis J. Arthur, a check for $60, requesting him to cash it. The check was drawn on the Bowery National Bank and signed by Rockwell himself. Mr. Arthur declined at first to have anything to do with it, as he did not know Mr. Rockwell, but finally he told him that if he would get some responsible person to endorse it he would then cash it for him. Rockwell said he knew Dr. John Messenger, of 132 West Thirty-second street, and that the Doctor would be only too happy to place his name on the back of almost any paper he (Rockwell) might present to him. Mr. Arthur was also happy in the acquaintance of Dr. Messenger and assured Mr. Rockwell that should he succeed in obtaining that gentleman's endorsement to his paper he (Arthur) would be only too well pleased to cash it. At this Rockwell started off, and in the course of half or three-quarters of an hour returned, his face radiant with smiles, and again presented the check, which now bore on its back the signature of the Thirty-second street doctor. The obliging Mr. Arthur at once handed over the $60, for which he took the check, whereupon Rockwell vanished. The next day, upon presenting the paper at the desk of the Bowery National Bank, Mr. Arthur was surprised and not a little disgusted at being informed by the cashier that Mr. Rockwell never had an account there, and that the signature of Dr. John Messenger was a forgery. Captain Irving, of the detective force, was at once made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, when he at once detailed Detective Hidelberger to work up the case. This officer, after diligent inquiry, ascertained that Rockwell was somewhere in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He at once went over there, and was last night rewarded by finding his man at the corner of Evergreen avenue and Jefferson street. Mr. Rockwell now occupies a cell at Police Headquarters, and will continue to do so until to-morrow morning, when he will be afforded the pleasure of a few moments' conversation with Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court.

CRICKET MATCH AT NEW HAVEN.

Yesterday a game of cricket for a purse of $300 was played at Hamilton Park between Joseph Bullus and Jabez Lee, of Meriden. Both are leading cricket players in the State, and the game called out a good attendance of English people, who witnessed the playing with much interest. The game resulted as follows:—Joseph Bullus, first inning, runs, 3; balls bowled, 69; second inning, runs, 3; balls bowled, 31. Total runs, 6. Jabez Lee, first inning, runs, 0; balls bowled, 5; second inning, runs, 1; balls bowled, 6. Total runs, 1. Bullus was declared the winner, and was awarded the purse. Umpires, T. Eaton and J. Drewfield; scorers, H. Want and A. J. Bethel.

Captain Want collected a purse on the ground, which was then played for by Frederick Norley, one of the professional players of St. George's Club, New York, who played both Bullus and Lee. The game resulted in favor of Mr. Norley by the following score:—Norley, first inning, runs 10; second inning, 5—total, 15. Bullus and Lee, first inning, 8; second inning, 1—total, 9.

ARCHBISHOP DARBOY

An Interesting Account of His Treatment in Prison.

TENDERLY CARED FOR BY A LADY.

Interview With the Archbishop Shortly Before His Execution.

The *Journal Officiel* has published the following letter, which was addressed to the Minister for Public Instruction. It gives us some very interesting particulars about the captivity of the late Archbishop of Paris:—

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—A few days after the arrest of the hostages I journeyed from Versailles to Paris. Before my departure you asked me to try to obtain some exact information regarding the fate of Archbishop Darboy, who was said to have been shot, and to do all in my power to alleviate his captivity if he was still alive. My steps in this direction were not altogether fruitless, and on my return I had the honor to give you an account of what I had done. By the assistance of several persons whom I had seen the Archbishop was, materially, as well off as he could be in a prison, and from a conversation which one of my friends had with Raoul Rigault I learned that it was not then the intention of the Communists to inflict any violence upon the prisoners. I shall also enter into details about the persons whose devotion to the Archbishop was beyond all praise. At the outbreak of the revolt M. Coré, the director of the Prefecture of Police, who refused to recognize the authority of the Central Committee, was incarcerated in his own prison and one Garrau appointed in his place. Madame Coré, however, remained in the apartments formerly occupied by her husband. A few days afterwards President Bonjean was brought to the prefecture. Madame Coré had several interviews with him and did all she could to lessen his sufferings. On April 4, at half-past five o'clock in the evening, the Archbishop, his sister and several priests were incarcerated at the prefecture. Madame Coré at once placed herself at their disposal, providing linen, food and money for them. She particularly attached herself to the Archbishop and his sister. The Archbishop by the following letter expressed his thanks to her:—

MADAME—How I am touched by those religious and patriotic sentiments which you have expressed toward me! Accept my thanks. Above all I thank you for having been so kind to my sister, who shares my captivity, for what reason I know not. All the kindnesses you will render her will go to my heart, and I shall make it my duty to repay you here below if I remain on earth, or high above, for they cannot prevent me from going there. I cannot see her, but I would request her liberation of the delegate who is charged with the protection of individual liberty; only I do not know what is passing in the outside world. Everything goes so fast that it may be that M. Protol no longer fills that office. I should be glad to receive your advice on that subject. My sister is greatly touched by your tender cares, and will ever remember them. I was informed of M. Coré's sad trials, and I have been very sorry for him, because of his excellent qualities and the merciful manner in which he exercised his functions. Permit me to encourage you to support this grief. I hope it will soon end. Be good enough to convey my expression of sympathy to your husband. I shall take the liberty to avail myself of your offer, if it should be necessary, and I again thank you for what you already have done for my sister and myself.

Receive, Madame, the homage of my respect and devotion.
G., Archbishop of Paris.

On April 6 the Archbishop, M. Bonjean, M. Coré and all the priests were transferred to Mazas. The Archbishop's sister was sent to the female prison, Saint Lazare, whence she was set at liberty. As soon as Mme. Coré learned that Mgr. Darboy was about to leave the Concergerie she made efforts to see him, and after many difficulties reached his cell. The following interview then took place, according to the account of Mme. Coré:—

Mgr. Darboy arose, uncovered himself and took her by both hands.

"Monseigneur," she said, "you are about to leave for Mazas."

"I know it," he replied.

"Courage, Monseigneur; I have one request, but make no ceremonies about what I am going to tell you. You are no doubt left without money."

Upon an affirmative sign of the Archbishop,

"Will you do me the honor of sharing what I have?"

He accepted. Then he pressed Mme. Coré to his heart, and, imprinting a kiss upon her brow, said:—

"Thanks, thanks, my child. I leave my sister here a prisoner; will you promise me to be a sister to her while these terrible events will last?"

She gave her solemn promise and knelt down in tears. The Archbishop extended his arms and gave her his blessing. The same day Mme. Coré went to a tavern near the prison of Mazas and made arrangements that the Archbishop, M. Bonjean and her husband should be regularly supplied with good food. She also sent them frequently change of linen. At the first meal which Mgr. Darboy had at Mazas he saw that the person who had cared for him was there. He sent a little note to M. Bonjean, his neighbor, with these words:—"Our good angel follows us. Have you received your daily meal?"

On May 22 Mgr. Darboy was transferred to the prison La Roquette, with the other hostages. On entering the prisoners' van he perceived a messenger named Millet, to whom he called out, "Do not forget No. 43 Rue Richelieu. Give them information of me, with all my blessings." And the carriage left. Two days afterwards the Archbishop was shot at the Roquette, where Mme. Coré could not prevent his being treated as one condemned to death.

Such is my account, Monsieur le Ministre, of the steps I took regarding the Archbishop and of the admirable conduct of Mme. Coré, which speaks for itself. I remain, &c., GERSPARH.

Personal Intelligence.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, is at the St. James Hotel.

Major W. S. Worth, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Sturtevant House.

W. L. Nicholson, of the Post Office Department at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

General Casey, of New Orleans, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge W. P. Hall, of St. Joseph, Mo., is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

H. H. Dodge, of the District of Columbia, is residing at the St. James Hotel.

General Robert Cowdin, of Boston, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

General Brady, United States Consul to St. Thomas, W. I., yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

Colonel John L. King, of Springfield, Mass., is a sojourner at the Fifth Avenue.

General F. Hayden, of the United States Army, is staying at the St. Nicholas.

G. K. Field, of Trinidad, W. I., is stopping at the Fifth Avenue.

General M. W. Gary, of North Carolina, is residing at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. William Heron, of Havana, is in the city, stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

ANOTHER WILD BULL.

He Trots Through Sixth Avenue to Fifteenth Street, Where He Comes in Contact with a Piece of Cold Lead—A Colored Lady also Runs Against Some Lead.

About ten o'clock last night roundsman Knight and Officer Marrion, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, when at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-first street, saw a bull coming down Twenty-first street at the liveliest gait possible, closely pursued by two mounted policemen. When they came up with the infuriated animal they both tried their shooting irons on him but with poor success, as he continued on his little excursion at the rate of about fifteen knots an hour. Going down Sixth avenue to Thirteenth street, he turned up to Seventh avenue, where he run against a piece of lead from an officer's pistol, which was evidently too much for him, as he at once laid down and "handed in his checks." When the excitement was pretty much over and the police were returning to their various beats they found, at Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, a colored woman, named Margaret Johnson, who lives at 116 Baxter street, who said she had been shot in the leg below the knee by one of the officers who was in pursuit of the bovine. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Ernest Herse's blind factory, at Milwaukee, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Savannah yesterday from Columbus, Texas.

There was a white frost yesterday morning at Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The residence of Mr. Francis Segar, in the town of Gregg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The residence of Francis Segar, in the town of Gregg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

Hubert T. Nourse was convicted before the District Court of Colorado yesterday of the murder of William Park and W. L. Eastwood, in December last.

A fire at Fremont, Neb., at nine o'clock last evening, destroyed the Fremont House. The furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss $20,000.

Cuming & Co.'s commission house, in Cincinnati, was badly damaged by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000. The principal loss is in 300 barrels of red oil stored on the premises.

Two new national banks were organized in Chicago yesterday—the National Bank of Illinois and the Cook County National Bank—making nineteen national banks in Chicago.

The hotels at St. Catharine's, Canada, are crowded, mostly with Southerners. Among the guests are Miss Emily C. Villaverde, the distinguished Cuban lady patriot, of New York.

Colonel Wyman, Indian Agent, on a visit to Cheyenne, Col., yesterday, reported the tribes in his agency as being more peaceably inclined than they had been before for years.

The Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee yesterday decided to call a convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers, at Worcester, on the 24th of September.

UTAH.

Mormons Preparing a Grand Reception to President Grant.

SALT LAKE, July 22, 1871.

The City Council yesterday appointed a committee of prominent Mormons to make grand preparations for the reception of President Grant in August.

The Corinne *Journal* will, at the solicitation of prominent Gentiles, be immediately removed to this city, thus making two Gentile journals the Mormons will have to contend with.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Water Spout in Nevada—More Trouble With the California Miners—A Fight in Prospect.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1871.

A water spout, near Granite Point, Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, caused the western bound passenger train yesterday morning to run off the track. The track was considerably damaged by the water spout.

The fire which destroyed the business part of Truckee was the work of an incendiary.

The Miners' League of Amador county, now that the military force has been withdrawn, demand that all the men employed by the Keystone mine be discharged and replaced by the old force of Leaguers, who lost their places by striking. The mine owners refuse to concede this, and the miners have armed themselves and notified the League that they will work for themselves and families and not for the League, and will defend themselves to the last. Fighting is anticipated.

LONG BRANCH.

Great Rush of Visitors—Secretary Robeson the President's Guest—The Grand Ball at the Continental—Preparation for the August Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22, 1871.

Five thousand persons arrived here to-day. Secretary of the Navy Robeson arrived here to-day and is the guest of President Grant.

Two thousand ladies and gentlemen attended a ball at the Continental this evening. Among them were a number of cottage people. The music was furnished by William Keating's full orchestra. The leading belles of the evening were Mrs. J. W. Gore, Mrs. William B. Borrows, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Colonel George H. Hooker, Miss L. Rosenfeldt, Mrs. Howard Stokes, Mrs. William B. Fleiss, Mrs. Jeremiah T. Smith and Miss Minnie Morse. The ball was a grand success.

Horses are daily arriving from Saratoga for the approaching August meeting on the Monmouth Park Course. Colonel James Fisk has given a purse of $3,000 for the race of four-mile heats. Longfellow will probably start in this race.

A FLYING MACHINE A FAILURE.—Mr. Fulger, of Detroit, Mich., made himself two spacious wings of rattan, cork and oilskin, summoned his friends and the newspaper reporters, repaired to the roof of a one story house and promised just before he commenced to flap that he would telegraph back from Grand Rapids. He flapped, but instead of being wafted upward and cleaving the blue air he landed among some weeds on his stomach. He explained that somehow he had lost the centre of gravity, and the audience took that view of it.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 4 48 | Moon sets.....eve 10 59
Sun sets........ 7 24 | High water.morn 12 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	July 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ismailia	July 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	July 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	July 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'n	July 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	July 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Aug 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Aug 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Aug 3	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Atlantic	Aug 5	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Aug 5	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	Aug 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Aug 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New Y'k	Aug 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Aug 12	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Aug 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	Aug 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Pereire	Aug 26	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Humboldt (NG), Barandon, Stettin—Wendt & Rammelsburg.
Steamship Tillie, Deering, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.
Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Ashland, Moore, Brunswick and Fernandina—Jas Hand.
Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, Savannah—R Lowden.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship John Gibson, Bedell, Georgetown, DC—Geo B Merrick.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Ship Queen of the Age, Clymer, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Ship Richard McManus, Foster, Bristol, E—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Chieftain, Cook, Cork or Falmouth for orders—G F Bulley.
Bark Cyclone (Br), Forbes, Antwerp—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Jeanie, Staples, Lisbon—J E Ward & Co.
Bark Montezuma, Delano, Barbados—T T & F A Dwight & Co.
Brig Fido (Nor), Madsen, Stettin—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Toronto (Br), Geddes, Marseilles—Peniston & Co.
Brig Elizabeth, Ames, Oporto—H D & J U Brookman.
Brig New York (Ital), Savarese, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Primus (NG), Brandt, Genoa—C Tobias & Co.
Brig Clytie, Dow, Montevideo for orders—Jas E Ward & Co.
Brig Clara P Gibbs, Parker, Kingston, Ja—S de Cordova.
Brig Lily (Br), Lawrence, Little Glace Bay—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Little Nell, Turpin, St Johns, NF—G F Bulley.
Schr Southern Cross (Br), Brown, Halifax—D R De Wolf & Co.
Schr Comrade, Bole, Prince Edward's Island—B J Wenbarg.
Schr Greta (Br), Stinson, St John, NB—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Frigate Bird (Br), Gale, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Kedron (Br), Pettis, St Stephens, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr Ben Bolt (Br), Drake, St George, NB—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Vesta, Pinkham, Galveston—E M Stackpole & Co.
Schr Annie Borland, Voorhis, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Gen Grant, Colburn, Richmond—I B Gager.
Schr Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.
Schr Emma F Prindle, Mahady, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Hepsibah, Crosby, Elizabethport—Chas H Low.
Schr Clara P McConville, Eaton, Bangor—B J Wenberg.
Schr G A Pierce, Poole, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.
Schr Catharine Thomas, Barlow, Wareham—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr V Barkalew, Holmes, Stonington—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Amelia Augusta, Mott, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop President, Dunn, Norwich.
Sloop Marketman, Raynor, Hartford.
Sloop Fred Brown, Titus, Providence.
Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.
Steamer Mary Augusta, McKenna, New Haven.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston July 19, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Ship Screamer, Hall, Liverpool, 39 days, with mdse, to Nesmith & Sons. Took the northern passage and had light SW winds throughout; has been 20 days W of the Banks.

Bark Mary (Br), Bardaby, Glace Bay, CB, 18 days, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms, with much fog.

Brig Two Brothers (Br), Weaver, Tampico 22 days, with hides and fustic, to W C Cunningham & Son. Had moderate weather.

Brig Watch Mate (Br), Daucett, Demarara, 20 days, with sugar, to John M Smith, Sons & Co—vessel to G A Philips & Collins. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with light, variable weather; left in port bark Isle of Skye.

Brig May Stewart, Rogers, Fagardo, PR, 15 days, with molasses to Galway & Casada—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 5 days north of that point, with strong variable winds.

Brig Wiley Smith (Br), Button, Port au Price, 11 days, with logwood to R. Murray, Jr—vessel to C E Staples & Co. Had fine weather. Passed brig Scotland, bound in; brig Oliver, arrived out 9th inst.

Schr Minetta, Crocker, Pensacola 18 days, with lumber to Demarest—vessel to master. Had light variable winds and calms.

Schr A E Cranmer, Cranmer, Virginia for Nyack.
Schr Stephen Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, DC.
Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Baltimore
Schr Wm McGee, Woodland, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr T M Rogers, Gardner, Delaware.
Schr Monmouth, Anderson, Philadelphia for Salem.

The bark Eldorado, which arrived 21st inst, is consigned to Wm Nelson, Jr.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.
Schr Henrietta, Tyron, Portland for New York, with stone to Darrow & Co.
Schr Staten Islander, Hammond, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr A J Russell, Miller, Portland, Ct, for Brooklyn, with stone.
Schr Harry & Ned, Green, Northport for Newark, with sand.
Schr Thos H Faile, Phillips, Greenwich for New York, with stone.
Schr Uncas, Babcock, Middletown for New York, with stone.
Schr Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr B F Brainerd, Anderson, Portland for New York, with granite to Lyon & Co.
Schr Lavolta, Whitmore, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Jane M Brainard, McCarthy, Portland for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr Vermillion, Nickerson, Providence for New York.
Schr Tempest, Shropshire, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Marcus L Ward, Pollock, New Haven for New York.
Schr B H Warford, Smith, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport for New York.
Schr Juliet, Roe, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence for New York.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, Orient for Rondout.
Schr J B Morris, Leghorn, Vinalhaven for Staten Island.
Schr Wm Barnes, Barnes, Providence for New York.
Schr R H Raymond, New Haven for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Sunnyside, Dixon, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Jas Parker, Sr, Howe, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr E N Smith, Springer, Providence for New York.
Schr Flying Fish, Mold, Northport for New York.
Schr Marcena Monson, Dayton, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Hydrangea, Smith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Glide, Norton, New Haven for New York.
Schr Silas Wright, Brown, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr R S Dean, Macomber, Taunton for New York.
Schr John Orser, Dempsey, Bridgeport for Hoboken.
Schr J W Hine, Hine, New Haven for New York.
Schr Lizzie A Bennett, Nelson, Hartford for Philadelphia.
Schr E F Mead, Antone, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Senator, Nye, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Haze, McNamee, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Margaret, Kennedy, Milford for New York.
Schr M Vassar, Jr, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Niger, Natt, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr B Bradley, Pollock, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma, White, Taunton for Poughkeepsie.
Schr Mary Hamilton, Hamilton, New Haven for New York.
Schr Alvarado, Perry, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Julia Ann, Wells, Providence for New York.
Schr W F Borden, Adams, Providence for New York.
Schr Hunter, Blake, Dighton for New York.
Schr Sarah Jane, Trefethen, Norwich for Newburg.
Schr J H Youmans, Cook, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Messenger, Regan, Taunton for Port Johnson.
Schr Ella, Sammis, Huntington for New York.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Hyne, Glover, Fall River for New York.
Schr Chief, Smith, Norwich for Port Johnson.
Schr Enterprise, Martin, Roslyn for New York.
Schr Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence for New York.
Schr Pell S C Vought, Hallock, Huntington for New York.
Schr Sarah R Thomas, Arnold, New London for Newburg.
Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.
Brig James Ratchford, George, New York for St Johns, NF
Brig Lily, Marsh, New York for Glace Bay.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Judge Tenney, Kavanagh, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr Comet, Galvin, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Chas L Lovering, Hathaway, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr Whisper, Barron, New York for Bangor.
Schr Olive Haywood, Arey, New York for Orleans, Me.
Schr Luna, Wells, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Philadelphia for Taunton.
Schr David Sprague, Barlow, New York for New London.
Schr Chancellor, Ferguson, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Lizzie, Leighton, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Green County Tanner, Hyde, New York for Newport.
Schr Charter Oak, Poole, New York for Danversport.
Schr Maud Webster, Wentworth, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Sarah, Morton, New York for Waterbury.
Schr Daniel Busch, Chatfield, Port Johnson for Middletown
Schr Wreath, Cook, Port Johnson for Salem.
Schr Onward, Wheeler, Albany for Smithtown.
Schr Almira, Hageman, New York for Glen Cove.
Schr Fannie Hazard, Lawrence, Port Johnson for Essex.
Schr Kate Thomas, Barlow, New York for Wareham.
Schr Ospray, Crowley, New York for Boston.
Schr James Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Agnes, Chester, Elizabethport for Fairhaven.
Schr Golden Ray, Davis, Port Johnson for Bridgeport.
Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Leader, Holbrook, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Eleanor, Yale, Port Johnson for Fairhaven.
Schr Geo Gilman, Gardner, New York for Salem.
Schr J H Counce, Mayo, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Julia Swan, Knapp, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Roanoke, Cook, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.
Schr Chas Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Wm Magee, Woodman, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Reading RR No 44, Norton, New Brunswick for New Haven.
Sshr S S Buckingham, Jones, South Amboy for Hartford.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Wm Thomas, Hoyt, Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Marion, Draper, New York for Cromwell.
Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Taunton.
Schr Beulah Sharp, Baker, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Yankee Boy, Miller, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Emeline, Gamble, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr England's Beauty, Hall, New York for St Johns, NF.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New York for Wareham.
Schr Baltimore, Lander, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr Wm Butman, Smart, New York for Boston.
Schr R L Crook, Young, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Amelia Augusta, Hopkins, New York for New Haven
Schr Florence, Scofield, College Point for Northport.
Schr Yosemite, Mott, New York for Roslyn.
Schr Mary E Cuffe, Gorham, New York for Cow Bay.
Steamer Doris, Young, New York for Providence.
Steamer Electra, Mott, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, LI, July 23—11:50 PM.

There are a number of vessels for the Southward at anchor between the islands above and off the flats opposite Whitestone. They will proceed in the morning.

BELOW.

Schr Pilot's Bride, from Porto Rico (by pilot boat Edmund Blunt, No 2).

SAILED.

Steamships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; City of Brooklyn, do; Europa, Glasgow; Hansa, Bremen; Erin, London; Humboldt, Stettin; Tillie, Key West and Galveston; Mississippi, New Orleans; Cortes, do; San Salvador, Savannah; Gulf Stream, do; Manhattan, Charleston; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; Wyanoke, Richmond; Geo B Upton, do; John Gibson, Georgetown, DC; Fanita, Philadelphia.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The sectional dry dock which has for so many years been located at the foot of Clinton street, East river, was sunk about two weeks ago, and all efforts to raise it have so far proved unavailing. It appears that one of the sections had been raised on the remainder of the dock for repairs, and during the night another of the sections, a floating one, from some unknown cause gradually settled in the water, snapping off the connections and making a sad wreck of the whole concern. Curiously enough, a few days ago the sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers street, after being lowered for the reception of a vessel, could not be raised again, and is still submerged. Ingenious contrivances are being used to float it, but success has not been met with. Both of these docks belong to the New York Floating Dry Dock Company, whose loss cannot be less than $12,000. This company also owns the great sectional dock adjoining the last mentioned one and the handsome new one, the largest in the world, stationed at Hoboken.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG KYRRE—London, July 22—The Norwegian brig Kyrre, Captain Halverson, from Philadelphia May 20 for Elsinore, has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved.

SHIP GOLDEN FLEECE, Bray, for Bombay, sailed from Halifax 19th inst on her return to Boston, for repairs.

BARK NORTHWOOD—Fortress Monroe, July 22—The bark Northwood, which passed out the 16th, came in to-day for Baltimore, having encountered a gale and lost spars, rigging and sails.

BARK RHEA SYLVIA (Br), for London, which touched on the North Breaker, while being towed to sea from Charleston 16th inst, proceeded on her voyage 19th.

BARK COM DUPONT, from Savannah for Montevideo, put into Boston 22d inst leaking, and with crew sick with fever and ague.

SCHR BURMAH, light, and SARAH ANN, Warren, loaded, came in collision at Bangor, striking the Burmah's port bow near the cathead, cutting her to the water's edge and carrying away jibboom, bowsprit, cutwater, and doing other damage to the Sarah Ann, so that she filled immediately, on the night of the 18th.

SCHR CHAS F BEEBE, of New London, which was run down and sunk on the 18th inst, was valued at about $5000. The load of fish (halibut) was estimated at about $1000. No insurance.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Cramp, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

DRIFT OF THE OCEAN—The Key West Dispatch of the 13th inst contains the following:—

Picked up on the south beach on this island, between the two Martello Towers, on 25th June last, lat 24 deg 33 min, lon 81 deg 43 min, a bottle containing the following writing:—"19th November, 1870, from the Norwegian brig Widar, in N lat 15 deg 33 min, W lon 50 deg 23 min. Note time discovered."

By reference to the chart we discover that this bottle was thrown overboard 600 miles to the eastward of the island of Martinique, and in the currents as shown by the chart and known as the drift of the NE trade winds, must have passed into and through the Carribean Sea, around the island of Cuba, and into the Gulf of Mexico; thence through the Gulf to our beach—a distance of nearly 3000 miles.

Whalemen.

Spoken—May 27, lat 17 12 S, lon 4 11 W, bark Desdemona, Davis, of New Bedford; had two whales alongside at the time.

Foreign Ports.

BOMBAY, June 13—In port ship Juventa (Br), Holm, for New York ldg.

FAJARDO, PR, July 6—In port brig Maggie Dahl (Br), for Baltimore; schr Willie, for do.

FLINT ISLAND, CB, July 5—Off, ship Zimi (Br), Cawley, from New York for Miramichi.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—Arrived, ships Sunrise, Luce, Galveston; Washington, Chase, New York (both before reported in news columns).

MANZANILLA, July 9—In port bark Diopea, for Boston in 4 days.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 9—Arrived, brig Oliver, ——.

QUEENSTOWN, July 21—Arrived, steamship Wyoming, Whineray, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ROSARIO, June 8—In port bark Tatay, Morse, for Boston ldg.

ST JOHN, NB, July 20—Arrived, schr Pampero (Br), Holder, New York.

Cleared 18th, ships Cynosure (Br), Costello, and Pequot (Br), McGrath, Liverpool.

Cleared 20th, bark Hudson, Vaughan, Sharpness; schrs Sarah Bernice, Proctor, New York; Addie P Stimpson, Pendleton, Philadelphia; Beta, Brown, do.

TAMPICO, June 30—In port schr Tampico, Leonard, for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, July 21—Arrived, schrs J B Vandusen, Corson; Althea, Smith; C G Cranmer, Cranmer; Isaac Oberton, Achorn; Susan Stetson, Chase, and Geo H Squires, Haley, Philadelphia; Ella Brown, Robinson, and Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Elizabethport; H T Benedict, Higbee, Perth Amboy; Northern Light, Harper, Port Johnson; J P Allen, Allen, Newburg. Below, 1 unknown bark and 1 brig, bound in; also brig Zuleika.

Cleared—Barks Lizzie H, Spring, Madras; Patmos, Nichols, St George, NB; Evadne (Br), Pick, Dalhousie, NB; Holland (Swe), Petterson, Miramichi; brigs J H Lane, Shute, St Pierre, Mart; S A Holbrook (Dan), Tooker, St Johns, PR; schrs Light of the East, Harper, Wilmington, NC; Cabot, Parker, New York.

Sailed—Barks E G Litchfield, Jehu, and Lizzie H; brig H Stewart.

22d—Arrived, steamships Leopard, Philadelphia; Panther, and Achilles, do; Hatteras, New York; bark Com Dupont, from Savannah for Montevideo (see Disasters); brig Ariola, Ponce.

BUCKSPORT, Me, July 17—Sailed, schr Wm Capes, Baker, Philadelphia.

19th—Arrived, schr Fred Spofford, Turner, Hoboken.

BANGOR, July 20—Cleared, schrs Orono, Walker, Sagna; A Taylor, Dodge, New York.

BELFAST, July 14—Arrived, brig Nigreta, Jordan, New York; 18th, schrs Nautilus, Crockett, do; 19th, Raven, Pendleton, do.

Sailed 16th, schr Earl, Ferguson, Rondout.

CHARLESTON, July 19—Arrived, bark Cariban, Treat, Havana via Bull River, SC; tug Commodore (US), Ellis, Key West.

Arrived in the Roads 19th, steamship C H Webster, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, with a coal laden schr in tow (put in on account of bad winds).

Bark Northumbria (Br), Pirge, from Trinidad, previously reported in the offing, has been ordered to Bull River, SC, and will proceed there to load.

Sailed—Bark Rhea Sylvia (Br), Coffill, London.

22d—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; brig C S Packard, from Rockport; schrs H C Shepperd, from New York; Lily, from do; Nancy Smith, from do.

Sailed—Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York.

DARIEN, Ga, July 14—Arrived, schr Jas Young, Young, Savannah; 15th, bark Miranda (Br), Morgan, Brunswick, Ga.

Cleared 15th, schr Matthew Kinney, Barter, New York.

In port 17th, ship Retriever (Br), disg; barks Grace (Br), Irvine, and Viscount Canning (Br), Hafseth, for United Kingdom, ldg; Levanter (Br), Sherburne, for Amsterdam, do; Miranda (Br), Morgan, for Liverpool; schrs Nellie Star, Welsh, for Jamaica, ldg; Jas Young, Young, for New York.

EAST MACHIAS, July 18—Arrived, schr Hamburg, Robinson, St John, NB, for New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22—Arrived, ship Elizabeth Cushing, from Callao for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Ship George Rainey from Demerara; schooner Arctic from Porto Rico; brig Astra from New Rork for Richmond.

The ship E Cushing and brig Palme have been ordered to New York, and brig Chowan to Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, July 19—Arrived, schr Charles C Warren, Smith, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, July 14—Cleared, schrs Katie Ranger, Martin, New York; E J Simmons, Harrington, do; 15th, Carrie Melvin, Linnekin, Portland; Mauna Loa, Talbot, and Altavela, Joy, New York.

KEY WEST, July 10—Arrived, schrs M N Lindsay, McKay, Havana; Ransom (Br), Thompson, do.

12th—Arrived, bark Norton (Br), Maine, Bremen for New Orleans, havidg been ashore; schrs Jasper, Carey, Nassau; Dearborn (Br), Bocker, Havana (and cleared for Punta Rosa).

13th—Arrived, schr Sarah Cullum, Avis, New York.

21st—Arrived, steamship Clyde, Kennedy, New York for Galveston (and proceeded).

MOBILE, July 17—Arrived, bark New England, Baxter, Boston; schr M A Coombs, Coombs, do. Below, schr Mary R Somers, from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17—Arrived, ship Caledonia, Carter, Cardiff.

Cleared—Ships Haze, Evans, Boston; Reunion, Curtis, Havre; bark Venezolana (Fr), Monet, Tabasco.

18th—Arrived, steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New York. Below, coming up, ship Pocahontas, Oliver, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Ship Empire, Leckie, Liverpool; barks W G Putnam, Rickets, Amsterdam; J G Norwood, Harkness, Boston; L'Africaine (Fr), Clements, Rouen; schr Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, Boston.

NEWBERN, July 18—Sailed, schr Lizzie Evans, Mehan, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, July 20—Sailed, schr L B Wing, Boice, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, July 20—Arrived, schr Racer, Howard, Cold Spring.

21st—Arrived, schr S S Lee, Springer, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Clyde, Hathaway, Georgetown, DC; Sarah, Cobb, Philadelphia; W D Mangam, Chase, and Helen, Perry, New York.

NEWPORT, July 20, PM—Arrived, schrs Wm E Leggett, Baker, Providence for New York or Bangor; Treasure, Taylor, do for New York; Franklin F Randolph, Steelman, do for do.

Sailed—Brig Eudorus, Farr, Portland for Philadelphia; schrs Phil Sheridan, Murphy, and I H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for New York; Equal, Titus, and Laconia, Hall, Rockland for do; Hyne, Glover, Fall River for do; Magellan, Sargent, Mt Desert for do; Baltic, Parker, Bangor for Staten Island; Adelia Kelley, Young, New York for Portsmouth, NH; Mount Hope, Allen, do for Rockland; W H Mailler, Crowley, do for Calais; E M Branscom, Richardson, do for Boston; Neptune, Robinson, New York or Philadelphia; Aid, Smith, Philadelphia; Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Boston for Alexandria; Lucy K Coggswell, Sweet, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Fred Gray, Lakeman, Ipswich for do; Juliet, Strout, Salem for do; Mary H Mifflin, Briggs, New Bedford for New York; Wm Collyer, Taylor, Boston for Georgetown, DC; Frances, Gibbs, Cohasset Narrows for do; James McCloskey, Crowell, Rockport for New York; Josephine, Whittemore, Dennis for do; Niger, Fuller, New Bedford for do; Mary Mershon, Brightman, Pawtucket for Elizabethport; J B Bartlett, Goldsmith, Providence for Philadelphia.

21st, PM—Arrived, schrs Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, Elizabethport; Fairwind, from Ellsworth, for orders.

NORWICH, July 20—Arrived, schr R K Vaughn, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schrs Eva, B Bradley, and Charger, New York.

NEW LONDON, July 20—Arrived, schrs E F Meany, Lewis, Philadelphia; Willard, Anderson, Newburg; Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport; Geo Twibell, Hearn, do for Norwich; Daniel Webster, Packer, Rondout.

Sailed—Schr H M Baxter, Waterman, Boston for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Arrived, brig Minnie Traub, True, St John, NB; schrs Clara W Elwell, Giles, Caibarien; R H Shannon, Dilks, Dighton; Wave Crest, Davis; W G Dearborn, Scull; J H Huddell, Sharp; J W Wilson, Somers, and T G Smith, Bacon, Boston; B H Irons, Irons, Providence.

Cleared—Ship Favorite (Sp), Casabella, Tarifa for orders; barks Village Belle (Br), Little, Londonderry; Sarah A Staples, Stone, Marseilles; Bidwell, Corning, Antwerp; Medusa, Dinsmore, do; brigs Boxer (Br), Luckie, Demarara; Clara Louisa, Wass, Boston; schrs Sea Nymph, Conway, Portland; Gov Burton, Ludlam, Beverly; Bengal, Hatch, Rockland; J W Wilson, Somers, Weymouth; W G Dearborn, Call, Boston; T G Smith, Bacon, Portsmouth; Clara, Ireland; J H Huddell, Sharp, and Marietta, Steelman, Boston; B H Irons, Providence; C E Jackson, Tomlin, Roxbury; W M Freeman, Howes, Sag Harbor; J G Huntington, Fisher, Medford; M H Read, Benson, New Bedford; Grace Girdler, Smith, Portland.

LEWES, July 21, 10:45 AM—Brig Caroline Kelly passed in last evening; brig Masonic at the Brandywine yesterday; bark for Europe, name not given, off the Brown this AM; also bark passing in at 9 AM.

5 PM—A bark was towed to sea by the America at 2 PM; a three-masted schooner passed out at 2:30.

PORTLAND, July 20—Cleared, brig J Bickmore, Henley, Baltimore; schrs Ida L Howard, Harrington, New York; Olive Elizabeth, Soule, Newark.

21st—Arrived, schr Ella L Trefethen, Clark, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 19—Arrived, brigs Emily, Brown, New York; Peri, Perkins, Philadelphia; schrs Joseph Fish, Turner; H Prescott, Freeman; Index, Garrison; John Shay, Tilton, and Bagaduce, Devereux, Philadelphia; Lucy Robinson, Frisbee, Hoboken; Annie Murchie, Merrill, Philadelphia; W D Cargill, Hall, Port Johnson; Boston, Rich, Newburg; Cora Nash, Collin, New York.

PROVIDENCE, July 21—Arrived, bark Casco, Gardner, Pensacola; schrs John Johnson, Messick, Philadelphia; Thos Hull, Brown, Rondout; Saml Crocker, Thrasher, Port Johnson for Pawtucket; Pointer, Baker, New York. Below, schr Black Diamond, Goldsmith, from Philadelphia.

Cleared—Schr Onward, Bunker, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs J M Richards, Irwin, Alexandria; Rhoda Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, DC; W Bement, Wiggins; Amelia G Ireland, Townsend; Amos Falkenburg, Racket, and Wm H Rowe, Whittemore, Philadelphia; Memento, Nickerson, Elizabethport; Mary Miller, Dayton, and Albert Pharo, Bingham, New York; Orion, Smith, Philadelphia; R J Mercer, Tribble; Cabinet, Lynch; Louisa, Hamlin, and Tunis Bodine, Brown, New York.

RICHMOND, July 20—Arrived, steamships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, and W P Clyde, Parker, New York; bark Brizolara, do; schrs O P Binns, Higby, and E B Wharton, Rossalls, do; Walter Thorndike, Rockland.

Sailed—Bark Agnes, City Point, to finish ldg; schr Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, New York.

ROCKLAND, July 18—Arrived, schrs Convoy, French; E M Sawyer, Kelly, and Defiance, Hall, New York.

SAVANNAH, July 22—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New York; schrs George J Somers from New York; T W White from Kenebeck.

Cleared—Steamships Magnolia, for New York; Catharine Whiting, do; steamboat Lizzie Baker, for New York.

SATILLA, Ga, July 10—Arrived, bark Caro, Blanchard, New York.

15th—Cleared, bark Der Fruhling (NG), Koepcke, Pernambuco.

ST MARYS, Ga, July 10—Arrived, schrs M T Trundy, Warren, New York; 13th, Chattanooga, Snare, Fernandina.

SALEM, July 20—Sailed, schrs Ricardo Jova, Little, and P A Sanders, Smith, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, July 21—Arrived, schrs C H Dalmeter, Washington, NJ; J McCloskey, Crowell, Rockport for New York; Niantic, Smith, Taunton for do; Mary Pierce, Warren for do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 21—P M—Arrived, brig Manzanilla, Spear, Camden for Georgetown, SC; schr Albert C Paige, Haley, Boston for Philadelphia (and both sailed.)

23d—A M—Arrived, schr Lucy D Hall, Boston for Philadelphia (and sailed.)

WILMINGTON, N C, July 19—Arrived, brig Hattie B, Schwarz, Havana. Below, anchored off quarantine, bark Golden West (Br), Keneally, from Cardenas.

Cleared—Brigs Adeone (NG), Worthman, Amsterdam; Margaret, Wright, New York.

WICKFORD, July 20, 6 P M—Sailed, schr Fred Tyler, Tyrrell, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CONDENSED VIEW OF HOW THE BLOOD MAY BEcome Impure.—Health is a sign of the good condition of the fluids and of the harmonious action of each individual organ; for if a single organ is unsound in that organ unhealthy fluids will be made. The blood is not perfected in any particular organs; it is made and perfected in every organ; therefore unsoundness in an organ, even a boil or pimple, an ulcer, a cancer, or a wound or bruise, and especially all throat affections, breed impure blood in that organ where these troubles are located. So diseased humors may come from any organ as well as from the digestive organs. Purgation prevents their accumulation—the accumulation of impurity, of impure humors and blood—relieves the local affection and finally cures it through the good blood supplied to the local injury. Thus the whole body is renovated and restored to perfect soundness. Treatment with BRANDRETH'S PILLS:—The natural cure is thus effected by expelling the spoiled or vitiated humors by the organs of the stomach and bowels faster than they are formed, which a moderate, healthy diet soon replaces by pure sound humors.

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Four thousand barrels, distillation 1865 to 1871, tax paid and subject to inspection and warehouse here.

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As many irresponsible parties, themselves unable to introduce brands with satisfaction to the trade, are offering a spurious whiskey, with brands and trade-marks in immitation of my O K. I caution my friends and the trade that hereafter this justly popular and celebrated whiskey will have my printed copyright trade mark numbered to correspond with and attached by my seal to the government stamp.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

What the Pleasure-Seekers are Doing at Niagara Falls, Fire Island and Babylon.

FIRE ISLAND.

How the Journey Is Made—High Pressure Steamboats on Great South Bay—Harvest of the Followers of the Bay—Surf Bathing—The Season a Decided Success—The Guests—Amusements, Devotions, &c.

FIRE ISLAND, July 21, 1871.

Two hours' ride over a pretty stretch of low country on the South Side Railroad from New York brings us to Babylon, the point of debarkation for passengers for Fire Island. The distance from the depot of that village to Doxsee's dock, from whence the boats depart for the island, is one mile. The road is crossed by a single track, consisting of a miserably slender piece of scrapiron screwed down to the stringpieces. The effect of this piece of economy on the part of the owner of the road, a Mr. Sammis, is that the heat and moisture have begun to warp the iron plating and caused it to come off in several places. There are two new horse cars on this road, which was opened this summer for the first time. The fare to the boat is ten cents. No delay is made beyond that which is required to get the freight and passengers aboard the Wilmington, and the little rickety steamer casts loose from her moorings, and

A PROCESS OF PUFFING

peculiarly her own, caused by the escape of the steam, is begun. It was suggested that if a reputation was to be made in this way (puffing) the Fire Island line of steamers—the Quinsel, Warren and Wilmington—must be fairly established. "Oh, dear me!" exclaimed one lady to her companion, "I don't feel near so safe on this steamer as I should upon a small sailing vessel. I hope there is no danger. What a horrid noise!"

"Here comes the captain for his money, Jones," said one of a group of gentlemen who sat on the upper deck beneath the awning. "I'll pay the fare," was the response. "What do you guess it will be?" "Well, I say twenty-five cents," replied one. "I think thirty, or perhaps fifty cents each," said another. "The distance down the bay to the island is nine miles." By this time the man who was to decide all these vain conjectures on the part of the innocents who thought to get off at a reasonable cost for their passage was at hand. The skipper is evidently a native of this section, as he never blushes at a steep demand upon the pockets of his passengers. "Fares, gentlemen?" quoth he. "Yes, sir," replied the cashier of the party of four, handing him a one dollar bill to pay for himself and friends. "Three dollars more was the instant demand. "Fare is $1 to a trip of eight miles." This took the New Yorkers all aback; but they paid it. They pronounced

THE CHARGE EXTORTIONATE

and as unheard of in the annals of steamboating about Gotham, from which for fifty cents one can go to Huntington Harbour, or to Glen Cove for twenty-five cents, or to many other places of five times the distance for similar reasonable amounts. Fare from the city to the island on the railroad cars and steamboat is thus swelled in the aggregate to $ 20. It would be far more agreeable, and just as cheap, for a party of five destined for Fire Island to obtain a yacht for $5 at Babylon and go over that way. The time occupied in making the trip on the Wilmington was one hour and five minutes.

THE HOTEL.

I find the Surf House here—a very long white frame structure, three stories in height—full; in the language of the proprietor, Sammis, who also owns the steamer, "full clear up to the cupola." The house was opened June 1 for the reception of visitors. For the first month guests were chiefly of the transient order, but this month they hold over for days and even weeks. High prices nor mosquitoes can drive them away. Health is the prior consideration with those who are stopping here, and invalids, other than consumptives, find the surf bathing and strong sea air most beneficial and invigorating. There are a number of families and children sojourning here, as well as young men and girls. The monarch of this section of the island, as Sammis has been termed, boasts having 290 guests at present, besides being compelled to turn numbers away daily and refuse by telegraph application for quarters, being deficient of further accommodation.

BATHING

is unsurpassed. The breakers are of great size and force and the beach even. The gentlemen for the most part seek the shore for their saline ablutions early in the morning, while the ladies spring to the arms of old Ocean as the sun rises higher toward noon. All look the better, and unquestionably feel the bracing influence of this delightful exercise. Still water bathing is also had here, but is enjoyed more by children and elderly females than by the more robust humanity.

FISHING.

After all fishing is the pastime nearest and dearest the hearts of the votaries of that sport, who, from time immemorial, have been in the habit of running down here as often as possible during the season to indulge their piscatorial proclivities. The field for such is ample, glorious. Fishing companies are organized on Long Island by the men who "follow the bay," as they term it, for a livelihood. These men—a sturdy set of fellows—bring over fleets of yachts and sailboats of every kind to Fire Island when the season opens, and board at the Surf House. Engagements are plentiful at five dollars per day. The guests are liberal, and the skippers frequently, when luck is with them in fishing, come in for an extra fee. Bait and tackle are all furnished by the "skippers" and as they know just where to go to catch anything in the finny line that is going in these waters of Great South Bay you are pretty sure to make a haul. Yesterday and to-day they have been catching bluefish, weakfish and mossbunkers as fast as they could haul them in. A sheepshead is the pride of the natives, however, and to bring one of them ashore is to excite both envy and admiration.

OTHER PASTIMES.

There is a bowling alley here, at which the tenpins are kept constantly agitated by the *habitué* of the place, and some good play is frequently made, both here and at the billiard tables, by the experts of the hotel. The members of the Olympic Club, whose headquarters are near Islip, just across the bay, visit the island frequently in their handsome yachts and tend to enliven the place by their genial pleasure. There is intelligent and agreeable company to be met here at all times, and as the newspapers come to hand shortly after twelve o'clock, daily, we are well posted upon passing events on the main land. The lighthouse tower at this point is inspected by everybody that comes to the island, and the splendid view obtained from it on a fair day well repays the visitor for his trouble and fatigue in making the ascent.

AMONG THE GUESTS

are Mr. Henry Hayes and family, of Brooklyn; Mr. Stewart and family, of New York; Mr. Kellum, the architect; Mr. England, of New York; Mr. Cook, of Washington; Mr. H. J. Stairs, of New York; Mr. Colgate and family, of New York, and Mr. Kent and family, of New York. There are several clergymen, Catholic and Protestant, among the guests. These divines hold services on Sunday and other days, so that the spiritual life is also ministered to at Fire Island.

The season does not close here until the 1st of October when the "swallows homeward fly," and the sandy island is left to the care of the lighthouse people and solitude, save the perpetual roar of the white-crested breakers, which lash the beach in all seasons whether courted by fair humanity or abandoned to its old friend the Storm King.

BABYLON.

The Attractions of the Place—Its Buildings and the Residents—The Charter Question—Real Estate and Farming—Visitors—Hunting, Fishing and Driving—The Rockaway Roughs and the Babylon Boys Have a Set-Too—The Result.

BABYLON, L. I., July 20, 1871.

To the older tourists of New York and vicinity nothing in the way of commendation respecting the attractions of this ancient settlement of Long Island need be said, as all are familiar with its location and surroundings. But to such persons as dwell in the crowded cities of New York, and who with far straining vision overlook this attractive, quiet place, it may be well to give them some idea of it.

BABYLON

is a village of about twenty-two hundred inhabitants, and is situated on the South Side Railroad, thirty-five miles from the city of New York, the journey occupying two hours. The route here lies over an attractive line of country, studded with white painted houses, with bright green Venetian blinds and shade trees surrounding. The trains arrive and depart five times each day from and for the city, so that it could not possibly be more convenient of access than it is to New York. There are four churches here—a Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal—all of which are surmounted by tall spires and bear evidence of the care bestowed upon them by this pious community. A Roman Catholic chapel is about to be erected to meet the wants of that rapidly growing denomination here. There are three hotels, the principal ones being the Sumpwam House and the American Hotel. The residents are of a most conservative order, who cling tenaciously to their old institutions, and entertain a perfect horror of falling into the hands of the Philistines—the politicians—who every now and then attempt to get up a scheme for the incorporation of Babylon and the election of officers, &c. The landholders object to being compelled to part with a fraction of their earnings in taxes, even though it be for the advancement of their own interests in the future. They say they don't know anything about the future, but they are bound to take care of what money they have now, and will not permit it to flow into the pockets of designing

"CLAP-TRAPS OF THE PERIOD."

Last year the question of incorporating this place with Breslau as a town was brought before the people, and a mass meeting held. The resolution to make application to the Legislature for a charter for Babylon was voted down by a large majority of the real estate owners. They don't want officeholders, they say, and point with a deprecating digit to the City of Churches and Gotham as frightful examples of too much government. So much for their progressive opinions. There is a fine public school building in the village, which is attended by two hundred children. The *South Side Signal*, the most prosperous journal in Suffolk county, and the only establishment run by steam power on the island, outside Brooklyn, emanates from Babylon.

REAL ESTATE.

The market in this section is decidedly dull, notwithstanding the fact that several apparently fair opportunities for the investment of capital are offered. Unimproved land can be had for $40 an acre and improved for $100. There are several farms for sale hereabout. The soil is capable of raising almost anything, and the farmers in this vicinity repel the assertion with honest indignation that the land is unproductive. The harvest, which is almost gathered in, is plentiful. The wheat and other cereals are excellent. The crop of hay, however, is not so large as last year's yield, owing to the dry weather which characterized the months of May and June.

Wet May,
Plenty of hay,

said a local agriculturist, who, anxious as Horace Greeley to show what knowledge he possessed of farming, explained the mysteries of that art to us. "But, you see, we had dry weather in May, and consequently we run short on fodder. This yer land, I tell you," said the farmer, "taint no use a talking, is just as good as most any other, if it's rightly looked after. What it wants is nursing, and if you give it that and don't let it run out you'll have early crops, and paying ones, too. The soil is made up of loam and sand all around Babylon, and there ain't no better on Long Island."

THE SEASON IS BRISK

with the hotel proprietors and the boys who "follow the bay" for a living. Both claim to be doing well, and they are. There are a large number of visitors here, and people of a most respectable and money class too. The attractions are salubrious air, scenery, handsome drives, boating, fishing and hunting. The drives are unsurpassed on the island, especially between here and Islip. Along the well-kept roads are the elegant residences of Dr. A. Wagstaff, Mr. Foster, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Minor Kieth, E. B. Litchfield, Mr. Arnold (of the firm of Arnold & Constable) and other prominent and wealthy New Yorkers. The scenery overlooking

GREAT SOUTH BAY

is magnificent. In this latter fine bay flows the water from the blue Atlantic, and here may be seen innumerable sail boats engaged in carrying parties of anglers to indulge in the favorite pastime of the votaries of Izak Walton. The fish caught now are bluefish, sheepshead (a very rare and sweet fish) and Spanish mackerel. Five dollars is the regular price charged for a day's piscatorial sport in the bay, and for this stipend bait and lines are all furnished by the "Captain." The hunting seasons, spring and fall, attract goodly numbers of sportsmen to Babylon, but even at this time of year a few shots may be had at woodcock about the fresh water ponds in this neighborhood. Trout in large quantities abound in a stream about a mile from here.

SUMPWAM CREEK,

or inlet, bordered by green meadows, flows from the bay up to the village, and marks the dividing line between the townships of Islip and Huntington, in which latter Babylon is situated. The name Sumpwam is derived from a tribe of Indians now extinct, who "occupied the rancho" on the head of the waters of the inlet.

THE SENSATIONS OF THE WEEK

here have been two in number. The first material for gossip and comment arose in a disagreement between the proprietors of the American Hotel and their agent, or steward, A. S. Pitman, of the Astor House, resulting in the latter's leaving the house yesterday and taking with him nearly all the servants. Thus left in the lurch, the visitors have since been thrown upon their own exertions to do chamberwork and make out as best they can. This is naturally regarded as very severe on guests, but as a gentleman has since assumed the responsibility of the house it is to be hoped that no worse results or inconveniences will accrue to the poor guests.

The other unpleasantness consists in a set-to between "Rockaway roughs" and "Babylon boys," in which the latter "put heads" apiece, to use the slang vernacular of the aforesaid, upon the roughs. It was done in this way, to quote from a participant:—

"Gen. Skid and me and Hank Carll was all a standing by the scup in the grove, whar a picnic from Jamaica and Rockaway was being held. A great big six-footer who must a weighed 180 pounds come up and asked me if I had called him a ——. I said 'No, sir; I didn't say anything about you.' Then he says, 'You're a liar.' I hit him at that and he fell down. Then the other boys came up, and a lot more Rockaway chaps jumped in to form a ring for a general fight, and said they was 'a going to clean out Babylon.' 'Gosh darned if you do, boys,' said I, and with that we all went at it, and we give them fellows such a licking as they ain't had in a long time afore." They did beat the Rockaway lads and no mistake; but it was really amusing to hear the Babylonians after the fight, assembled around the porch of one of the hotels, discussing with enthusiasm the details of the victory, to the edification of the older residents of the place. Thus it will be observed that Babylon has not fallen.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Tardy Arrival of Visitors—The Paradise of Fashionable Flirtation—Newspaper Deadheadism—The Price Paid for a Copy of the Herald.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1871.

As the "heated term" approaches so do the big trunks green apples, straw hats, prickly heat and other summer complaints which are so prevalent at watering places about this season. Notwithstanding the few hot days we have lately experienced the number of arrivals here is not as great as our hotel proprietors and porters and dealers in bogus "Table Rock ornaments" would desire. The omnibuses generally return from the depots, after the arrival of the trains, with few passengers who intend remaining for any length of time. In my walks through the hotels I have seen few late arrivals of extra large "female cottages," as the hotel porters dub the Saratoga trunks. If the prayers of "mine hosts" of the Cataract and International avail we may expect to see before many days the thermometer in the nineties, and there to remain until November, or until their bankers inform them that they have covered this year's losses and have a balance of a few thousands on the right side of the ledger. The season here is backward, whether this is the fault of the weather or the extreme dulness of the hotel men, which, by the by, with one or two exceptions, is probable, I cannot say. The hotel proprietors claim that they have as many guests as they had this time last year; if so, their registry does not correspond with their statements. The registers show dulness; the very halls re-echo this. If you ask the clerks why the season is so backward they will tell you it is because the people expected don't come as soon as they ought. Notwithstanding that we have not as many people here, considering the attractions and the many fine hotels, Niagara Falls presents a brilliant and attractive appearance every afternoon,

THE PIAZZAS BEING CROWDED WITH BEAUTIES

listening to the sweet music of Wahle's Band, which plays on alternate nights at the Cataract, Clifton and International. There are a number of old and familiar faces from New York, New Orleans and Baltimore who enjoy the evening hours in driving and picknicking on Goat Island. The International has the largest number of visitors so far, the Clifton next, then the Cataract. Upson's European Hotel opens (this its first) season with flattering prospects. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, as it is furnished throughout superbly. The Clifton, with the fashionables of Baltimore, New Orleans and the Canadas, is the favorite resort. This house has been much improved since last season, and has more rooms engaged so far than they had last year at this date. The Cataract has few guests as yet who intend remaining for the season. Their guests are principally transient. As the season advances the hotels will "pick up," and Niagara Falls will regain its old and popular title of being the gayest and yet quietest resort in the country.

Last evening was hop night at the International, and from the time dancing commenced, at nine o'clock, until midnight there was scarcely a break or pause, the young folks who attended seeming to think there was no time to loose, and so they went from quadrille to waltz and from waltz to redowa, stopping only for a change of partners. At three o'clock the musicians, tired and weary from the incessant playing, attempted to steal from the hall, and would only be allowed to retire on condition of playing "just once more," and round they went "once more," gay feet beating out the measures of the persuasive German waltz. After the hop came "good night" with appointments for a ramble on the island or a drive to the "Devil's Hole" below Suspension Bridge, then a promenade on the corridors, where a few whispering words are poured into listening ears, then a shy, lingering hand-clasp, or, perhaps,

LIPS MEET LIPS IN LOVING UNION,

and they part to dream of future bliss, the gentleman down stairs to the wine room or on to the piazza to meditate over a Havana and build castles in Spain, peopled with such pretty fairies, with sunny heads, laughing eyes and such pouting lips, while his partner of an hour before goes, under the convoy of mamma, dreamily and exultantly to her chamber, plotting new conquests and rehearsing to her maid, while sipping her "nightcap toddy," the pretty things she has heard while waltzing with the honorable A. C. Smith, from Smithville. There were at the hop representatives from nearly all the States and Canadas, besides a goodly number of the beauties of the village, all in their prettiest attire. The toilets worn were neat and attractive, and why should they not be? For is it not generally known that the belles at watering places, when not engaged in flirting, give their idle moments to the planning of toilets for the hops and the success which crown their labors is marvellous.

THE BELLE OF THE EVENING

was a New York lady from the classical Murray Hill, the daughter of a Broad street banker; she was dressed in a light pink silk; is a slender blonde, her cheeks having the faintest tinge of the rose, light golden hair, dark brown eyes, nearly black—the strangely beautiful combination of hair and eyes that is seldom seen. The overdress of tulle fell like a cloud of white mist over the silk, caught up on the sides with clasps set with diamonds. The dress was made with deep train, around which was a flounce of white lace that had been imported from Canada, without paying toll to our Uncle Samuel. The same rich lace was used about the neck of the dress as edging. From her ears hung a beautiful pair of solitaire diamonds, and a large cross of the same precious stones, suspended from a heavy gold necklace, was worn on the pretty and well formed neck, which was as white as alabaster. Another pretty toilet, and which elicited from the ladies much praise, was that worn by the daughter of one of the Judges of New Orleans, who is spending the season at the International, being a short dress of light blue silk, with an overdress of French muslin, which are quiet the rage here. The underdress had five small ruffles, very full, while the overdress was long, and draped with bows and loops of blue ribbons, in the knots of which were small rosebuds. Valenciennes and point lace was used on the body as trimmings; her ornaments were handsome carved coral. The lady was charming in her manner and evidently a great favorite with the gentlemen, for she took much pains to please all who had the good fortune to be presented and to make each believe that he was the specially favored; and in this she succeeded quite well, considering the many beauties who vied with her for the honors. To-morrow night the Clifton gives its first grand hop at Victoria Hall, owing to the great number of guests, and their dining and concert room being unable to accommodate them. The gentlemen, it is announced, must appear in evening costume.

The chief subject discussed at Niagara Falls is

THE SENSATIONAL STORY

published in St. James Fisk, Jr.'s, New York organ, that St. James, of the Pious Ninth, had purchased from the Messrs. Porter Goat Island, and that this valiant soldier of one battle intended building a large hotel on the island, the shadow of which would destroy the Cataract and International. The only truth in this story is that early in the present year an agent of Jim Fisk, Jr., visited here, and called upon the business agent of the Porters, the owners of Goat Island, and offered something like two millions of Erie stock, at twenty-nine, for Goat Island. This was to include the paper mill where the paper is made on which the *Trombone* is printed. The only reply made to this proposition by the Porters' agent was that when Mr. Fisk, Jr., could name a sound and responsible insurance company that would issue policies over the Erie road to travellers, that then, and only then, would a proposition be entertained for the sale of the property. Such is the story as given by a gentleman who is an authority on this subject.

Niagara Falls is unfortunate. No less than fifty newspaper representatives were here last week, and all claiming to be the publishers of first class journals, and yet they all wished to get board and lodging without paying. A meaner set of "dead beats" does not exist than the newspaper representative of this class. In the language of one of the hotel clerks, "they are the most contemptible class that visit a hotel." Cannot our Legislatures prohibit those gentry from leaving their families, and thus save the railroad corporations and hotels from being bored to death?

The New York Orange riots made a great commotion through this section. The intelligent Catholics severely censure Mayor Hall in attempting to prohibit the parade on the 12th. Governor Hoffman's conduct finds many warm supporters among the radicals and also among the Irish Catholics. So great was the excitement over the news that as high as

$1 25 IN GOLD WAS PAID FOR A COPY OF THE HERALD

of July 13, by a Baltimore gentleman, at Clifton, and I have heard of a number of instances where as high as seventy-five cents were paid at the International for Thursday's HERALD. The HERALD is lauded on all sides for the able manner in which it advocated the supremacy of the law over mob rule.

The following are the arrivals during the last twenty-four hours at the International Hotel:—Secretary of the Interior Delano and son, Postmaster General Creswell, Senator Sherman, Ohio; Judge Swayne, Washington; Judge Thurman, Ohio.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Some of the French journals write of the English Communists as the "London scavengers."

The Australian Meat Preserving Company have a profit of £5,000 a year on a capital of £8,000.

Upwards of two thousand of the clergy of the Irish Church have elected to accept a commutation of their incomes.

At a rifle competition at Bristol recently, one competitor made fifteen consecutive bull's eyes at 800 yards. Two others made ten at 1,000 yards.

Amongst the prisoners at Versailles at present there are 300 Poles, 250 Italians, 165 Belgians, 50 Russians, 50 Hungarians, a few Spaniards and a score of Germans.

The fine statue of Canova and collection of pictures in the Chateau de la Muette at Passy were removed to the town residence of Mme. Erard before the revolution, and are now in safety.

The Russian government has suspended the publication of the *Exchange Gazette*, of Moscow, for four months, on the ground that it lately published several articles ridiculing the military organization of the empire.

The *Siècle* calls attention to the number of Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons who have returned to settle in Paris since the close of the war, and asks what has become of the anti-German League organized against them.

The *Porvenir* of Callao, Peru, says that a woman had been burned in the public square of a town in the province of Guavina, thirty-four leagues from Iquique, for being a witch. This punishment was ordered by the Lieutenant Governor and the Judge of the province.

A free trade league of 160 deputies has been formed in the French Chamber. The attitude taken up by the league which has just been constituted will serve as a guard against surprises and insure that no decision is adopted with reference to the English treaty until a debate has taken place upon the subject in the Chamber.

The operation of clearing out the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is progressing rapidly. The Courtyard of Honor has already been freed from the ruins. The two bronze statues of Francis I. and Louis XIV., which were believed to have been destroyed, have escaped the fire. The first has one leg damaged by the fall of the burning materials, but the other has escaped intact.

The Thirteenth Universal Congress of Agriculture is to be opened at Gothenburg, in Sweden, on the 1st of August. Invitations have been sent to all the savans and leading agriculturists of Europe. The exhibition will be open for a fortnight, and will include everything connected with the cultivation of the ground. Prizes to the total value of 30,000 thalers Swedish will be distributed.

The London *Morning Post* says that the arrangements for the military manœuvres in September are advancing towards completion. The force will consist of regulars, volunteers and a large number of yeomanry cavalry, and it will be divided into three parts, viz.:—right, left and centre. A sham fight will take place each day. The troops will bivouac in a different locality every night, and the men will acquire as nearly as possible the experience of real campaigning.

With reference to the apprehensions expressed lest the German troops might become demoralized by the war, the Frankfort *Journal* says:—"The terrible war has not impaired the discipline nor has it undermined the honesty, the morals or the manners of the men. On the contrary, many employers gladly bear witness to the fact that a better understanding between themselves and their artisans never existed than that now established with men who, not long ago, had arms in their hands, but who have now returned with a new zest to their old occupations. Before the war strikes were the order of the day; now they are not thought of."

The Roman Catholic Institution of Stonyhurst was established in 1794. Among the multitude of relics of the olden time which are now preserved at Stonyhurst a great many come under the head of "doubtful." Here is an old table, upon which, it is said, Oliver Cromwell once slept. He knew much better: and we suppose the old table is kept for its intrinsic value, and not for Oliver's sake. There is less doubt as to the seals, pouncet box, felt hat and skull cap, which once belonged to Sir Thomas More, but we have not sufficient warranty for the skull itself of Cardinal Morton. The napkin of Cardinal York, Henry the Ninth of England, by the grace of God, but not by the will of man, is a relic which, in a Jesuit college, has a certain significance, but the "seven bullets, taken out of some soldiers belonging to the Eighteenth Royal Irish, who were wounded while storming Sebastopol," are a singularity out of place. They are near one of the half hundred prayer books claiming to be that which Mary Stuart had with her on the scaffold.

There can be no doubt now that the Russian expedition against Khiva has been stopped by the threatened proclamation of a holy war throughout Central Asia against the Muscovite infidels. It appears that the force which had been prepared to invade Khiva did not exceed 12,000 men, not that a far greater number of troops were not available, but the waterless country to be crossed rendered it absolutely necessary to restrict the expedition to the fewest possible battalions. The course which the Russian government will now take will probably be to crush the malcontents in Bokhara and among the Kirghiz before resuming the movement against Khiva. Probably by this time next year things will be more *en train*, and we shall hear again of the Khivan expedition. Of this we may be quite sure, that though the expedition is deferred for a short season, it is certain to take place, and that then Khiva will disappear as an independent State. The next territory to be absorbed by Russia will be that of the Turcomans, who border on Persia, and then must come the turn of Persia itself. The Shah has never read the story of Ulysses, or he would be comparing his condition to that of Outis in the cave, though, unlike that worthy, he has no means of sharpening a stake for the eye of the Cyclops who is intending to devour him. Will no one help him to what he wants in this emergency?

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The young Prince of the Asturias, son of ex-Queen Isabella, has just been betrothed to his cousin, a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

—M. Jules Favre was presented to the Duc d'Aumale by M. Thiers at the official reception. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, wishing to say something, asked, "Has Madame the Duchess arrived at Versailles?" "Madame the Duchess," replied the Duke, "died two years ago." The other looked certainly rather foolish.

—Dr. Kirk wrote on the 30th of April from Zanzibar, and stated that although no one there had been to the place where Dr. Livingstone was last heard of (Manewah) he had ascertained it was about a month's journey—say about 200 or 300 miles—west of Tanganyika, and is a thriving mart. Dr. Kirk is of opinion that Livingstone had been led thither to examine a western lake he had heard of.

—M. Alphand, who has returned to Paris, is taking active measures to restore the public gardens to the purpose for which they were destined, and has obtained from the military authorities the promise that those still occupied by the troops shall be evacuated without delay. The garden of the Palais Royal is open, as well as the greater part of the Luxembourg and the parterres around the eastern end of the Louvre. That of the Tuileries, however, still remains closed.

—M. Louis Blanc's letter to the *Nation Souveraine* is reproduced by the other French papers, and the *Temps* describes it as one of the best symptoms of the situation. Nothing, it says, could strengthen the government more than the adhesions which reach it from opposite quarters, from men belonging to other *régimes*, who recognize that the cause of the republic is identical with that of social safety, and from the hard and fast republicans, who abandon something of their absolute doctrines to join with the former in practical effort and mutual toleration.

—Prince Bismarck lately received a deputation of the directors of the private German railway companies, which waited upon him for the purpose of presenting him with a railway carriage. The deputation consisted of Mr. Fournier, director of the Berlin and Anhalt Railway Company; Mr. Seyfferth, director of the Leipsic and Dresden Railway Company, and Mr. Schmidt, director of the Magdeburg and Leipsic Railway Company. The Imperial Chancellor thanked the gentlemen in the warmest terms, and stated that he had never received a more welcome present, or one more likely to be of use to him.

—Sir Harry Parkes has left Japan on leave of absence. The *Japan Mail* of May 20 says:—"After many years of arduous, responsible and successful work Sir Harry Parkes leaves Japan by the present mail on temporary leave of absence attended by the regrets of all who can appreciate the value in an Asiatic country of the presence and the exertions of an able, highminded and energetic foreign Minister. The part he has played in the recent history of this country has been a prominent and enviable one—a part of which his countrymen may be specially proud, but which has conduced to the security, the welfare and the advancement of every member of every foreign community in Japan, and, as undoubtedly, to the welfare of this empire."

—M. Emile Ollivier has written a letter to the *France*, requesting that journal to contradict the reports that have been current of his intention of returning to Paris and publishing a vindication. "I have no intention," says M. Ollivier, "of returning to Paris or of publishing anything. Paris needs quiet harmony, and my name has been too long a provocation to disputes to render it prudent to bring it again into prominence in any way. After a fall, dignity consists in silence and isolation. I shall remain silent and retired as long as I possibly can, not from selfishness, or calculation, or feebleness of mind, but from patriotism and because I do not wish to add to the causes of irritation which already exist. I will endure my unjust unpopularity, and will remain as long as may be desired the scapegoat for misfortunes which I did my best to avoid."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

155 WEST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO chamberwork; country preferred; good recommendation. Call Monday.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

93 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—LADIES can rely on having perfectly fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles. Dresses of all kinds made at short notice; also cut and fitted.

133 WEST 53D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S dresses and suits cut and made at short notice, on reasonable terms.

335 WEST 20TH ST.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few more engagements by the day, in the country or city; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to many of the leading families of this city. Call on or address Miss M. R. L.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS by the day in private families; no objection to the country. Address DRESSMAKER, station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS seamstress, by a respectable young girl, who has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and fancy work; would be generally useful and would not object to travel or assist in the care of children; can furnish satisfactory city recommendations. Address M. Y., box 178 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

131 MOTT ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private American family; is a good washer and ironer; seven years in one place, three months in another. Call on Monday.

207 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework or take care of children; city reference. None but a respectable American family need apply after 10 o'clock A. M.

Housekeepers, &c.

21 JAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, from Newark, as housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the management of servants; remuneration not as essential as a pleasant, permanent home. Call on or address for one week Mrs. C. A.

24 CONSELYEA ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A young American woman with a child, as housekeeper for a widower or a small family; wages not so much an object as a home. Address A. S. H.

183 SANDS ST., NEAR GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.—AN American lady, aged 35, of experience, as housekeeper; is trustworthy and reliable; a pleasant and permanent home the chief object; unexceptionable references from last employer. Call on or address for one week Mrs. GRACIE FOLGER.

249 BOWERY, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND STANTON sts., second floor.—A middle-aged German, speaking English and well acquainted with all kinds of female work, as housekeeper either in a small family or to keep house for a widower. Address Mrs. MILLER.

265 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A LADY wishes an immediate engagement as housekeeper; city or country. Call Monday.

312 3D AV., NEAR 24TH ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; no objection to the country.

362 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF the highest respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; best reference given and required. Call or address for three days.

441 6TH AV., UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG LOUISIANA widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family; children and aged people not objected to; no one but responsible parties need apply. Call for one day only.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A widow, arrived at years of discretion, speaking French and German, as housekeeper for either a lady or gentleman.

A YOUNG, REFINED WIDOW LADY WISHES THE position of housekeeper or travelling companion. Address ADA WILLSON, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—BY AN AMERICAN lady, in a hotel or gentleman's family; understands the management of servants, all kinds of nice cooking and all duties pertaining to good housekeeping; good references. Address Mrs. MARCH, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, 25 YEARS OF AGE, IN REDUCED circumstances, desires a situation as working housekeeper in a small family or hotel in either city or country; compensation not so much an object as a home for self and child, four years old. Address Mrs. C., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

128 EAST 17TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing, fluting, done in the neatest manner; best reference.

234 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., first floor.—A first class laundress will go out two days in the week steady to do fine washing and ironing; puffing and fluting done by hand or machine, and all fine work in the neatest manner; no objection to go a short distance up town. Call on Sunday only.

405 EAST 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman to do a few gentlemen's washing at her own residence; terms moderate; best reference.

413 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; no objection to go out by the day.

Nurses, &c.

237 EAST 35TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS NURSE and companion to an invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping; has been accustomed to family sewing. Call on or address, for three days, Mrs. HILL.

250 HUDSON ST.—A KIND AND PLEASANT GERMAN woman as nurse to an invalid. Call on or address Mrs. HARDY.

291 QUINCY ST., BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman as wet nurse; milk not over six weeks old.

790 LEXINGTON AV.—AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID and seamstress in a private family; best city reference given as nurse. Call or address for two days at present employer's.

Waitresses, &c.

314 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl in a private family, or to wait on a lady; resides with her parents. Can be seen till suited.

Miscellaneous.

51 EAST BROADWAY.—WORK WANTED, BY A WOMAN, at carpet sewing, fitting and laying. Mattresses made and made over. Address Mrs. PEMBROKE.

100 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY equally conversant with the French and English languages and of some literary excellence, desires literary work—teaching, copying or translating. Address ALMA, or call on Monday or Tuesday.

169 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO LADIES, OF EDUCATION and refinement, desire positions as travelling companions; parties willing to give reference and meaning business, call. STEWART.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

242 EAST 30TH ST.—A WOMAN TO WASH OR clean house by the day or week; is also a good ironer. Inquire or address.

351 5TH AV.—A FOREIGN LADY AS DAILY OR resident teacher, travelling companion, secretary or superintendent; acquirements modern languages in all their branches, drawing and painting. Address MADEMOISELLE.

769 BROADWAY, ROOM 27.—WANTED, BY A lady, a reliable person, speaking French, German and English fluently, a position as teacher in a school or family; references from schools where resided before. Address TEACHER, or apply in the afternoon.

1,146 BROADWAY.—AS GOVERNESS; IS QUALIFIED to teach Latin, music, French and all the English branches; references exchanged. Address E. L. B., for one week.

A FOREWOMAN'S PLACE WANTED—BY A FIRST class dress and cloak maker, who has had years' experience in first class houses. Address A. M. E., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WOULD LIKE THE ASSISTANCE of some kind gentleman of means to start in business. Address L. M. B., Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WILL FIT PARTIES FOR THE stage; $1 50 a lesson. Address S. B., box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano, at her own or pupils' residence; price, $4 a month. Address X. Y. Z., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French and Spanish grammatically and conversationally at $4 per month. Address L. T. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG FOREIGN LADY, OF GOOD EDUCATION, would like a situation as lady's companion and to teach children; would make herself useful; can bring the highest references. Address Miss ESTHER, station H.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN WOULD LIKE A SITUATION in a small private family. Address M., box 228 Herald office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE LESSONS in French, Spanish or English for German. Address SALON, box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN, COMPETENT TO MAKE and fit ladies' and children's dresses, would make herself agreeable in a private family; wages not so much object. Address Mrs. BERRIAN, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE instruction in the plain and ornamental branches for a medium sized unfurnished Room and partial board. Address for one week TUITION, box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE would like a position as teacher of music in a school or seminary; or would take private pupils. Testimonials from musicians and others in this city and Philadelphia. Address, stating salary, Miss J. M. B., box 91 Bergen, Jersey City.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, AN ENTIRE STRANGER in New York, without friends, would like to meet with some kind gentleman, who would be willing to assist her in doing something respectable. The writer has been well brought up, has no relatives in the world except a father, who resides in Europe, but the writer has not the means to go to him. Address Mrs. M. F., Herald office.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended for piano and singing; also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

TO LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—A LADY of great skill in teaching gives private instruction in the English branches, either at her residence or that of the pupil; grammar receives special attention; will remain in town all summer. Address given by Mrs. BARNUM, 201 6th av., near 14th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SITUATION AS MATRON in a school or as housekeeper in a private family, or to take charge of an invalid family; city or country; good references. Address Mrs. A. WOOD, box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN OF good address, a situation as lady's maid with a family going to Europe; best references. Address E. R., Herald office, or 18 Kay st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION IN A paper collar manufacturing establishment or where ladies are employed to label and pack. Answers must give No. and street or no notice will be taken of them. Address ELIZA STOCKTON, Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY A POSITION as travelling companion to a lady going to California, South or to Europe; can operate on sewing machines and is willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Address S. E., box 176 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIENCED saleswomen for their ready made suit and ladies' underwear departments. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A GOOD GIRL WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to do general housework. Call on Monday before 10 A. M. at 46 Lexington av.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST PRICES TO PAY for first class Sewing Machines; instructions free.
BLAKE & POND, 21 Astor place and 142 Eighth street.

BOW AND SCARF HANDS WANTED.—ONLY THOSE having experience need apply; no work given out.
W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 373 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED gentleman of middle age; any letters received will be treated with confidence, and returned if desired. Address CHESTER E. WHITNEY, box 101 Herald office.

LADIES' WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR new Weed and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines; in monthly instalments; instructions free.
NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH. CO., 43 Bleecker st.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machine; one used to working on ties preferred; only experienced hands need apply.
W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 373 Broadway.

SCARFS, BOWS, &C.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED forewoman, also assistant forewoman.
SOLOMON BROS., 71 Leonard st.

SIX INTELLIGENT LADIES, OF GOOD ADDRESS, can have permanent employment by applying to Mrs. ELDER, 314 West 14th st.

SCARF AND TIE HANDS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway. Young ladies accustomed to the finest tie work will find permanent situations at best prices.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WANT TWO FIRST CLASS, steady, well recommended colored women as cook and chambermaid; liberal wages paid to competent persons. Call on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., at Broad st, corner of South, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—LACE SEWERS, AT 761 6TH AV.

WANTED—EMBOSSERS FOR SKIRTS. APPLY AT once at 18 Main st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—STRAW BRAID SEWERS, AT ATLANTIC Straw Works, 290 and 292 Bowery.

WANTED—FOR A NECKTIE MANUFACTORY, AN experienced cutter. Address R., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK FOR country hotel. Address H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants, 58 Fulton st.

WANTED—AT 19 WOOSTER ST., A FOREWOMAN, with the best references, to superintend the girls (feather hands) in the shop.

WANTED—A NURSE, AT 342 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs. Apply, with references, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON SINGER'S sewing machine, No. 2; one accustomed to truss work will find a permanent situation. Apply to C. EIFLER, 106 East Houston st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN (NEW ENGLAND preferred) to cook and take charge of house in country; family widower and two small children (girls); no objection to a widow with a child. Address C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A REFINED YOUNG LADY, TO TRAVEL as an assistant, not over 23 years of age; one that understands music preferred. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN OR American girl, to assist in the general housework of a small family in the country, about two miles above Harlem Bridge, to a Protestant, well recommended, a kind home and good wages will be given; none but Protestants need apply. Address, with place of interview, G. W. H., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK, LATE from Paris, wants employment. Address S. H., box 129 Herald office.

PARTIES IN BUSINESS TROUBLE, OR WHO ARE in need of an intellectual, strictly honest agent for special work, may address, in confidence, ROSE, box 4,461 Post office.

YOUNG AMERICAN WISHES TO ENTER A DRY goods, clothing, hat or trunk establishment in this city or Brooklyn, that he may get a knowledge of business; reference and security. Address H. C., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GOOD SALESMAN—WELL ACQUAINTED IN MILLINERY and fancy goods, having a good trade, is open for an engagement to sell by samples on commission; best references. For interview address A. G., Herald office.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED.—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS will be made with salesmen who have a good trade.
SNEDEKER, WATROUS & BOYNTON, 359 Broadway.

COMMISSION TRAVELLER.—A GENTLEMAN WELL known throughout the States and Canada to all the millinery jobbers, starting the first week in August, will be willing to make arrangements with a few more manufacturers or importers. Only first class houses need address COMMISSION TRAVELLER, station D.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WHO IS an expert window dresser. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS DRUG store in San Francisco, Cal. A steady and competent drug clerk, speaking English and French; one speaking German also preferred. Address B. L., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT and well recommended from his last place. Address, stating references and salary expected, APOTHECARY, station F.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY AT 150 NEWARK av., Jersey City.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a party thoroughly posted in the business, and first class business qualifications. Address, for one week, ALPHA, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT will be made with a first class salesman to sell paints in New York city and vicinity. Address E. C., box 153 Herald office, stating experience and reference.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY GOODS.—A SALESMAN of ability, controlling a large first class trade, desires an engagement. Address ENERGY, box 186 Herald office. Unexceptionable reference.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of twelve years experience; a thorough practical druggist and salesman; has been for a year and a half past in full charge of a leading Broadway establishment. Address PHARMACIST, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS CLOAK SALESMEN, in a wholesale house, with reference. Address box 148 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; GOOD reference required; salary not over $25 per week. Address H., Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A BROADWAY HAT store; one well acquainted with the business; best reference required. Address LAWSON, box 130 Herald office.

WANTED—SIX CITY SOLICITORS; NEW BUSINESS; none but experienced men of good address need apply. Apply at 143 Reade st. from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO SOLICIT FOR A musical affair; liberal compensation to the right person. Address, stating former experience, JACKSON, Herald office.

WANTED—A DENTIST, AS ASSISTANT, COMPETENT to do plate work and operate; also an apprentice, of some education and means, at PRETERRE BROTHERS, 159 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (ISRAELITE PREFERRED) to peddle lace goods for a manufacturer; large commission allowed. Call at 7½ o'clock Monday morning at office of HENRY SIEBERT, No. 5 Maiden lane.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN correspond in English and German; also a porter who thoroughly understands packing fancy goods. Address, with references, B. G. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the china, glass or crockery trade, by an importing house; must understand German and write a good hand. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, P., box 230 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A good business hand and is correct in figures. Apply by letter, in applicant's handwriting, stating age, where he worked last, and giving reference and name in full. Address APPLICANT, 501 Hudson st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate young man, aged 29, as cashier, collector or in some position where his services would be appreciated; is acquainted with the shipping business; best references given. Address G. G., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman; has no objection to city or country; good city reference. Address M. K., box 219 Herald office.

A RELIABLE COUPLE (PROTESTANTS) AS COACHMAN and cook, city or country. Address G. D., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady and capable man, with 20 years' experience; 10 years in last place. Apply to FRANK ASHE, carriage maker, 105 Crosby st., near Bleecker.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, MAN AND WIFE, COOK or laundress; no objection city or country; can be well recommended by his last employer, 213 West 29th st. Call or address for two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; no objection to the country; best references given. Address C., box 144 Herald office.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED HIS ENGAGEMENT with his Excellency Lord Lisgar as coachman, is open to engagement; good reference; Protestant. Address H. WOOD, New England Hotel, 30 Bowery, New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN, ENGLISH, smooth face, sober and steady. Apply Monday, 24th inst., 2 P. M., at J. Ruck's harness store, 436 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best reference. Address GARDENER, box 145 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS DO WELL SELLING DELAPIERRE'S SOAP; best in the world and cheapest; saves labor; bleaches. 226 Pearl st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS EVERY LODGE OF Orangemen, and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circulars and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $30.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; must reside in the city with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, box 4,928 Post office.

BOYS WANTED.—TWO STOUT ERRAND BOYS WANTED at 91 Fulton st. Apply between 8 and 9 Monday morning.

ONE OR TWO RESTAURANT WAITERS (WHITE) wanted—At the Wall House, Williamsburg; wages $10 a week and room. Apply on Monday, early.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS, in own hand writing, BOY, box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A NIGHT PORTER FOR ST. CLOUD Hotel; one who understands the business. Apply at the office from 8 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 18 YEARS, FOR ERRAND boy and to do housework. Apply at 99 Bleecker st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SOBER, CAPABLE MAN, TO WAIT ON lunch counter. Apply to-day at the Bank Oyster House, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN ABOUT 30 YEARS OF AGE, WHO is a good barkeeper and can come well recommended; one who is acquainted with billiards. Address JOHNSON, Herald office.

WANTED IN A FRUIT PACKING HOUSE, A YOUTH of American parentage, strong, intelligent and strictly trustworthy, disposed to make himself generally useful. Address R., station G.

THE TRADES.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—CALL, with specimens, at 27 Chatham st., room 11.

A PRINTER HAVING ABOUT $2,000 WISHING TO GO into business, can hear of a good opening by addressing H. C., Herald office.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—AT the office of NOBLE & PEIRCE, Ferry street, Hunter's Point, opposite 34th st. ferry.

AN EXPERT STAIR-RAIL HAND WANTED.—STEADY employment and other extra inducements. Apply at the factory of BRINKERHOFF & SECOR, 580 Hudson st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A TIP TOP CUSTOM cutter in a first class merchant tailoring establishment. Address C. W., box 105 Herald office.

A DENTAL STUDENT.—A FIRST CLASS DENTIST, having a large practice, would offer an extra chance to a person wishing to learn the profession. Call at 173 Sixth avenue.

JEWELLERS WANTED—STONE CAMEO MOUNTERS, seal ring makers and a locket maker.
HUNTING & EARLE, 15 John st.

TWO FIRST CLASS PLUMBERS WANTED—AT 63 Bleecker st. Call early, with tools.

TO PIANOMAKERS.—FINISHER WANTED, AT FISCHER'S piano factory, 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

TO DYERS.—A CHEMIST AND PRACTICAL WOOL dyer, known to be one of the first in his profession, would like to take charge of a factory; he has some capital and can give best references. Address DYER, box 123 Post office, Astoria, L. I.

TO PENCIL CASE MAKERS.—THREE OR FOUR first class workmen, at highest wages, with steady employment guaranteed. Also one or two pen grinders. Apply to EDWARD TODD & CO., 29 and 31 South 11th st., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Maiden lane, New York.

TO FURRIERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A PRACTICAL furrier, having disposed of his business in Brooklyn, offers his services to any house where business experience, good character and honesty are wanted; highest reference or security given if required. Address, for three days, FURS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD LASH BRAIDER, AT 22 WARREN st.

WANTED—A HAT BLOCK MAKER, AT THE HAT manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

WATCH CASE MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD WORKMAN to work on jewelry; steady employment.
MULFORD & CO., No. 1 Bond st.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERNMAKER, ON GLOBE valves and steam fittings. McNAB & HARLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 56 John st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY TAILORING establishment a first rate cutter. Address L. PHILIGY, 750 Broadway.

WANTED—WATCH CASE SPRINGERS. NONE NEED apply unless good workmen. Apply at 17 Maiden lane, top floor.

WANTED—TWO STONEWARE AND TWO EARTHENWARE potters. Apply to OBERHAUSER & CO., Williamsburg Pottery, North 11th st.

WANTED—IN A WOOL HOUSE, TO LEARN THE business, a boy who can write a good hand and is willing to apply himself. Address WOOL, Herald office.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A partner in a well-established jewelry store in Brooklyn, with about $5,000, either active or special. Address BROOKLYN JEWELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, practically acquainted with working sulphuric acid chambers and burning of lead. Apply to HUDSON RIVER COPPER CO., 29 William st.

WEAVERS WANTED—FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT work, in a woollen mill, in New Jersey; steady work; good pay. Apply at 153 Church st. Card cleaners also wanted.

WANTED—FOR THE COMING SEASON, A FIRST class cutter and fitter, capable of taking entire charge of work room; best wages paid to a competent person. Address W. W., station E.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PENCIL CASE MAKERS ON general work; steady hands can have constant employment and the highest wages. Apply at the factory of Warren, Spadone & Co., 44 State st., Brooklyn.
GEROW & REANIER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—DIAMOND PIN, EARRINGS, Piano, Horse and Carriage, Sewing Machine and Household Furniture; will pay part cash; balance good notes. Address MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL GUM SETS OF TEETH, $10; TEETH filled, $1. All work warranted first class, at Dr. GEO. WHITE'S, 76 Sixth avenue. Open Sundays from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLEECKER STREET.—A GENTLEMAN OR GENtleman and wife wishing a comfortable home can obtain it by calling as above; terms moderate.

3 OR FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and their wives can have good, generous Board and neatly furnished pleasant Rooms; terms moderate. Inquire at 411 West Thirty-third street.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with Board; reference required.

5TH AVENUE, 164.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with Breakfast if required; bathroom on each floor.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 299, CORNER OF THIRTY-FIRST street.—Apartments and single Rooms; first class Board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, on second and third floors, with or without Board; transient boarders taken; summer prices.

7 BANK STREET.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON third floor to let, to gentlemen, with Board; small American family.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several finely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; house furnished throughout. References exchanged.

14 ABINGDON SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with Board, to gentlemen; breakfast at 6 if required.

14TH STREET, 225 EAST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom, in an American family. Terms moderate.

17 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, LEROY STREET.—A Floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; also single Room for gentleman; brown stone house.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE—WITH FIRST CLASS Board, beautiful Rooms, en suite or separately; side Room on first floor (front); also two fine Rooms, on second floor, may be had until September 1.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Large, handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom for $15 per week; also elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, with private table.

18 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HOtel.—Large handsome Parlors and Bedrooms to rent, with good Board, for families; also Hall Rooms for gentlemen.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, airy Rooms, on second floor, with superior Board. Also Room for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; prices moderate; references.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEman and his wife, occupying their own residence, have a magnificent Suit of Rooms to let, with private table, to gentleman, wife and family or party of gentlemen, with the attentions of a first class hotel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE AND small Rooms to rent, with or without Board; one Room on second floor for $10 per week. References exchanged.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at summer prices; a few more table boarders can be accommodated.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to let to families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at 26 East Twenty-third street.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, directly opposite the Gilsey House. Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

26TH STREET, 115 EAST.—THE SECOND FLOOR to let, with Board, in a private family; also Rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and well furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Location, house and table first class. Table boarders accommodated.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, for families or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

28 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Extra large and smaller Rooms, with Board; entire Second Floor, singly or en suite, to transient or permanent boarders. References exchanged.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Board—First class, large, furnished Rooms, connecting; closets; hot and cold water, &c.; terms most reasonable.

34 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A CHARMING furnished First Floor to let, with or without Board.

36 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, FINE Rooms for the summer, and also single ones now vacant, with good Board, at moderate prices.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MADIson and Park avenues.—Pleasant Rooms, with first class Board, either permanent or transient, at moderate prices References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PARLOR and Bedroom to let to a gentleman and wife, with Board; also a single Room for a gentleman at summer prices.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, very handsomely furnished and delightfully cool Rooms for the summer or permanently; transient people accommodated; references exchanged.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—A party of gentlemen and gentleman and wife can have elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board; terms moderate. Call for two days.

49 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—COMMODIous and elegantly furnished Rooms on second floor to let, to gentlemen only: are admirably arranged for a party of three or four; exclusive bath and all modern conveniences. To be seen after 1 o'clock P. M.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate for the summmr.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms; French table. Try it. Every day. Dinner at 6 o'clock, 75c.; breakfast, 50c; $2 a day. Board from $10 to $20 a week.

60 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, with first class Board, at summer prices.

69 EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET, ONE MINUTE from Madison avenue.—Pleasant front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; family private and terms moderate.

69 MADISON AVENUE.—MRS B. M. FOWLER, LATE of 12 Gramercy place, having taken above residence, is prepared to receive families to Board, with first class reference.

92 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Furnished Rooms, on second floor, front and back, with Board, to families or single persons.

108 FOURTH AVENUE.—EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH large, airy Rooms, for families or gentlemen; modern improvements and moderate terms.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished Rooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board.

135 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH ST.—TO LET, A VERY pleasant large Room, with Bedroom adjoining, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, on first and second floors; reference required.

136 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, handsomely furnished double and single Rooms, in a first class brown stone front; first class table and moderate price.

137 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; location central.

141 MACDOUGAL STREET, FRONTING ON WASHington square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with equally good Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

148 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE Room, with alcove, second floor, front, neatly furnished, for gentleman and wife, with good table, $18 per week; also Room on third floor, $12; location good.

148 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SECOND floor front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms low. References required.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, one large Room; first rate condition; private family; location, house and neighborhood first class; a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

161 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at summer prices; house first class. References exchanged.

168 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with all the modern improvements; also front Parlor.

205 EAST TENTH STREET.—IN A FIRST CLASS German House, newly furnished, Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References exchanged.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE large and small Room, with home comforts, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished, airy Rooms and excellent Board at summer rates; all modern improvements; references.

224 SPRING STREET.—A FEW MEN CAN BE ACcommodated, and also man and wife.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms to let, with good board; rooms large and airy; location desirable; house of improvements; terms low.

242 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with good Board, at moderate price; gas, bath, &c.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with or without Board.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—BACK Parlor and small Room, hot and cold water, suitable for dentist or doctor; Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board.

253 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE pleasant Room, with large closets, on the second floor, and Rooms on the fourth floor, to let, with Board, on moderate terms for the summer; reference required.

258 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PLEASANT large Rooms for families or single gentlemen; also a fine single Room, with first class Board. References.

270 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate one or two gentlemen or ladies with Board and nice cold Rooms at $5 per week.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—A nicely furnished second Floor, also two single Rooms, to let, with Board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

308 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A NEATLY furnished Room, on second floor, front; also a Room on third floor, with excellent Board. Terms reasonable.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Newly and neatly furnished Rooms to let, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

A LARGE AIRY ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST AND Dinner in the evening, for two gentlemen, near Central Park; terms moderate. Sixty-third street, second house from the Boulevard.

A LADY, UNENCUMBERED, OFFERS THE ELEgant furnished Second Floor at 223 West Twelfth street; table best in market and cooking neat and unexceptionable. Inducements offered to select parties only.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL ATtendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address M. D., 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY LIVING ALONE IN RETIRED, COSEY house wishes to let choice of elegantly furnished Rooms, single or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady only; private table if desired. 102 East Seventeenth st.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS AND OTHERS can have good Board and pleasant Rooms, gas and bath; terms reasonable. 149 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY WOULD RENT A PRETTILY FURNISHED Room to a gentleman and wife (prefer boarding lady only), with all the comforts of a home. Address COMFORT, box 117 Herald Up-town Branch office, 1,246 Broadway, for two days.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, living in her own cosey little house in one of the best locations in the city, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will let a suit of elegantly furnished Rooms to a gentleman and his wife; Board for the wife. Parties desiring a quiet and refined home, where there are no other boarders, will find it by addressing HOME, box 171 Herald office.

BOARD FOR LADIES PREVIOUS TO AND DURING confinement, in a quiet, retired place, near Myrtle avenue Park. Take Dekalb avenue cars at Fulton ferry, or address Mrs. IRVING, 171 Central avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

HARLEM.—TO LET, A LARGE ROOM, FOR TWO persons, full Board, in private family; pleasantest location in Harlem; one-half block from steamboat landing; terms moderate. Apply at 443 East 119th street, or address STEWART, 118 and 120 Maiden lane.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, with or without Board, in a well located brown stone House, 148 East Seventy-eighth street, references being satisfactory.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with elegant Rooms, with Board, for $10 per week, in a private family, on Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address HOME, station G.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, half a mile from depot, 45 minutes from Twenty-seventh street depot; plenty of shade; terms $8 per week. Address HOME, Herald office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FRONT HALL BEDROOM, also a large back Bedroom, suitable for two persons, with Breakfast if desired, in a private house. 280 West Nineteenth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughters, want permanent Board with a genteel private family where comforts of a home can be had; good table indispensable; location above Fourteenth street; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars and terms, PRIVATE FAMILY, Herald office.

A LADY AND TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE BOARD where there are few or no other boarders; location below Twentieth street, near Fifth avenue; table excellent; references exchanged. Address L. J. M., box 6,794 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (American), in a private family, where there are no other boarders; price not to exceed $50 per month. Address AMERICAN, box 130 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from September 1; a well furnished third floor front room; location between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues; terms from $25 to $30 per week; references given and required. Address particulars to TROJA, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; permanent if suited; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues, with a private family or where there are few boarders; references given and required. Address W., box 147 Post office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR A SINGLE gentleman, in or around Seventy-ninth street, near Third avenue. Address DOCTOR, station K, Post office, Seventy-sixth street.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOM AND Board; west of Sixth avenue and between Tenth and Twenty-third streets; private family preferred. Address G. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Room and Board, near Central Park, east side; German or French family preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. H. H., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A single unfurnished Room, with Board. Address L. B., station D.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A NICELY FURnished Room, with good Board, in a private family or with few other boarders, in vicinity of Morton or West Tenth street. Home comforts. References unexceptionable. Address, stating location, terms, &c., BOARD, box 5,468 New York Post office.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington place, one door from Broadway.—Cool and elegant furnished Rooms to rent, from $7 to $30 per week. Baths gratis. Prompt attendance.

CAFE BRUNSWICK,
Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
Cuisine Classique.
It is intended that this extensive and elegant establishment shall be second to none either in this city or Europe.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 50 and $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 and $8 a week.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, BROADWAY, TWENTYsecond street and Fifth avenue.—Rooms, all front, with baths; coolest in city; table d'hote.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50 and 60 cents per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SOULE'S HOTEL RESTAURANT, CORNER FORTYfourth street and Sixth avenue.—Elegant furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, on first, second or third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—NEW FURNITURE, handsome rooms, fine shade and first class table; terms moderate; half hour from Peck Slip by boat.

A FAMILY OR PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACcommodations may obtain Rooms with a private family occupying a delightful country seat at Hastings, on the Hudson; extensive grounds, fine view, stabling, &c. Particulars of H. R. DREW, 175 Fifth avenue.

AT HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON.—THE BROOKSIDE House has a few Rooms for permanent or transient boarders; 45 minutes from city, 6 from depot; unexceptionable table; take the 2 P. M. train, at which the carriage is waiting.

ALL WANTING PLEASANT BOARDING PLACES, country or city, suited immediately at the Boarders' Directory, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor place. Established 1857. Splendid opportunities.

AT THE WILLOW HAVEN HOUSE, PAMRAPO, 35 minutes from New York, per Central Railroad of New Jersey—Two desirable Suits of Rooms now vacant; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; 18 acres of beautifully shaded grounds; private water front, affording every facility for boating, bathing and fishing. Address or apply as above. References at S. Burkhalter's Sons, 220 Greenwich street.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, WITH EXCELLENT BOARD for two adults, in a German family occupying an elegant house on Staten Island. Address ELEGANCE, box 150 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain Board in a private family at West Flushing. Address D. C., Herald office, or apply in the Land office at West Flushing.

BOARD THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy Rooms, shaded with maple trees; good stabling for horses; fresh fruits and vegetables; fine scenery. Apply at 266 Fourth avenue.

BOARD AT THE MAPLE GROVE HOUSE, TEN MILES from Catskill; terms moderate. Address J. H. STODDARD, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y. Reference, J. G. WILBUR, M. D., 187 Broadway, New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A SINGLE FAMILY at a farmhouse, 2½ miles from Catskill. Address JAMES H. BADEAU, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, ON THE South Bay of Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the bay. Surf and still water bathing. Good table and plenty of shade. Terms $8 per week. Address DAVID ROBINSON, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING GOOD ACcommodations, in a pleasant and healthful location, can find them at Mrs. JOHNSON'S, on the northeast corner of Scotland road and Irving avenue, Montrose station, Orange, N. J. Address South Orange Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR ONE ADULT AND three children, for six or eight weeks, within one hour from City Hall; farm house preferred; terms not to exceed $12 a week. Address, with full particulars, RUSTIC, box 171 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TERMS MODERATE; DAILY communication; bathing, fishing and boating; location desirable; rooms large; can accommodate but a few; formerly a private residence. Address TOWNSEND, Herald office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board; gas, water, billiard room, &c.; 15 minutes from city; 50 trains daily; fine view of the forts in the harbor, the Narrows and the ocean; terms $10 to $12. Reference, J. F. Curran, 18 John street.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD ON A FARM IN Westchester, thirty miles from New York, forty minutes from depot; healthy, shady; terms, $8 for adults; children half price. Address box 85 Sing Sing.

GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND good Accommodations 20 minutes from foot of Liberty street; boating, fishing, bathing; 40 trains daily. Address A. L., Greenville, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, WITH PLEASANT SHADE, bathing, &c., can be had at the Baldwinsville House, Baldwinsville, L. I.; 20 miles from New York, via Southside Railroad. Terms, $7 to $10. Address D. ATWOOD, Freeport, L. I.

GOOD AND REASONABLE BOARD IS DESIRED FOR gentleman, wife, child and nurse, within convenient distance of depot, and not more than one hour from New York; Orange or Bloomfield preferred. Address L. M., box 4,401 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A first class farm house on reasonable terms. Address JOHN ROUSE, South Cairo, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AT A COUNTRY HOUSE—PLEASANTly located; high ground; perfectly healthy; one hour from City Hall; convenient to cars. Address box 58 Tremont (Westchester county) Post office.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—FORTY-FIVE MINUTES' sail; good Rooms and Board; boating, &c. Steamboat leaves Spring street at 10, 2, 5 and 7. Inquire at Pleasant Valley Landing for Mrs. SHAY.

LONG BRANCH, SECOND COTTAGE NORTH METROpolitan Hotel, on Ocean avenue.—Elegant Rooms, with first class Board; stable accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. A. PHILLIPS, Long Branch.

MILTON, ON THE HUDSON—DELIGHTFUL LOCAtion; large, airy rooms; good Board; fine shade; croquet grounds, &c. Board at reasonable rates. Inquire of A. J. ROE, at 177 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST CLASS ROOMS AND Board at one of the most delightful country seats in Tarrytown, overlooking the Hudson, with fruit, shade and other advantages, will do well to inquire at 83 East Tenth street, or of HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Special advantages for families.

SUMMER BOARD.—FIRST CLASS ROOMS AND grounds; fine shade. Address Dr. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. Reference, C. Potter, Jr. & Co., 10 Spruce street.

TARRYTOWN.—IN THE WINDLE HOUSE, A FAMILY or gentlemen can be accommodated with first class Board. Delightful location, on the banks of the Hudson; grounds shaded, &c. Terms moderate.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A GENTLEMAN, for his wife, two children (aged 3 and 4½ years), nurse and baby, within four hours of New York, in a first class farm house; large grounds and the best country fare wanted. Address M. J. W., care of Harrison & Bradford, 75 John st., New York, giving full particulars.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, BABY (TWO years) and nurse, Board in Westchester county, near the water, within one hour of Twenty-seventh street. Address, with full particulars, J. K. P., 716 Lexington avenue.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A RESPECTABLE lady, in a very plain farm house. Address C. O. G., station G, New York Post office, stating full particulars. Newburg preferred.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 30 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

AT THE WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Dunellen, N. J., will be found the most invigorating air, finest views, delightful shade, most desirable place for invalids and young children in the vicinity of this city; 600 feet elevation; only 1½ hour by rail from Liberty street; circulars at 305 and 1,172 Broadway.
JOHN WOOD, Proprietor.

A.—BELMONT HALL,
New Brighton, Staten Island.
First class house and Board at reasonable rates.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J; first class house; $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, New York.

COOPER HOUSE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—OPEN FOR the season; four hours by rail from Albany; accommodations for 300 guests.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, Madison county, N. Y.—Open for guests; $12 to $15 per week. Apply direct by letter, or to 63 Fifth avenue.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

FOREST HOME.—BOARD AMIDST THE CATSKILL Mountains; good accommodations; reasonable charges; pure air, charming scenery. Apply to H. C. CRAPSER, Cairo, Greene county, or H. FORBES, 525 Broadway, New York.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CHERry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.—Lighted throughout with gas; first class Board, $2 50 per day; scenery and drives in and around Cherry Valley are unsurpassed for beauty and interest.
J. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE—ON THE NEWBURG AND New York Railroad, Highland Mills Station, in sight of depot—can accommodate a few more boarders; short drive to lake; good fishing and hunting. Address J. L. NOXON, Turner's, Orange county. References—R. Gurney, Esq., 100 Pearl street, New York; Rufus D. Case, Esq., 120 Water street, New York.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs,
New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.—TWO OR THREE COMFORTABLY furnished Rooms, with superior Board, to adult families or gentlemen, in cottage, five minutes from depot and beach; moderate terms. Apply at 67 Warren street, Monday, from 11 till 2.

LEROY HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—BEAUTIFUL grounds, fine shade, walks and drives; good fishing; stabling for horses; 50 minutes from New York.
W. SIMONSON.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, from 2 till 4 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J.
This favorite summer resort, celebrated for its scenery and fine atmosphere, is now open for the season. No locality in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions. It has all the modern conveniences. It is but sixty minutes' ride from the foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable arrangements can now be make for the season.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Seven Springs.
This charming resort is in Orange county, two miles from Monroe station, on the Erie Railway; 2,000 feet above tide water; the air is dry, bracing and cool; beautiful scenery, and the woods and grounds adjacent extensive and romantic. Buildings and furniture new. Room for 300 guests, with excellent fare and attendance. Open till October. Croquet, billiards, music. Coaches to six trains daily. Terms moderate. Address J. PATTERSON, Monroe, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—LARGE, airy Rooms, with Board; grounds unsurpassed, running to the river; bathing and fishing; only thirty minutes by the Harlem boat; terms moderate.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT Rooms to let, at Mrs. MYERS', Tompkins avenue, next house to St. Mark's Hotel.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, L. I., is now open for guests; fine driving, bathing and fishing; terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to M. P. Haverty, No. 5 Barclay street, New York.
J. W. MEAGHER & CO., Proprietors.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, now open; New Haven cars most every hour; time 40 minutes.
W. J. FISH & SON.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE—ON THE SOUND; FINE bathing and fishing; 40 minutes by New Haven Railroad; or address box No. 6 New Rochelle Post office.

PEHQUENNACONCK HOUSE—A PLEASANT FAMILY boarding house on a lake among the hills of Westchester; terms moderate. For particulars address T. B. WARING, North Salem, N. Y.

THE HEALTHIEST AND HANDSOMEST PLACE IN Connecticut.—Mountain air; save your health and your money. Send for a circular. Beach House, Wallingford, Conn.
S. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

UNDERCLIFF, NEAR WEST POINT.—EXTENSIVE grounds, well shaded; views unsurpassed; cool, healthful and delightful; large Rooms, lofty ceilings; near station. Inquire of MORRIS, 17 Park place.

VAN TINE'S HOTEL, FAIR HAVEN, N. J., HAVING been enlarged and newly fitted up; one of the most pleasant situations on the Shrewsbury River; steamer Sea Bird landing daily. Bathing, sailing and fishing. Roads to Long Branch unsurpassed. For particulars apply at No. 2 Dey street.
E. J. VAN TINE.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, ROCKAway, L. I. (south side).—This beautiful hotel is now open and will be kept first class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison Square House, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

WEST POINT.
Parry House; land at Cozzens' dock.
This new and elegant hotel, on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the Falls and Cozzens' Hotel, is now open. Liberal rates for families. Address CHAS. W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE FOLLOWING EIGHT highly important Lectures, bound together and entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage":—1. Structure of Man; 2. Structure of Woman; 3. Functions of Man and Woman; 4. Marriage; 5. Spermatorrhœa; 6. Generative Debility; 7. Special Diseases; 8. Treatment—as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, New York. Parties who cannot attend can have them forwarded free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

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ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free.
DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 159 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; sure relief to the most anxious patient at one interview; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST possible time without mercury. No detention from business. 40 years' successful practice. A. LEWIS, M. D., No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 17 (Laurens st.)

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 40th street, near 7th avenue.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain J. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, July 25, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72, gold; Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail August 1, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA..Wednesday, July 26	CALABRIA..Saturday, July 29
CUBA....Wednesday, Aug. 2	BATAVIA..Saturday, Aug. 5
PARTHIA..Wednesday, Aug. 9	ALGERIA..Saturday, Aug. 19
SCOTIA..Wednesday, Aug. 16	SAMARIA..Tuesday, Aug. 22
CHINA..Wednesday, Aug. 23	ABYSSINIA..Saturd'y, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:—
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..........$130, gold	Cabin..........$100, gold
Second cabin......80, gold	Second cabin.......80, gold

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold
Second cabin..........$150, gold
By steamers carrying steerage passengers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........$150, gold
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thompson..........Saturday, July 29, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Sumner..........Saturday, August 5, at 8 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Griggs..........Wednesday, August 9, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by Steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Ladewigs, on Thursday, August 3.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE, Roussau..........Saturday, Sept. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$140 | Second cabin..........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, August 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Captain Thompson, August 19, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, September 2, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........35
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman..........August 2, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Price..........July 26, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAM LINE
to
Antwerp.
The magnificent, new, first class, full-powered Norwegian steamship
ST. OLAF,
2,500 tons burden, Charles N. Hille, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on or about August 1.
Cabin passage..........$75, gold.
Steerage..........30, in currency.
Returning will leave Bergen, Norway, on September 1.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

TO THE HOLY LAND AND EGYPT,
visiting London, France, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Palestine, Suez Canal, Cairo, the Nile.
Participation for 4 and 5 months—$1,200 and $1,530, gold.
Including excellent board, with wine, all entrance to sights, guiding, baggage, &c. See the Programme.
This undertaking is under the sanction and approval of the government, and the only one in Europe which for a series of years arranged especially for fine parties these grand excursions to the Orient. Every attention paid to ladies. For information apply to Messrs. KUNHARDT & CO., 61 Broad street, New York, or the UNIVERSAL EXCURSION COMPANY, 531 Broadway (Prescott House) New York.

CUNARD LINE.
Reduction of passage rates.
See general advertisement.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown, and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 29, steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave pier 42 North river at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Captain Parker, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco August 1 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........July 27
BIENVILLE, Captain Thomas H. Morton..........August 3
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau..August 10
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Wednesday, August 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burden, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Monday, July 24, at 10 A. M., from Pier 43 North River.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, July 29.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR,
Captain G. Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Saturday, July 29.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, July 25, at 3 P. M., steamship ISAAC BELL, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 29 North river at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
GEORGIA, Captain S. Crowell,
will sail on Wednesday, July 26.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Saturday, July 29.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO, 153 Maiden lane.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD POPULAR, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North. Three elegant steamers compose this line, leaving pier 39 North River (Vestry street), one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily at 6 P. M., arriving at Albany at 5 P. M. and Troy at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cents via Troy boat.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', NEWBURG Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., pier 34 North river, foot of Harrison street.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave pier No. 43 North river, foot of Spring street, daily, at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 2 and 2:30 P. M.; making usual landings.

FOR GREENWICH AND STAMFORD.—THE NEW and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 3:30, and Thirty-seventh street at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE SWIFT AND beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 2:45, and Thirty-seventh street at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—TICKETS for sale and baggage checked at the office of the Erie Railway Baggage Express Company, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, for Albany, Troy, Sharon and Saratoga Springs, by the Albany day line of steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.
Also for Long Branch Newport and Boston, and to all points on the line of the Erie Railroad and the West and Southwest.
This is the only express company running direct to Long Branch and Newport.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The fast and commodious steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Wm. Donahue commanding, will leave every Sunday morning, from foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 8 o'clock A. M., and pier 26, foot Barclay street, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher street, North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillon band will accompany the excursion.

SUNDAY MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, Harrison street at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8½ o'clock; Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry); Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

SHARON SPRINGS DIRECT.
The Day Line, People's Line or Troy Line steamers ticket and check direct to Sharon Springs by ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Drawing room cars from Albany to the Springs. Night boat passengers reach Sharon at 9:45 A. M.; by day line at 9 P. M., or by 10:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad from New York (change at Albany, free transfer) at 6:17 P. M. (quicker than by any other route).
S. E. MAYO, General Ticket Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR CATSKILL, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Tivoli, New Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamer SUNNYSIDE, on and after Saturday, July 1, leaves pier 43 North River, foot of Spring street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT COLlege Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip), Sunday, July 23, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh street each way; returning, leave Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT
for Albany and Troy,
from pier 39 North River, Vestry street,
at 6 o'clock,
connecting at above places Monday morning with express trains for the North and West. Through tickets issued.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.
On and after Sunday, March 26,
the steamboat
THOMAS P. WAY
will make her regular trips.
Leave foot of Centre street, Newark, at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Leave foot of Barclay street, New York, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry boat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—NEW STEAMERS PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE Sundays, from Spring street for Fort Lee, at 9:30, 10:30, 1:30, 2:30 and 7 P. M.; daily at 10, 2, 5:15 and 7, landing at Thirty-fourth street all trips, and 25c. the round trip.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH!—THE LARGE Sound Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves every Sunday from Peck slip, East river, at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher street, North river, 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 4 North river, 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for bathing, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

A PLEASANT AND CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSION to Harlem, Morrisania, Karl's Park and High Bridge. Through to High Bridge for 20c. Steamers MORRISANIA and META will leave Fulton street pier, on Sunday, July 23, 1871, every hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., landing at Eighth street, East River, each way, connecting every trip with steamer Pope Catlin, for High Bridge. N. B. This is the only line running from Harlem to High Bridge for 5c. fare. Fare to Harlem, 15c.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, NEW Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves Peck slip every Sunday morning at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at Eighth and Thirty-seventh streets each way. Returning—leaves Glen Cove at 3 and New Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the city at 6 o'clock.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH Bridge.—Regular Harlem boats SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLNAN GROVE, will make hourly and half-hourly trips, leaving Harlem at 8 A. M. and Peck slip at 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Harlem at 7 P. M., landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare on Sunday 15 cents. This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMing, barges Sarah Smith, Caledonia and Anna. Oriental Grove, Eaglewood and Excelsior Parks to let. Office 388 West street, near Christopher.
H. B. CROSSETT.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—CARS BY steam leave Greenwood for Coney Island from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M., every 40 minutes until 8 o'clock; Sundays every half hour; last car leaves Coney Island every night at 11 o'clock. The 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. cars from Greenwood only go to Gunthervil'e.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH AND EAST RIVER ROUTE.—North River Line.—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; pier 36, North Moore street, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier No. 4, Morris street, at 10, 1 and 4.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH AND EAST RIVER ROUTE. North River Line.—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; pier 36 North River at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier No. 4 (Morris street) at 10, 1 and 4. East River Line.—Steamer NAUSHON leaves Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY Beach by Southside Railroad, from Roosevelt and Grand street (New York) ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M. Excursion tickets, $1.

EAST RIVER LINE.—STEAMER NAUSHON LEAVES Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9, 12 and 3.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily, at 10 A. M.; 2, 5½, 7½ P. M. Fort Lee—7¼ and 11¼ A. M.; 4 and 6½ P. M., landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer NEW CHAMPION, Captain C. Adams, will leave Eighth street, East River, 6:45; Peck slip, 7:30; Christopher street, 8:15; pier No. 4 North River, at 9. Music, bait, lines and refreshments on board.
H. E. HOLMES, Manager, 71 Cortlandt street.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands and Red Bank, N. J.—The strong and fast steamboat SEA BIRD will leave pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North River, Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., for above places; returning leaves Red Bank at 11½ A. M.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF STAR COUNcil, No. 49, O. of U. A. M., of Hoboken, Friday, July 28. The splendid steamer Sleepy Hollow and barges will leave Christopher street, New York, at 8 P. M.; Morris street, Jersey City, 8½, and Hoboken, 9 P. M. Music on board. Tickets, admitting gent and lady, $1.
JOHN E. EBERHARD, Chairman.
WM. H. MATHER, Secretary.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, CAPtain John A. Carnie, Jr., will leave daily from Franklin street, pier 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher street, North River, 9:15 A. M.; pier No. 4, North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday (afternoons) same landings:—Christopher street, North River, 2:20; Franklin street, North River, 2:35; pier No. 4 North River, 2:50; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE AND GLENWOOD GROVE to let, for Sunday Schools, Picnic Parties, &c. Apply to CRARY HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane.

STEAMERS, GROVES AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions.—The beautiful new steamer Pride of Gotham, with first class Groves, Steamers and Barges, on favorable terms.
BLOOMER & CO., 248 Front street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26,
at 2 o'clock, at 811 Broadway,
THE FIXTURES, STOCK and FURNITURE of the above MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of Carpets, Showcases, Mirrors, Millinery Stands, Bonnets, trimmed and unfinished; Artificial Flowers, &c. Particulars in time.
SATURDAY, JULY 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Particulars in time.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an assortment of Household Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Friday, July 28, at 11 o'clock, a choice line of Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c. Particulars in time.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., 678 BROADWAY, OPPOsite Grand Central Hotel.—Specialty in second hand modern and antique Furniture, in
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, PARLOR, DINING SUITS,
CARPETS AND BEDDING.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
180,000 tons Scranton Coal
at public auction on Wednesday, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
BY WALDRON & COOKE.
See notice of Great Horse Sale in Monday's Herald, Horse column.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.
Assignee's sale of the entire contents of the Howard Restaurant, 180 Broadway, to-morrow (Monday), July 24: Elegant Bar and Fixtures, and, indeed, every article in the place is the best of its kind.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—FORECLOsure of mortgage, at 490 East Houston street, corner of Goerck.—On Monday, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Machinery and Fixtures of a Cabinet Factory, viz.: 1 Band Saw, 2 Circular Saws and Benches, 1 Moulding Machine, 2 Upright Scroll Saws, 1 Planer, 1 Heating Box, 2 Carpenter Work Benches, Shafting and Belting, Stock of Patterns, 2 Boring Machines, 1 Lathe and other Machinery and Fixtures. By order of V. Heimberger, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Forty-second street—The desirable four story high stoop House and Lot 507 East Forty-second street, 17x49 feet; lot half the block. Possession on delivery of the deed. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office.

MARSHAL'S SALE—MILLINERY GOODS.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 121 Bowery, a large stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Ribbons, Velvets, Trimmings, Buttons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c. By order of C. V. Lyons, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, MONDAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, men's and women's Clothing, by order of D. G. Ferguson, 508 Broome street. Wednesday, men's and women's Clothing, by order of John Martin, 62 Mulberry street. Friday, men's and women's Clothing, by order of Joseph Twybles, 80 Bayard st.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES.—BY R. FIELD, AUCTIONeer, 121 Bowery. Wednesday, by order H. McAleenan, Eighth avenue. Friday, by order T. F. Casey, No. 3 Thompson street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Monday, July 24, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Lease and Fixtures of the liquor store at 27 Cherry street, in the city New York; fine Counters, Ice Chest and all Shelving, &c. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee, office No. 6 City Hall place.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—will sell, on Tuesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in one lot, the Restaurant Fixtures, with Lease for two years, at 45 Walker street. Sickness the cause of leaving.

INSTRUCTION.

AT COSTER'S, 36 BOWERY—$1 50 WEEKLY.—GERman conversation guaranteed to gentlemen in three months or money returned. Thirty gentlemen instructed with perfect success.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, English, German, French, Spanish. Private lessons day and evening. Ladies' department. Open all summer.

AT 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Higher Mathematics, English Branches, $5 each; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; pupils from schools receive special attention during vacation; day and evening all summer.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL, old and young, in ten lessons; vacation pupils should attend. Rooms 30 East Fourteenth street, second floor.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ABEL WHITLOCK'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DANBURY, Conn.—Pleasant home and thorough instruction; long standing; music, $10; languages, $5 each. Terms, $40 per ten weeks; English.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street, will remain open day and evening all summer to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for fall business. Ladies receive special attention in stylish writing. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION REGARDING EDUcational Institutes, Boarding Schools, Day Schools, &c., of every description, city and country, can be obtained at 54½ West Thirty-second street, New York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—HOME AND tuition for children under twelve years of age. Music—Fall term commences September 18, 1871. For particulars apply to Mrs. MARSHALL, Franklin avenue, corner Seventh street, Morrisania.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—INSTRUCtion by an experienced professor; terms moderate. Address P. L., Herald office.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y. Studies resumed first Monday in September; terms for board and tuition $250 per annum.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR A. DE TORNO'S private lessons, at 348 Fourth avenue. Classes at the Mercantile Library, with his new combined method.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTYfifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., at very low prices.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
A call respectfully solicited.

AT E. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY AND Household Goods Warehouse, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery—All styles and all colors Parlor Suits, covered with reps, haircloth, satin or brocatel, from $45 up to $250 a suit; Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture Pianofortes, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., at the greatest bargains for cash. Packed and delivered free.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 12 EAST TENTH street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue—Magnificent double Pompadour Parlor Suit, nearly new, cost $650, for $275; one do., satin brocatel, $150; one do., $50; Pianoforte, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at half original cost; property of private family. House to let.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., 678 BROADWAY, OPPOsite Grand Central Hotel.—Specialty in second hand modern and antique Furniture; bargains in
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, PARLOR, DINING SUITS,
CARPETS AND BEDDING.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION HAS BEEN MADE in the prices of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at O'FARRELL'S extensive warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, AT REDUCED prices; housekeepers supplied, and can pay by the week or month, GREENE'S, 804 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash, or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 PIECES, RICH BROcatel covering; cost $700, for $150; Library, Drawing Room Suits, $80 and $50; Bedroom Set, rosewood and walnut; Dining Room Furniture 50 per cent less than cost. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street. Used six months.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S PATENT SOFA BED, A handsome Tete Sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Liberal terms of payment.
W. S. HUMPHREYS,
Furniture Warerooms, 634 Broadway.

SYPHER & CO., 593 BROADWAY, OFFER FOR SALE (in addition to their large and elegant stock of imported Antique Furniture, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., from France, Holland and other European countries) first class second hand Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Suits, made by best city makers at half the original cost. Also a large assortment of Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Carpets, Safes, &c. All are invited to call and inspect.
SYPHER & CO., 593 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, DOUBLE SITting Desk, Office Table, Chairs, Letter Press and 20 feet office Railing. Address P. X., box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, MEDIcal, Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, tells everything, name and name of one you marry, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated; never fails. No satisfaction, no pay. 468 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. The doubtful are invited.

A FACT.—PROFESSOR MARS TELLS EVERYTHING; likeness, name, secrets, to marry quick and good luck. Ladies and gentlemen consult him; he is a scientific astrologer; 50 cents to $1. 81 Third avenue, near Twelfth street.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MME. WILLIS, BORN WITH A VEIL—BUSINESS and Medical Clairvoyant, astonishes the word with her superior knowledge of card telling; interprets dreams. 488 Second avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Call soon

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,754. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Second Page—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Fifth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

BAROMETER 119—LILLY HAS RETURNED FROM Baltimore; is stopping at the Doctor's.

"BLACK EYES," WITH LITTLE GIRL, BROADWAY car from Central Park.—If agreeable, gentleman desires an acquaintance. Address through personal where to address or appointing interview. FRANK.

CHARLIE—JANUARY 18, 1870. IMPORTANT. IF living, write.

CAPTAIN YEAR—PLEASE CALL OR SEND FOR small package of papers of importance. S. M., 111 West Thirty-first street.

F. H., WHO WISHED FOR THE ADDRESS OF Lizzie Goodrich, will consult new Directory.

GEORGE—WILL NOT BE AT LONG BRANCH TO-DAY; was at Newburg last Sunday; had lots of fun. Address box 124 Herald office. B. W. D.

IF JOHN A. BROWN, OR THE GENTLEMAN WHO INquired for Mrs. Lizzie May, at 263 Bleecker street, about two weeks ago, will address a note to the New York Post office he will confer a favor.

JENNIE W.—I WAS ON HAND AT THE APPOINTED time, although raining; write again; I want to see you, as I am about to leave the city. FRANK HILTON.

MRS. BRIDGET—I AM GOING ON TO BOSTON. I have won the bet. GLOVES.

"MY BEAUTIFUL ROSES. HOW WILL I KNOW whom to thank for them?"—Why this long silence? Have you forgotten YOUR OWN?

MRS. W——ILL, CHICAGO.—IS THE RIDE FROM Rochester to end our acquaintance? Pray send one line to address. T.

SOPHIE DYER.—MEET AT SEVEN TO-NIGHT, AT corner of Broadway and Chambers street. S. L. WASS.

WILL—CALL IMMEDIATELY, AMITY PLACE. N. ELWOOD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 18TH OR 19TH INST., AN EMERALD Ring, with diamond setting. The finder will greatly favor and be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 400 Broadway. J. W. FUSSMAN.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, IN SECOND AVENUE CAR or Fifty-eighth street, a lady's coral, diamond cluster Pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by S. D. SEWARDS, 361 Broadway.

LOST—NEAR THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW York, a Note, drawn by Charles H. Hannahs and endorsed by himself and John Jay Hannahs, dated July 20, 60 days' draft, for $7,122 60, payable at the Corn Exchange Bank. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been stopped. JOHN JAY HANNAHS, 87 Broadway.

LOST—IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND NINTH avenue stage, a diamond Shirt Stud. Finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked by returning it to 331 West Thirty-second street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON 4TH JULY, SPRING, near Hudson street, a yellow Dog (Italian greyhound shape), white spot on breast; answers to Beppo. The above reward will be paid by owner, 329 Hudson street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., about 4 o'clock, on Broadway, between Franklin and Broome streets, or in Franklin street, two small Safe Keys in a leather bag. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving them at the cigar store of Henry Miller, 421½ Broadway, four doors above Canal street. Open on Sunday.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 21, about 7 o'clock, in the City Hall Park, a small Scotch Terrier Slut, long ears and stub tail. The finder will receive the above reward by returning her to EDWARD J. KNIGHT, Supreme Court, City Hall, New York.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE Trunk taken from the Knickerbocker Express Company's office, corner of Reade street and West Broadway, by some one of the Harlem Express Company's trucks, on the 2d of June 1871, and taken same day to 10 Dunscomb place, where no owner was found, and the expressman took it away without leaving his address. The trunk was for Nat. Boar?, was a black one, very heavy. Address SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, 461 West Thirty-eighth street.

$25 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF A small black and tan Slut, lost from 208 West Fourteenth street on the 13th instant.

$40 REWARD.—LOST OR TAKEN FROM NEW Haven depot, New York, on the 5th inst., a Travelling Satchel containing an account book and business papers. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to 96 Franklin street, northwest corner Church street, or half the amount for book and papers.

$50—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of the Silver (forks, spoons, &c.) taken from the residence of J. L. Smallwood, Centre street, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 20; no questions asked. Address R. G. THOMPSON, 29 Nassau street, New York.

$50 REWARD—LOST, ON A SLEEPING CAR, AT Jersey City, Wednesday morning last, three $100 bills, one $50 and some smaller bills. The above reward will be paid upon returning them to 172 Lexington avenue, New York city.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE AMERICAN stables, Hartford, Conn., on July 16, one bay Horse, 15 hands high, black points and very stylish; also light top Buggy, carmine running gear; left front wheel newly painted, and Harness gilt to parche trimmed; $150 for the property and $50 for the thief. F. K. TURNBULL.

$100 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the recovery of the following articles:—1 Lady's Velvet Cloak, 1 Child's do., 1 heavy black silk Dress, 1 baby's embroidered muslin do.; taken from 33 West 126th street, between Saturday, the 8th, and Tuesday, 11th July. Address G. B., Harlem Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 446—JULY 22, 1871.
60, 70, 47, 20, 16, 39, 22, 8, 31, 55, 1, 66.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 2?9—JULY 22, 1871.
74, 2, 14, 31, 68, 12, 71, 78, 5, 8, 17, 75.
[illegible] CLASS NO. 346—JULY 22, 1871.
57, 25, 49, 4, 1, 54, 15, 64, 15, 42, 4, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 446, JULY 22, 1871.
43, 48, 76, 37, 63, 29, 26, 19, 23, 15, 45, 46.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—KENTUCKY, CLASS 446, NOS. 43, 48, 75 DREW $10,000; Royal Havana, June 20, No. 11,914 drew $100,000, gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S Office 237 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the Public Baths will be open at 5 o'clock in the morning and closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

MADAME F. PINCHON, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS and leaving New York, returns her sincere thanks to her customers for their kindness to her, and will always be happy to see them in Paris. Her address may be found at H. PINCHON'S, 21 Brevoort place.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND SHIPS OF bedbugs, water bugs, roaches, moths, fleas, &c., can be left at B. S. DANZIGER'S office, 73 Forsyth street, or 364 West Forty-first street.

PROBABLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BAR COUNTERS and Fixtures to be found in this city are in the Howard Restaurant, 180 Broadway; they will be sold under the hammer by EDWARD SCHENCK, on Monday, July 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 742 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

READ THE LEADER,

giving Pungent and Cogent

Explanations

for Times' Malice

towards
City Officials.

ROYAL HAVANA, GERMAN AND ALL OTHER LOTteries. Drawings and information received by telegraph direct from Havana. All orders (by mail or otherwise) promptly attended to by D. LINDO, Exchange and Money Broker, 418 Sixth avenue, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FULL OFFIcial drawing received June 30 by JOSEPH BATES, 184 Broadway, room 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, JUNE 10, NO. 11,914 drew $100,000 gold. Kentucky, class 446, Nos. 43, 48, 75 drew $20,000. Hamburg official of June 21 received. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

THE REMAINS OF ROBERT B. BOYD HAVING ARrived, who died of yellow fever in Hamilton, Bermuda, 1-64, the son of Sophia E. and the late Samuel Boyd, M. D., of Brooklyn, have been interred in the family plot in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, FOWLS, PIGEONS, Maltese Cats, &c., at 209 Fulton street. HALE & CONKLIN.

BROOK TROUT.—100,000 NATURAL BREED LONG Island Fish, from 3 to 12 inches in length, for sale. Apply to or address SHANTY CREEK, Maspeth, L. I.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices. A lot of Guns slightly damaged cheap. GEORGE SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT PRIVATE SALE AT PARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, two fine coupe Horses and one gentleman's Roadster, consisting of an

Elegant, highly bred and handsome mahogany bay coupe Gelding, about 16 high and six years old, without exception one of the finest drivers in the State; can trot in 3½, great roadster, has fine style and action, is afraid of nothing and is safe for a lady to drive; flowing mane and tail and warranted sound and kind.

Fine large bay coupe Horse, about 16 high, 6 years old, extra stylish and pleasant driver, can trot close to three minutes, unsurpassed for family use and warranted sound and kind.

Highbred and genteel dapple gray Gelding, 15½ high, 6 years old; an extraordinary fine, prompt, game, easy and pleasant driver, can trot in 3:00, all day roadster; great style, action and endurance; very handsome and showy and warranted sound and kind.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S HORSE MART,
Cedar and New Church streets,
MONDAY, at 12 o'clock.
Special sale.

At auction, the private establishments of two gentlemen, comprising fine Trotting, Road, Family, Coupe and Business Horses, Road and Top Wagons, hand made Harness, &c., &c. This sale includes the entire stock of D. V. Marsh, deceased, and C. C. McIntyre, Esq. The wagons were made by Kimball, of Boston, and Dusenbury, of this city.

A C SPRING TOP PHAETON, WITH LAMPS; BASKET and Panel Phaeton, top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Expresses, &c.; Harness of all grades; Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c., very low, at 1,425 and 1,437 Broadway, near Fortyfirst street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A TEAM OF HORSES, TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR sale, in good condition; reason for selling, sickness. Apply at 511 West Twenty-eighth street.

A.—FOUR AND SIX SEAT PHAETONS, CABRIOLETS, Buggies, Depot Wagons, second hand, sold low, seasonable Carriages 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAN, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD." A variety of seasonable Carriages, in all the newest and most approved styles: Clarences, Landaus, Coupes and Landaulets, Rockaways and Buggies; Pony Phaetons in variety, with or without tops. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A SECOND HAND HIGH-DOOR ROCKAWAY, FOURseat rundown Skeleton, six-seat Rockaway extension top Barouche, Doctor's Phaeton, no top Depot; side spring top Buggy, new, $175; all in complete order. MIX'S, 698 Broadway.

A.—PONY PHAETONS, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS and rumbles, $125 up; also a fine assortment of all styles second-hand top Wagons for sale low; Harness, Whips, &c., &c., also 2 second-hand Top Wagons by Stivers. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 28 Wooster street.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands, can show 3 minutes, perfectly gentle for lady to drive, also Brewster & Co. top Wagon; for sale cheap. Address P. X., box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A BASKET PHAETON, WITH RUMBLE, MADE TO order; Doctors' Phaetons, shifting top and no top Buggies and Road Wagons. GEO. J. MOORE, 276 Bowery.

A CITY BUILT TOP JAGGER WAGON, USED SIX times, at a great bargain; several top and open Wagons, pony Phaetons, Coupes, Couches and Park Phaetons, cheap, at 1,493 Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE THE USE OF A horse for its keep. Address H., box 175 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, HALF TOP VICTORIA, six-seat Phaeton, Coupe Rockaway, at bargains; seasonable carriages, all styles, in vast assortment, at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A VERY STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high, together with fine Harness and Top Phaeton, used but a few times; must be sold, as owner leaves the city. Call at 38 West Twenty-sixth street.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways Park and Pony Phaeton, Depot, Express and Business Wagons, top and no top Buggies, six seat Depot Wagon, second hand Carriages of different kinds. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS AND PHAETON, TOP; first class and warranted; price $375. 154 East Fifteth street.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT PARK PHAETON, BUILT BY Brewster & Co., Broome street; as good as new; cost $1,400; price $500. Inquire at No. 5 Dey street, room 8.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, NEW set of Harness, and stylish two-wheel English Dog Cart, at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at Tattersall Stables, corner of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF BUSINESS WAGONS, all sizes, to suit all purposes; some Platform Spring Wagons, at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high, five years old, and thoroughly broke to both single and double harness, neither her pedigree or gait can be excelled, being out of the celebrated Canadian horse Chief Regent, dam Flatbush Mare. Can be seen at Hall's Hotel, on the Coney Island road.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF BRIGHT bay Kentucky Horses, 5 and 6 years old, 16½, kind and gentle in single or double harness; one an elegant saddle horse and warranted sound, might be exchanged for one horse. Address LACHANGE, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH VERMONT PONY built Horse, 6 years old, will be guaranteed all right and sold cheap for cash. Apply at 107 East Ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BAROUCHE, PAINTED and in first class running order, cash price $200. Can be seen at the shop, 135 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GENTLEMAN'S TURNout, Horses dapple gray, very stylish; splendid Phaeton, Harness, &c. ALTON & DAME, 57 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A NICE BROWN PONY, IS A GOOD horse for light business purposes for the city or country; is in good order. HENRY A. SEIBRECHT, Florist, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS LIGHT ROAD Wagon, single seat, 130 pounds, with pole and shafts; price $200. Inquire at 12 Eighth avenue, trunk store.

FOR SALE CHEAP BAY HORSE 15 HANDS, 8 YEARS old, sound, kind and a good stepper; no-top Road Wagon, Harness, &c. S. S. HATHAWAY, 500 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A PAIR OF good, sound (gray and bay), kind Horses, eight years old, free travellers, with a new, light, two seat Rockaway Carriage and good double set of Harness, with Blankets and Sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to F. COAKLEY, 163 Pacific street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES—OF WROUGHT AND CAST, comprising in part Box Stall Fixtures, Ventilating Stall Partitions, Water troughs, Mangers, Racks, Brackets, &c., &c., also copper Weather Vanes, perfect Models of Dexter, Ethan Allen, Mountain Boy, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. W. FISKE, 99 Chambers street.

KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE—222 WEST FORtieth street. One pair bays, 15¾ hands high, stylish and very beautiful; can carry a man about twelve miles per hour. I regard them the very finest pair ever landed in this city. One pair grays, 15 hands 2 inches, nice, stylish drivers and both good to saddle; also two thoroughbred saddle Horses, suitable for ladies; color, bay and sorrel. Call for Mr. BAILEY.

SET OF CITY MAKE SECOND HAND LIGHT DOUBLE Harness for sale cheap.—Owner has no use for it. Can be seen at FRASER'S, corner of Reade and Hudson streets.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON, LIGHT ROCKAway, several Buggies, Barouche and a number of slightly soiled Carriages will be sold cheap; new Carriages, reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE STABLE ON West Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, by a gentleman leaving the city. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, 25 Park place.

WOOD BROTHERS CO., 740 BROADWAY,
have the following second-hand Carriages
for sale at very low prices:—
One fine C spring Caleche.
One round front Coupe, quite new.
One straight front Coupe.
One six seat Phaeton.
One four seat Phaeton.
One extension top Phaeton, one or two horses.
One Cabriolet, in fine condition.
One Pony Phaeton, with Rumble.
One Curtain Coach.
One six seat Rockaway.
One Coupe Rockaway.
One four wheel Dogcart.
One Tandem Dogcart.

WANTED—A LIGHT DEPOT WAGON FOR ONE horse; shifting top and seat preferred. Address, with price, WAGON, box 4,738 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A FINE ROAD team of young Horses. Address, stating size, color, age, speed and price, box 2,125 Post office. No communication will receive attention unless giving full particulars.

WANTED—A GOOD SIX-SEAT SLEIGH AND ROCKaway, cheap; state price and how long used. WM. GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets.

FINANCIAL.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 678 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Hotel.—Cash Loans and Advances.
WATCHES, PIANOS, DIAMONDS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, LACES AND CIGARS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH STOCK, 10 shares for sale cheap. A. HOPKINS, 13 Water street.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
22 Broadway.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received.
Six per cent interest, free of government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice
EDWARD HOGAN, } Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying from
Ten to Twelve per cent,

Free of all taxes.

First class Securities of undoubted character below par.

Cash valuation of property, $45,718,817.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $893,000.

Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
43 Pine street, New York.

N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES ON BROOKlyn Property. Apply to BRADLEY CURRIER, 44 Dey street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS
(THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK),
30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it subject at all times to check on demand can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily business at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.

Collections made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates.

Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI LAND WARRANTS FOR sale or exchange for other property. Address box 3,570 New York Post office.

MONEY TO LOAN—PROMPTLY—ON BOND AND mortgage in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply only to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room No. 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON second mortgage and on buildings in course of construction. J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street, room 7.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 187 Broadway. NEW YORK, July 13, 1871. The directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 15th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS—THE SUREST AND most remunerative of bond investments; also other safe and desirable Securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent interest. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, 11 Pine street.

THE NEW YORK
(VIADUCT)
RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
AUGUST BELMONT,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
A. OAKEY HALL,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
PETER B. SWEENY,
LEVI P. MORTON,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOSE F. NAVARRO,
HENRY SMITH,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,
MANTON MARBLE,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of the New York Railway Company, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on Wednesday, the 28th day of June inst., at the following places in this city, viz.:—

At the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street.

At the banking house of the Bank of the Metropolis, No. 13 Union square.

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the city of New York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers street between Broadway and Chatham street; also across the Harlem river and through Westchester county; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches from time to time, in any part of the city or Westchester county. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the city. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the company whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester county the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:—

Ten per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be issued by the company payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all instalments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.
NEW YORK, June 1?, 1871.

$16,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, ON Tenement Property, for five years. G. J. T. RNER, Counsellor at Law, 345 Broome street, under Westchester House.

$450,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN this city or Westchester county; liberal loans made on first class city property. JOHN F. CORREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

$800,000 TO LOAN ON CITY, STATE OR JERsey Property. No bonus. Also First and Second Mortgages cashed. Money invested. M. EINSTEIN, No. 5 Pine street, room 12.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 836 BROADWAY, FORMERLY 559—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Life Policies, Furniture; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 835.

AT 607 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal Advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and personal property of every description, same bought and sold.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, NO. 90 PRINCE STREET, near Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance, hall door.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 678 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Hotel.—Cash Loans and Advances.
WATCHES, PIANOS, FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, CARPETS, LACES AND CIGARS.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

D. M. JOHNSON, 195½ BOWERY, UP STAIRS—ADvances Money, to any amount, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silk, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c., or the goods bought at full value. Parties in want of Money or Merchandise will find this the most elegant and extensive establishment in this country.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, July 24,
their entire stock of
LUBIN'S
Extracts, Colognes, Soaps,
Hair Oils, Cosmetiques,
Pomatums and
all kinds of TOILET ARTICLES,
at largely reduced prices.
They will also exhibit
a large and choice assortment of
Hamburg and Swiss EDGINGS and INSERTIONS,
just received,
to which they invite attention.
For the convenience of customers the above are exhibited on the main floor, Tenth street section.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in real Chantilly, Guipure and Llama
LACE DRESSES,
Shawls, Sacques, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
And they have made
large additions to their stock of
Trimming Laces, Guipure and Thread Nets, &c.; Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Dresses, Skirts, Corset Covers,
Dressing Sacques, children's and infants'
Robes, Wedding Trousseaux, &c.,
offering an opportunity (that may not occur in years) to supply wants.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, July 24,
25 CASES STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS,
Best madder colors, new patterns,
Only 10c. per yard, value 12½c.
Dollfus, Mieg & Co.'s Paris Printed Jaconets,
Only 12½c. per yard.
RICH ORGANDIES
at proportionately low prices.
Carpets, Curtain Materials,
HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
in every variety,
at the late popular prices,
Notwithstanding the large advance here and in Europe.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

FINE WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, July 24,
an immense stock of
FINE IMPORTED WHITE GOODS,
much under market value.
10 cases Victoria Lawns, all grades,
just imported and very scarce.
100 pieces checked Nainsook Muslins,
25c. per yard, formerly 35c.
WHITE PIQUE SUITINGS, 25c., formerly 50c.
Also a great choice of other makes of
WHITE GOODS at
correspondingly low prices.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

LADIES' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, July 24,
an immense stock of
LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
at panic prices, viz.:—
Ladies' 5-8 pure Cambric, hemstitched, from $3 per dozen.
Misses' 4-8 pure Cambric, hemstitched, from $2 25 per dozen.
200 dozen Boys' pure Linen Handkerchiefs,
with printed borders, chaste designs,
only $1 25 per dozen.
Also an unequalled choice of
EMBROIDERED AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
at decided bargains.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
a great novelty in
black raised satin striped IRON GRENADINES,
beautifully assorted; price $1 50 per yard.
Several cases plain ¾ Paris finished
GRENADINES, fresh goods, pure silk one way,
warranted to retain color, from 50c. per yard
to the best quality made.
Also 200 pieces PURE WOOL MATERIALS
for fall wear, 30 per cent below value,
Offering unusual facilities for friends,
customers and visitors to make early and
profitable purchases.
P. S.—Orders promptly and tastefully executed for Mourning, as well as all kinds of Dressmaking, under superior management.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have largely replenished their stocks of
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
and they will offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in Low, Medium and Rich Silks.
Friends, customers and strangers will
find an assortment almost equal
to that of the regular season.
Please call and examine.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

STILL GREATER BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, July 24,
one case of BLACK SILK DRESSES,
Two cases plain and embroidered Breakfast Jackets, decided novelties, $5 each and upward,
purchased in Paris at about
one-half their value,
and will make large additions to their
popular stock of
READY MADE silk, lawn, linen, Swiss muslin and Organdie DRESSES,
from $4 50 each and upwards.
They have also reduced the price of the balance of their
ORGANDIE DRESSES
to $10 each; recently sold at $15.
Please call and examine.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A.—CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Tremendous Reduction in Prices.

Carpets.

All the latest and newest styles of

Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply, power loom and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, all widths; Curtains, Window Shades, Matting, &c., the most complete assortment in the city.

Furniture.

The furniture department contains

Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen and Office Furniture, in all styles and qualities, and at prices that defy competition.

Parties about purchasing will save ten per cent by comparing prices.

D. KELLY,
successor to H. O'Farrell,
35th and 36th sts., and 8th av., covering the entire block.

N. B.—200 different styles of walnut Chamber Suits at prices that defy competition.

A.—JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and Eleventh street,
On MONDAY, July 24,
will close out the balance of their stock of Summer Silks, in checks, stripes and plain colors, at an immense reduction in prices.
Also
250 pieces of Black Gros Grain Silks, at the following attractive prices:—
$1 25, worth $1 75; $1 50, worth $2; and $1 75, worth $2 25.
Also
A splendid line of Bonnet Black Silks, from $3 upward.
Trimming Silks in all shades, from $1 25.

A.—JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and Eleventh street,
On Monday, July 24,
will continue their great clearing out sale of low priced
Fancy Summer Dress Goods,
regardless of cost.
Also full yard wide Japanese and Chinese Grass Cloth, all shades, at 20c.
4-4 buff French Lawns, from 30c.
4-4 Richardson, Sons & Owden's Buff Linens, at greatly reduced prices.
Several cases of Linen Serges, a splendid washing material, for the country or seaside, only 25c.
All our more expensive Dress Goods, of every variety of style and texture, reduced twenty-five per cent.
Customers and strangers, please examine.

AT RICHARD MEARES',
Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.
WE CONTINUE TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
LAWN, LINEN AND SWISS SUITS,
BALANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
Ladies' Buff Suits, with Overskirt, $3 50, $3 75 and $4.
Ladies' fine Lawn Suits, deep flounce, with Overskirt, and jacket trimmed to match, $5 50, were $8.
Ladies' fine Lawn Suits, deep flounce, with polonaise, $6.
Ladies' fine White Lawn Suits, deep flounce and polonaise, $6.
Ladies' fine Linen Suits, deep flounce and polonaise, $7 and $8.
Ladies' fine Swiss Suits, tucked and ruffled, very stylish, at $9 and $12.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $1 38.
With a great variety of other styles.
Child's Linen Blouses, braided, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
Misses' Linen Suits, with overskirt and braided, $3, $3 25, $3 50 and $3 89.
We have just received a large invoice of Shirred Lawn Hats, different colors, at 28c.; have been sold at $1 and $1 35.
Silks, Dress Goods, Lace Saques and Points.
Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
all marked down to close out,
PREVIOUS TO MAKING STORE ALTERATIONS.
Hoop Skirts, Panniers and Corsets, all styles.
Fine Corsets, 75c., $1 and $1 25.
Straw Goods, great variety. Turbans, Sailor Hats, &c.
Sailor Hats, 65c., 75c. and $1.
RICHARD MEARES,
207 and 209 Sixth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street.

AT WALSH'S,
110 Sixth avenue,
between Eighth and Ninth streets,
manufacturers.
Suits, Suits, Suits,
Grass Cloths, Linen, White Victoria Lawns,
Grenadine and Poplin Suits at an immense reduction.
50 White Linen Suits, trimmed with Cluny
Lace, at $16, worth $25.
Also
Hosiery, Ladies' Undergarments, Corsets,
Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at greatly
reduced prices.
WALSH'S, 110 Sixth avenue.

A.—O'NEILL & WALSH,
315 Sixth avenue,
between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets,
manufacturers,
will offer on Monday, the 24th,
the balance of their Linen Grass Cloth,
White Victoria Lawn, Grenadine and
Poplin Suits at half the original cost.
Also
Ladies' Undergarments, Corsets,
Hosiery, Housekeeping and
Furnishing Goods at exceedingly low prices.
Suits and Undergarments made to order.
O'NEILL & WALSH.

DRY GOODS.

AT WILSON & GREIG'S,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
WILSON & GREIG,
771 Broadway, corner Ninth street,
Are determined to close this week the following lots:—

Silk and Pongee Parasols,	$1 00,	value $4 00
Silk and Pongee Parasols,	1 25,	value 4 50
Ladies' Silk Sashes,	1 00,	value 2 50
Misses' Silk Sashes,	25,	value 75
Misses' Silk Sashes,	50,	value 1 00
Ladies' Silk Ties,	50,	value 1 50
Ladies' Silk Ties,	25,	value 75
Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs,	25,	value 45
Ladies' Emb'd Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,	50,	value 75
Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,	20,	value 30
Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs,	25,	value 60
French Embroidered Breakfast Sets,	1 00,	value 2 00
French Linen and Lace Sets,	1 00,	value 3 50
Linen Breakfast Sets,	1 50,	value 3 50
Swiss Ruffles and Bows,	20,	value 75
Linen Collars, Colored Borders,	10,	value 30
Plain Linen Collars,	10,	value 15
Fancy Linen Collars,	10,	value 30
Ruffled Linen Cuffs,	25,	value 50
Linen Sleeves for Mourning,	75,	value 1 50
Infants' Embroidered Robes,	5 00,	value 9 00
Children's French Pique Dresses,	2 50,	value 4 50
Children's Braided Blouses,	1 50,	value 2 50
White Pique, per yard,	25,	value 35
White Pique, per yard,	40,	value 75
Yosemite Stripe for dresses,	25,	value 40
White Linen Batiste,	45,	value 80
Colored Lawns, new shades,	20,	value 40
Striped French Lawns,	25,	value 40
Ladies' Lawn Suits,	5 00,	value 12 00
Ladies' Lawn Suits,	5 00,	value 15 00
Ladies' Linen Suits,	7 50,	value 17 00
French Swiss Overdresses,	20 00,	value 30 00
Organdie Overdresses,	5 00,	value 12 00
Organdie Overdresses,	10 00,	value 14 00
Marseilles Costumes,	20 00,	value 35 00

All our Stuff Suits half price.
All our Hosiery has been reduced.
Travelling Square and Long Shawls at half price.
Sea Side Wrappings marked down to close.
Black Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques 75c. on the dollar.
The small balance of our Dress Goods must be sold this week regardless of value.
A few more useful Remnants at still lower prices.
WILSON & GREIG,
771 Broadway,
corner of Ninth street.

ALL GOODS ADVANCING.
Buy at once. Our prices not changed.
There is an immense advance in Woollen Goods.
We bought our Blankets, Flannels, &c., early.
You can save 20 per cent by buying them now.
Our Muslins remain less than wholesale prices.
Black Alpaca 50c. a yard under price.
Table Linens and Towels from auction, cheap.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th av., near 18th st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, 295 Bleecker st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place, at very low prices.
Children's Clothing and Infants' Wardrobe, Caps and Bonnets,
French Lingerie and ladies' Undergarments.
Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order.
Stamping and Stamped Goods,
Marking done with Indelible Ink.
Laces Cleaned and Mended, equal to new.

DOWN TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, NO. 27 Barclay street, just below Church street.—All Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices; Dress Goods 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and up; splendid line of black Alpacas, from 25c. up. Linens, Damasks, Towels, Napkins, &c., in great variety; Hosiery of every description, Linen Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Summer Shawls, Domestic Goods, Canton Mattings, Nottingham Laces, &c., &c. All at the lowest prices.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF NEW BLANKETS, SHEETS, Pillow Slips, Bed Covers, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Table Covers and Crockery for sale cheap. Call at 25 West Twenty-sixth street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
prices at
H. O'NEILL & CO.'S,
327 and 329 Sixth avenue, corner Twentieth street,
Importers of French and English Millinery Goods,
will, on Monday, July 24, greatly reduce their prices.
GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
STRAW GOODS.

Largest assortment in the city and the cheapest.

Will open on Monday, July 24, 50 dozen fine Leghorn Hats, at $1 65 and $1 85, same goods as were sold at $3 74.
Leghorn Turbans, $1 85 to $2 45, worth $5.
English Turbans, $1 15 to $3.
Black Hair Turbans, $1, cheap.

Will open on Monday two new Summer shapes,
Broadway Dip and Hyde Park, in black, brown and white.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
RIBBONS.
Gros grain Bonnet Ribbons, Nos. 9, 12, 16 and 22. All new Spring shades, at reduced prices.
25 cartons of Plaid Sash Ribbons, 75c.; worth $1 25.
50 cartons of 7-inch all Silk, all shades, 95c.; worth $1 45.
Job lot of 7 inch black gros grain Sash Ribbons will be sold for $1, $1 15 and $1 25; worth $2 per yard, gold.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
FRENCH FLOWERS.
Roses, Montures, Garlands, Vines, Leaves, Ostrich Tips and Pompons in new Spring shades.

GO TO O'NEILL'S
and examine the new department of made-up
LACE GOODS.
White Lawn Suits, $5 upward; white Overskirts and Sacques, $5 upward; Guipure Lace Sacques, $6 74; Valenciennes Lace Collars, Lace Sleeves, Lace Sets, Lace Handkerchiefs.

Our prices will be found to be 50 per cent lower than Broadway prices. All goods made on the premises.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.
GUIPURE LACES, THREAD LACE, DOTTED NETS, VAILS, TRIMMING LACES.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, lined and unlined; buff Parasols, 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c.; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 35 to $3; Silk Pongee, lined, $2, $2 45 to $3 20.
100 dozen of Lupin's Kid Gloves, two buttons, $1 25; best goods in the city for the price.

Latest novelties in Spring Scarfs and Ties.
Windsor Scarfs,
CREPE DE CHENE,
Silk Scarfs at 50c., formerly 95c.
Everything marked in plain figures.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
327 and 329 Sixth avenue and Twentieth street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
34 EAST NINTH STREET,
will offer during the whole of next week, commencing on Monday, the 24th, a large assortment of imported Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Veils, received per steamer St. Laurent, all of which we will sell less than cost.

HAIR, HAIR.
Shaw Patent Hair
can be combed and brushed. Switches, Chatelains, &c.
Human Hair.
Cheapest in the country. Switches (30 inches), $1 50 upward; Chatelains, $6; Curls, $1; ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Depot 332 Bowery, near Great Jones.

LAST WEEK
of the great
Clearing Out Sale
of
Dry Goods.
Will be offered,
On Monday, July 24,
Balance
of the
Stock of
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
763 Broadway.
Closing out,
Closing out,
Without Reserve,
ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK,
at still further reduction,
consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods of every description,

Mourning Goods in every variety,
White Goods and Linens,

Hosiery and Underwear,
Linen Handkerchiefs at great sacrifice.

A Lot of
French Jaconets will be offered at 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
Iron frame Black Grenadines, at half price.
On Centre Table
Will be exhibited Remnants of every description,
at half price.
Purchasers of dry goods will find this a most favorable opportunity, as the proprietors are closing out without reserve.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
763 Broadway,
between Eighth and Ninth streets.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.—STYLES FOR THIS SEASON COMPLETE. We FIT PATTERNS to the FORM and WARRANT THEM PERFECT. CUTTING AND BASTING.

MRS. McELROY, LATE 743 BROADWAY, INVITES the attention of ladies to her Dressmaking Rooms, 1,275 Broadway, opposite Thirty fourth street; dresses made at shortest notice.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

LADIES' ENGLISH HATS AND TURBANS.—$10 HATS worth $25, Bonnets $15, worth $30; straw Turbans, $1 to $3, Sailor Hats, $1. This is valuable. BINNS' Millinery, 647 Broadway.

THE NUMERICAL THEOREM FOR DRESS CUTTING.—It is a complete it, there is no method of dress cutting superior to it. Price $3 for Theorem and teaching the instructions. Address or call, from 7 to 9 P. M., on ANNA ALLEN, 45 Elizabeth street, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY FOWLER, OF THE ELM PLACE Congregational church, Brooklyn, will preach this evening on "The Late Riot, its Causes and Lessons."

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER OF Thirty-eighth street.—Sunday services during summer at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRYBOAT, 138 FEET LONG, 29 feet over all, 6 feet deep; cylinder 23 inches in diameter; 6 feet stroke, in good order, now running on a line; also large size Worthington Fire and Force Pump, with a large lot of copper pipe attached to same. Address A. HECKMAN, South Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A 20 FOOT JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT, in perfect order, built last fall; and also a 16 foot cat rigged Sail Boat. Apply to JOHN N. BLEASE, 63 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState. A steam Yacht, 42 feet long, 9 feet beam. Apply at 21 West street.

SLOOP YACHT (40 FEET) TO LET, BY THE DAY OR week; accommodations for about six, pilot and cook aboard. Address Captain FARNUM, Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED TO CHARTER—FROM JULY 28 TO AUGUST 15, a Sloop Yacht, 18 to 20 tons, with cabin accommodations and captain to take charge of the same. Address box 148 Herald office.

EXCHANGE.

NEW CARPETS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR MARble Mantels or other Marble Work. Address MARBLE WORKS, 229 West Eighteenth street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James F. Morgan and Daniel H. Hanrahan, under the firm name of Morgan & Hanrahan as Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be attended to at the offices of the late firm.
JAMES F. MORGAN,
NEW YORK, July 20, 1871. DANIEL H. HANRAHAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship lately subsisting between Louis Dachauer and George M. Abel, under the firm name of L. Dachauer & Co., of New York city, was dissolved on the 15th day of May, 1871, by mutual consent. Mr. Louis Dachauer is alone empowered to collect all sums due the firm, and the debts of the firm are assumed by him.
NEW YORK, June 1, 1871. L. DACHAUER. GEO. M. ABEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE general charge of Estates in New York City.
L. J. HOWE, } HOWE & CO.,
H. W. FOWLER, } 10 Pine street.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, }

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.
A good party, with $10,000, wanted to take the interest of a retiring partner in a manufacturing house of Britannia, German silver and fine silver-plated ware; established and doing business at the same location for the last 21 years; poor health the cause for retiring; the practical partner remains; would prefer a party who can take charge of office and finances. BONNEVILLE & CO., Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

A FIRST CLASS SMALL HOTEL.
A good party wanted as partner to take charge of a splendid small Hotel, on the European plan, with restaurant attached; only $5,000 will be required; the right man more of an object than the money, the proprietor having two other houses to look after, or will sell if preferred; the house pays handsomely. BONNEVILLE & CO., Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in an established tobacco house of ten years' standing, with some of the best brand in the country; only $7,000 required of a good business man. BONNEVILLE & COMPANY, Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $40,000, IN A LARGE manufacturing business in a neighboring State. Have employed thirty-six men, and earned $150 net daily for two years; books will show it. Principal at our office on Monday, and will pay parties' expenses both ways to examine property, and can try business till satisfied before investing. Our principal is one of the first men in his State, and only solicits the capital to enable him to purchase the interests of other parties, who reside abroad and are no assistance in carrying on the business; or will borrow the money, secured by first mortgage on real estate and improvements worth and cost $200,000 and pay salary equal to profits to remain in this city and transact the firm business. No better opportunity has ever been presented in this city to reap the profits of a large and lucrative business investment without incurring any of the hazards ordinarily attached thereto, his total capital being secured satisfactorily to himself. Apply, Monday, E. H. GIBBS & CO., 98 Broadway.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 OR $5,000, out of town; first class tea and grocery business, established; a rare chance for smart man. No agents need apply. Inquire of J. J. YATES, 40 Dey street, third floor.

A CAPITALIST WILL INVEST LIBERALLY IN ANY legitimate manufacturing or other business where profit is guaranteed. No applicants noticed but those giving full particulars, FANSHAW, Herald office.

A.—LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE; HOUSE containing ten rooms, plainly but comfortably furnished and full of lodgers; laundry in basement; owner leaving the city. 134 Sixth avenue.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WOULD LIKE TO engage a few solicitors for New York city and vicinity; liberal terms given and good references required. Address Z. E. D., Herald office.

A SMART YOUNG MAN, WITH $50, TO MAKE $25 A week in the wholesale and retail fruit trade; great thoroughfare. 89 Barclay street.

A FIRST CLASS PARTY DESIRES THE GENERAL agency for the States of a good selling article. State particulars or not noticed. Address K. J., Herald office.

A VERY WELL KNOWN AND HONORABLE BUSIness man has two large and good paying businesses—one in Philadelphia, another here, but both manufacturing and mercantile combined—is compelled by inefficiency of subordinates to take a partner. Either investment will return $5,000 annually. Terms, $5,000 to $8,000; part cash, balance real estate. Highest references. Every facility for investigation and own time for trial before closing. E. H. GIBBS & CO., 98 Broadway.

A COMPLETE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF STAtionery, Blank Books, Envelopes, Paper, &c., is offered at a sacrifice, the owner having another branch of business to which he intends devoting his time and capital. Will be sold with or without Lease, or will occupy the premises in conjunction with buyer. This is a legitimate offer and worth attention. Only principals may address BONA FIDE, box 129 Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GAS SUNLIGHT APparatus; will sell in every house or workshop. W. A. FRAZER, 687 Broadway.

FLORIST'S BUSINESS FOR SALE.—CAMELIA HOUSE, three warm houses and dwelling; near Harlem; long established; six years' lease; best condition; terms easy. Particulars at 29 Broadway, office 14, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, NEAR Broadway, in a central part of the city; elegantly furnished; fixtures complete; or an experienced man as a partner, with $2,500 cash. Address M. S., or apply at the cigar store, 757 Broadway, for particulars.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ESTABlished Upholstering Business, with stock of more than 100 combination steel and spiral spring and other Mattresses, Material, Tools, &c., with a few Row Boats and Fixtures of the place, all in complete order; or will sell in lots to suit buyers. Inquire at 346 Canal street, fourth loft. Must be sold by 1st of August.

PERSONS WITH CAPITAL AND LOOKING FOR A profitable business, established five years throughout the United States, may call for an interview at 17 West [illegible] street.

PART INTEREST OF THE BEST LITTLE ARTICLE in the market for sale, now selling rapidly. Call and examine at 118 Nassau street, room 23. GEORGE L. FELTON.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH $5,000 to $7,000 cash; no risk; the money to be used in business as may be required; every dollar invested can be converted into cash at large profits; party furnishing money can control same. Apply, with real name, for ten days, to SAUCE, Herald office.

THE INVENTORS' EXHIBITION AND PATENT Right Association, 12 Warren street, New York, solicits Patents, exhibits, sells and buys Patents and Patented Goods. Patent Right Gazette, price 10 cents. Agents wanted.

TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, A BUILDER, TO ASSIST the inventor in putting up an improvement required in hotels, laundries and dwellings. Address 168 Fulton street, where model and drawings can be seen.

THE LADY WHO GETS THE BROOKLYN AGENCY will be more fortunate than those who don't; $100 will start it. Call and get particulars. Parisian Dressmakers' Formula, 17 East Ninth street, west of Broadway.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD PARTIES, with amounts varying from $3,000 to $100,000, who wish to connect themselves with established mercantile houses, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, commission houses, &c., &c. BONNEVILLE & CO., Financial Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN PARTNER, WITH $600, in a well known specialty paying largely. Call at 34 West Twenty-sixth street.

$300 TO $400.—ANY LADY HAVING THIS AMOUNT can hear of a safe investment, under her own supervision, profits at least 100 per cent monthly. Address VERAX, Herald office.

$500—A PARTNER WANTED TO MANUFACTURE a new invention that will be used in every school throughout the United States; it is a safe article, and can be trusted. Call at 82 Eleventh street, Williamsburg, from 12 to 3 o'clock. C. D. STACKPOOLE.

$500 AND SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR OF HIS SERvices will initiate a young man of good address in a profession in which fortunes are made. Address, stating age, occupation, PERSONAL, Herald office. Trifler need not answer.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN A business paying good profits and increasing daily; valuable and legitimate. For an interview address, Monday and Tuesday, CASH, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

$2,500.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN secure a good opening in an established business; safe and profitable; full investigation solicited. Address LEGITIMATE, box 141 Herald office.

$3,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO INvest from one to three thousand dollars in some fair paying business. Answers must state nature of business with name of party in full. Address SPECIAL, box 162 Herald office, New York.

$3,000.—A GOOD MAN, WILLING TO LOAN $1,000 to $3,000 on good security, can secure a good position in an independent company; salary $1,500. Address PRESIDENT, box 5,500 New York Post office.

$25,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or active, with the above capital, to increase an already flourishing Silk Weaving business, in full operation, making large profits. The high prices of silks in Europe at the present time will enable us to double the capital in twelve months. For further particulars address, with full name, SILK MANUFACTURER, box 121 Herald office.

$40,000.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN, WITH this amount at ready command, to join the advertiser, who has had 20 years' experience on the Pacific coast, in mining silver ores in Nevada; this is the best enterprise ever offered in New York city for the capital required, the business is strictly legitimate and highly remunerative; first class references given and required, no brokers need reply. Address NEVADA, box 2,278 Post office, New York.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE A TRUST—Miscellaneous lot of Lathes, Drills, Vices and Shafting. First avenue, corner of Twenty fourth street.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, AND ALL kinds of Machinery at low prices. TODD & RAFFERTY, 10 Barclay street. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONARY, HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGINES and Boilers, Hot Air Engine, Lathe Swing, 6 ft. and 18 ft. Shears, Iron Planer, Upright Drill, Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, at WILLARD'S, 46 Dey street.

SHAFTING, BELTING, PULLEYS, HYDRAULIC Presses, Steam Pipes, Fairbanks' Scales, &c., in good order, cheap, at once. FOLLETT, JOHNSTON & CO., 233 West Twenty-ninth street.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE, IN GOOD WORKING order; cylinder 15 or 16 inches by 36 inches stroke, about 60 horse power. Address R. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL STEAM ENGINES ON commission. Apply at works, corner Imlay and Ewen streets, South Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Attorney street, viz.:—Six story brick House 25x50, and four story brick in rear, 25x30; lot 25x100; yearly rent $3,400; a bargain. JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner of Pine street.

A PLOT OF LOTS, DESIRABLY LOCATED ON EAST Seventy-fourth street and ready for building, would be exchanged for any well improved property. E. S. MYLES & SON, 493 Broadway.

4 HOUSES FOR SALE ON MADISON AVENUE—ONE near Fifty-fourth street, one near Sixty-sixth street, one near Seventy-ninth street and one on Sixty-sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; $40,000. Also a number of others very low and terms easy. Apply to FLETCHER & REMSEN, 1,063 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown stone House; house 20x35, lot 20x70, all modern improvements, on 124th street, between First and Second avenues; price $8,500; only $1,000 cash required, balance in ten years. Apply at 338 East 124th street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House Thirty-sixth street, near Park avenue, walnut and maple finish, latest style. Address HOUSE, box 1,752 Post office.

FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN STONE HOUSES; A small amount of cash required; or would exchange for lots well located. Inquire of the owner, 445 East Fifty-eighth street. JAMES GILMORE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PREMISES NO. 415 FIRST AVEnue, west side, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; three story brick building; lot 18x100. For particulars apply to J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar st.

5TH AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—A FIRST CLASS FULL sized brown stone House; price low. Also a desirable extra wide corner House, above 40th street, a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 21x5x90, with Carpets, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, Cornices, &c., at a bargain. HATCH & VAN DOLEN, 610 Sixth avenue.

A GOOD FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT PROperty, 20x50x100, on West Thirty-sixth street, paying a large rental; only $6,000 required. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 Sixth avenue.

BRICK COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, BEAUTIFUL SHADE trees. Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, all improvements; spacious range; hot and cold water; rent only $900. HENRY KING, 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

EIGHTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—LOT 18x100; terms easy. Inquire at 549 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 58 WEST FIFTIETH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; 2 x 0x100, has dumb waiter, butler's pantry and all the improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE three and four story brown stone Houses, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Forty-second and Fiftieth streets, at extremely low prices. WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, high stoop, in West Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue, 25x60x100, in complete order, with all improvements; price reasonable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 70 WEST Fifty-first street in fee simple; medium size; on the most approved plan. Apply on premises.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW 84TH STREET.—A FINE CORner Plot, 4 or 6 lots; price and terms favorable. Others in and near 5th and Madison avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House (Columbia College leased ground), 21 by 15, full lot, on Fifty-first street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address B. B., box 118 Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD

RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH WATER AND GAS, in new house; nice neighborhood; five minutes from ferry; with part of Furniture for sale. Address box 373 Greenpoint, L. I.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY, SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE ferry—For sale, a first class Tenement Property; now rented for over $140 per month; a great bargain; price only $15,000. Terms easy. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

AT HOBOKEN—ALL FOR $2,000, ONLY $700 CASH—Two story House, six rooms; lot 25x100; seven minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

AT HOBOKEN—FOR CHEAP LOTS, FROM $500 TO $800 within five to ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS (GOOD SOIL) ADDRESS C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY HOME OF 4 ACRES—4 miles from large thriving town, close to church, schools, post office, store, land like a garden; good two story frame house, 7 rooms; barn, hennery, piggery, splendid water, beautiful location; only $1,400; cash $500; balance $100 year; immediate possession. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Elizabethport, New Jersey; contains 7 rooms, all furnished except parlor; only 39 minutes from New York; will be let to a good tenant for $400 a year. For further particulars address LOW RENT, box 165 Herald office.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 100 ACRES, partly improved; well watered, no waste land; healthy location; new house; 96 miles from this city; $3,000, no encumbrance. WALTER MITCHELL, 17 St. Luke's place.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF 482 ACRES; ABOUT 60 IMproved, with fruit; good buildings, well watered, finely located; about 90 miles from New York; price $5,000; would exchange. WALTER MITCHELL, 17 St. Luke's place.

A GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 250 Acres at station 3½ hours from New York; 75 acres under fine cultivation, balance woodland; 100,000 feet heavy timber, 1,200 cords wood, good cash market; no end of water power; good buildings; large house, 9 rooms, tenant house; fine large barn; numerous outbuildings; plenty of fruit; very healthy; good fishing and hunting; price, including all the Crops, two carriage Horses, two farm Horses, one Colt, 14 head Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, &c., only $6,500. Terms, $4,000 cash; balance easy. A rare bargain. GEO. L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A BARGAIN.—FINE HOUSE (COMFORTABLE RESIdence for both winter and summer), with 16½ acres, within the corporate limits of Whitestone, L. I., 10 minutes from railroad depot and steamboat landing; 32 trains and three boats daily; one hour from down town; available for village lots; price $15,000, terms easy. E. B. HORTON, Jr., 44 Cliff street.

AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, OPPOSITE TO THE NEW market, foot Thirty-fourth street, North river, and the proposed new ferry and railroad improvements—Property that will pay over 50 to 100 per cent in a short time. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—AT WEST MORRISANIA, 15 minutes from city, to let House, handsomely furnished; bath, &c., stable, eight lots, garden, plenty fruit, rent very low for season or year. Address box 2,622 New York Post office.

A SPLENDID FARM AT A SACRIFICE. 63 ACRES; in Oneida county; with Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils, terms easy. WM. FITZSIMMONS, 258 East Thirtieth street.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., FOUR HOURS FROM THE CITY, by Midland Railroad (now running).—The prettiest and healthiest village in the State, good society, schools, churches; beautiful scenery, cheap living. A delightful residence in the best part of the village for sale for $5,000, on easy terms; 14 rooms; water from a spring, carriage house, &c.; 2½ acres of ground, all kinds of fruit. Call and see photographs and plans. H. R. VAN SICLEN, 135 Nassau street, New York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES, NEW BRIGHTON, ELEVEN rooms, water, gas, heaters, high, healthy location, fine view of Bay and city; $8,000, $5,000. Terms, &c. immediately. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT; 19 ACRES splendid land, full cultivation, good buildings, healthy location, Staten Island; $6,500, terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, A HANDSOME Country Seat 1½ miles from depot, and within one hour's drive of 15 different depots on the Harlem, Hudson River and New Haven Railroads; modern house, 2[illegible]x40, commanding a fine Sound and inland view; lawn of three acres, with great variety of shade and ornamental trees, ponds, &c.; new stable and carriage house, hothouses and outbuildings complete, two apple orchards, one covering seven acres, containing about 600 young trees in full bearing, the whole comprising 42 acres improved, well watered land. For full particulars address SONE & FLEMING, 159 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FARM OF 100 ACRES; desirably located on high ground in Westchester county; modern buildings, large orchards, well adapted to divide into building sites. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, A gray stone House, with Mansard roof and crestings, together with suitable outbuildings; house is first class in every respect, with all modern city conveniences; there are about four acres of land, with abundance of fruit trees in full bearing, and a frontage of 585 feet on Broadway; neighborhood equal to any in Tarrytown. The house will be sold with one or more acres of land at a reasonable price. Photographs, terms, &c., with S. FERGUSON, 435 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT ASTORIA, A NEW three story House, just finished, 26x38, with full Lot, on the corner of Fulton and Washington streets, one block from Hell Gate ferry; first floor store full size of house; 12 rooms on second and third floors, finished in best style, with marble mantels, suitable for a grocery, public house or any other business; cars pass the door to German Picnic grounds, boats from Peck slip from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; will be sold cheap, terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH BROWN, Astoria.

MAGNIFICENT VIRGINIA ESTATE FOR SALE.—I have for sale a magnificent Estate of 1,?50 acres on upper James River, a few miles above Richmond, Va. Soil and improvements unsurpassed in the State. To a purchaser before the 1st day of October a great bargain and liberal terms will be offered. Address GEORGE M. DREWRY, box 1,014 Richmond, Va.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—30 ACRES, $3,600; 42 acres, $4,600; 65 acres, $5,000; 100 acres, stock, crops, &c., $14,000; 500 acres, first class improvement, dairy, 75 cows, very cheap. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

NEWPORT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A NEW HOUSE, containing some 19 rooms, with all the modern improvements, together with three acres of Land, stable, green house, &c., situated on Coggeshall avenue, within 150 yards of the grand bluff and promenade ground, which makes Newport so much admired by all who visit it. This is very valuable property and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, or CHAS. DOHERTY, 108 Wall street, New York.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIdences in the vicinity of New York for sale—At Whitestone, L. I.; one hour from down town; 32 trains daily; also three steamboats. House replete with every comfort and convenience. Price $14,000. A rare opportunity for a gentleman doing business in the city. Apply to E. B. HORTON, Jr., 44 Cliff street.

ONLY $75 PER MONTH FOR A NICELY FURNISHED Country Seat on Lamartine avenue, Yonkers; house 9 rooms, modern improvements, beautiful views. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

PITCH OR YELLOW PINE LUMBER AND TIMBER, also Railroad Ties, Stringers, Sleepers, &c., furnished at short notice by the Pitch Pine Manufacturing Company (incorporated), JACOB A. CONOVER, President, office 28 Broadway, room 8. Post office box 6,759.

TO BLUE STONE MEN.—FOR SALE, IN ORANGE county, in the town of Deer Park, within 2 miles of railroad and 2 miles of the Hudson and Delaware canal, a Farm containing about 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary buildings, farm house, &c.; about 70 acres comprising one of the best blue stone quarries in the State and only opened, the farm will be sold with the quarry or without; the above is worthy the attention of blue stone men as it is a fine opportunity. For particulars apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS THE OWNER going to Europe, a neat Villa, if desired, with stable. The ground is contain about 14 ordinary city lots, are handsomely laid out and are dotted with quite a number of fine, large trees. The place is situated just on the brow of the hill, just north of Hoboken. Inquire of J. H. BUNN, Weehawken, or H. W. SPEHR & CO., 52 Lispenard street, or DUDEN FRERES & CO., Grand street.

TO CAPITALISTS OR SPECULATORS.—FOR SALE cheap, 10 acres of Land or Building Lots, with one brown stone quarry, in a thriving village nine miles or 40 minutes from New York. Address OWNER, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

57 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON THE SLOPE of the Orange Mountain a beautiful Building site of 40 acres; views superb; price reasonable. HAYWARD & CASE, No. 5½ Pine street.

$220 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, IN MORRISANIA, A beautiful new French roof House, four stories; water and gas, chandeliers, &c.; first class neighborhood; near railroad station; fifty three minutes down town, offered at half price because not missed May 1. FULLER & CO., 29 Bond street.

$600 FOR FIVE ACRES OF GOOD GARDEN LAND, near churches, schools and railroads; location healthy; close by Stewart's Long Island property; 10 or 15 acres same place; half may remain. 71 Beekman street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty a valuable Stone Quarry, in Sullivan county, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Erie Railway, consisting of 57 acres; dock, dwellings, sawmill and other improvements; is now in successful operation, and capable of producing inexhaustible quantities. For particulars apply to WILLIAM POILLON, foot of Bethune street, New York.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING, desirably situated in Brooklyn worth $7,500, for a small New York Dwelling, worth $18,000 to $16,000, some cash will be paid. MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEAR CENTRAL Park, to exchange for a Farm or Country Seat or Southern Lands, commission paid to agents; price, $25,000; mortgage, $11,000. Address BROWN STONE, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,245 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY STORE OR BUSINESS property, one hour from New York. Principals only inquire in the store, No. 4 New Bowery, from 12 to 4.

FOR EXCHANGE—ELIZABETH, N. J.—ELEGANT Mansion, with every improvement; carriage house; one acre in lawn, shrubbery, &c. ALTON & DAME, 37 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., handsome Country Residence, with four acres ground; commanding fine view of Sound. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE BROWN Stone Quarry, 47 acres; near canal and railroad, 30 miles from city; best quality and inexhaustible. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE—THE Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and a three years' Lease of an old established Millinery and Fancy Store, doing a good paying trade. The owner will sell cheap for cash, or a fair exchange for City or Country Real Estate; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to or address JOHN FARRELL, 491 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, COUNtry residences, from 1 to 200 acres; also Mills, Country Stores, Hotels, in every section of country and city. A. SERGEANT, 12 Wall street.

TO EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, WELL LOcated, for Farm, Merchandise, House Furnishing Goods, Builders' Material, Store Goods, Stationery and Millinery. WM. C. PAYNE, 117 Broadway, room 39.

TO EXCHANGE.—PROPRIETORS IN NEW YORK, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, Red Bank, Fort Monmouth, Newark; Lots on Eighty-sixth street, splendid Property in Nashville, Tenn. MALOX, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR SALT water, for Boarding House, between Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets, near Sixth avenue. Owners address EXCHANGE, box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—20 LOTS, HOLBROOK, L. I., AND about $600 merchandise for small place in or near city. Principals call at or address 265 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR GOOD Stock Farm (with stock and crops) One hundred very desirable Building Lots, at Rutherford Park, N. J. Address OWNER, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

UNENCUMBERED FARM ($6,000) AND CASH TO exchange—For New York or Brooklyn improved property; mortgaged for one-third value or less. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar street.

120 LOTS AND BUILDINGS ON HIGH GROUND, near 165th street, to exchange for tenement or private property and well stocked farm. Address CHURCH, Herald office.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE, WILL BUY a good Farm, 150 acres, near depot and village; also several other Farms, cheap. Will exchange. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$4,000.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE OUTSIDE city lines of Brooklyn to exchange for goods or any established business except liquors. Address box 117 Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE, NOT ABOVE Thirty-fourth street; must be first class, in good neighborhood and not exceed $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address F. B., Herald office.

CASH—WANTED, CHEAP FOR CASH, A THREE story House in Brooklyn or Harlem. Address, immediately, CASH, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN STYLE House; location from Sixth to Madison avenue, north of Fourteenth street, not above the Park. Address L., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID STORE TO LET—25x65; ADAPTED for a drug store or wholesale business. Rent very low, at 21 East Houston street.

A FLOOR, 40 BY 50 FEET, WITH STEAM POWER, suitable for sash and blind or other light manufacturing business. Apply at 215 East Forty-ninth street, on the premises.

A HOTEL FURNISHED TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST summer houses, good in winter; owner cannot attend to it; must or rent taken in board. Address C. S. H., Herald office.

A.—TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR AT 811 BROADway, for business purposes; also the Fourth Floor in the same building, containing six rooms.

A VERY HANDSOME STORE, PARLOR, BEDROOM and Kitchen, plate glass front; also a Store, Parlor and Basement through, double plate glass windows, fit for any business. 56 Greenwich avenue.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN A WELL LIGHTED AND ventilated office in a first class business locality, rent moderate. Address or inquire of GEORGE F. LANGBEIN, 200 Broadway, room 6.

LEASE STORE, CELLAR, 3 LOFTS, WHOLE OR part, 48 Hudson street; entrance from two streets, fronting Duane street square and Greenwich street; conspicuous location for sign; painted round building. Rent low.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 20 and 22 Wooster street; very light; size 50x75 feet. Apply on premises.

OFFICE TO LET—42 JOHN STREET, VERY NICELY fitted, will be rented either furnished or unfurnished; dimensions 17x25 feet. Apply first floor up stairs.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—FIRST CLASS location, rent $70 per month. Apply in the jewelry store 181 Grand street, Williamsburg.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, 20x50 adapted to meet all purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, 152 Centre street, corner of Hester.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 37 Nassau street.

TO LET—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FITTED OFfices, on second floor, with closets, washroom and bath, in neighborhood of Burling slip and water. Address Post office box 1,631.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, ONE LARGE corner Room, 30x50, with retiring room communicating, on the second floor of Booth's Building, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HALF OF FINE STORE, 20x100, WITH STEAM power, suitable for exhibiting machinery, &c. 37 Wooster street.

TO LET—A RECEPTION ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR OF an English basement house in East Thirty-first street, near Third avenue, well adapted for a physician's office, rent reasonable. Address M. K., Herald office.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR AND FRONT Basement for business purposes; rent $11 per month. Apply at 432 Hudson street.

TO LET—A WELL LIT SHOP, 22 BY 85 DEEP, WITH Steam Power or without. Inquire of WILSON, 249 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LEASE—BULL'S FERRY HOTEL, THE HOTEL and grounds at Bull's Ferry, on the Hudson river, directly opposite Eighty-sixth street. Boats run from Spring street and ferry from Forty-second street. New and in complete order. Rent very low. D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, 55 Broad street.

THIRD AVENUE CORNER STORE TO LET—FINE LOcation for drug store, also other Stores, on the avenue, at a low rent. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street.

TEN YEARS' LEASE TO LET, A LARGE HOUSE and four Lots of Ground; may be used for manufacturing purposes or any other business; also a full Lot, on West side, for sale, with a Loan. D. GARRISON, 597 Sixth avenue.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—AT 431 WEST TWENTY-SEVenth street; two floors; one 25x40, $25, and one 25x33, $20; good light; steam power if required. Inquire on premises.

19 UNION SQUARE.—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS to let, very cheap for business or residence; every improvement for dress and mantua making; the location is unequalled.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TO LET—THE ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop brown stone front House 359 West Twentieth street; contains 16 rooms, newly painted throughout and complete with every convenience that can be desired. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Madison avenue, to a private family only; if desirable the owner and one adult would remain in the house. For particulars address A., box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, BEAUtiful location, up town, will be rented very low to a good tenant till next May. Apply to HENRY KING, 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, fully furnished; terms very reasonable to a responsible party. Apply on the premises, 35 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON EAST FIFTIETH Street (Beekman Hill); four story, furnished complete; also a billiard table; everything wanted; will give lease to good tenant; owner is leaving city. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A VERY LARGE stone Mansion, 23 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 30½ feet front; hall 14 feet wide and marble tiled. Apply before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A BROWN STONE high stoop three story and attic House; well furnished and in good location. Address box 515 Post office.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, located in Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, neatly furnished, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; will be let cheap and weekly payments taken. Address A. A. A., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY SITUATED, IN South Brooklyn, near ferry; all improvements; nicely furnished; piano; rent $125 per month; immediate possession. W. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House on Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue; in perfect order; fully furnished; rent $2,100. S. H. GOODALE, No. 7 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SMALL THREE STORY and attic, 126 East Twenty-fifth street; 10 rooms; all modern improvements and in perfect order. To be seen without permit from 11 to 1.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCTION OF $1,000—THE LARGE FOUR story brick House 23 Amity street, near Broadway. Will be rented for business purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

FOR RENT—33 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—First class basement brown stone five story, in fine order. Possession. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, 43 Pine st.

TO LET—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement House 118 West Thirty-third street, Boerman place; elegant surroundings; stationary tubs, hot water, bath, furnace, gas fixtures. Rent $1,700.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE NO. 45 Lexington avenue; 12 rooms, modern improvements; neighborhood first class; rent reduced to $125 per month. Apply to owner, 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, THE NICE little House No. 43½ Bleecker street; ten rooms; water and gas; rent $75 per month. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 830 Bowery.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, THREE STORY, ALL modern improvements, 17 rooms; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; most suitable for first class boarding house. No agents. Address CLIFTON, Herald office.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE BROWN STONE Houses, in complete order, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets. Rents, $1,500 to $2,500. WM. ELLIOTT & Co., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

TO LET—A SMALL, PLAIN THREE STORY BRICK Cottage House, in Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. Inquire at 124 East Thirty-second street. THOMAS STEVENSON.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 19 East Seventy-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. 20 feet front, in first class location, and commanding a fine view of the Park. Also fine Offices at 83 Nassau street. Apply to W. G. MULOCK, 83 Nassau street.

TO LET—ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET, THREE STORY and basement brick House, 167, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; modern improvements; newly painted, papered, &c.; rent, $1,800. Apply at coal office, Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AIRY, COOL, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, at summer prices; also First Floor, of extra size, 25x75, for business purposes. 52 University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A SUIT OF THREE Rooms on second floor, very nicely furnished, together or separately; all modern improvements; reference. 163 Thirty-fifth street, third door west of Third avenue.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, ON second floor, with all modern improvements, to let, to one or two gentlemen, without board; also three story front Room, with hall Room (all newly furnished), in a new brown stone house, 64 West Twelfth street, at summer prices.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH piano, to careful party, for $6 per week; gas; privilege in kitchen, during absence in country; or four Rooms, furnished for housekeeping, to party taking good care of rest of the house, for $37 50. Address CAREFUL, station D.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with choice, handsomely furnished Rooms, with all the comforts of home. 42 West Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LARGE, COOL ROOM, BEDROOM, PANTRIES and other privileges, furnished for light housekeeping; rent low. Also small Room. 405 West Thirtieth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, or light housekeeping, $5 50; also Hall Room, $2 50, bath and gas; neighborhood unexceptionable. 126 West Twenty-second street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH EXTENsion, suitable for a physician's office or any respectable business, to rent low, with three years' lease if required, also a pleasant front Room; terms $7 weekly; gas. 402 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.

A COSEY, NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—at 721 Broadway, at a very low rent; persons desiring home comforts can be suited. Inquire on third floor.

A.—A COOL AND NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARlor to rent; also other Rooms; house and neighborhood first class; hot and cold water. Call at 135 West Fifteenth street.

A CHOICE OF VERY DESIRABLE AND FINELY furnished Rooms, for housekeeping or otherwise, with a Southern lady, and where home comforts may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. 350 West Thirtieth street.

FURNISHED—TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, A Parlor, two large Bedrooms, closets, with hot and cold water; kitchen and laundry one flight of steps down. Apply at 216 West Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPing, also single Rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; moderate terms. Call all the week at 208 Ninth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE 222 EAST Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; five rooms, with kitchen; together; gas, water; fine order, good location; small family; rent low.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms at 13 Bleecker street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO gentlemen, on second floor. 215 West Twenty-second street, suitable for a couple of friends for sleeping room and parlor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO gentlemen; private family; references. 57 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Tiffany & Co's., elegantly furnished Rooms, without Board, to gentlemen only; terms very moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO SMALL ROOMS; RENT $2 per week each. 564½ Broome street, near Varick.

TO LET—THREE VERY HANDSOME, LARGE PARlors, separately or together, elegantly furnished, in private brown stone house; rent very moderate. 319 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, LOWER PART 158 EAST Twenty-eighth street; 6 rooms, no connection with upper, very prettily furnished; all improvements. To be seen without permit from 11 to 1.

TO LET—AT 146 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, two handsomely furnished Parlors, with folding doors, to two gentlemen, without board, or to gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady.

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, EXCEPT CARPET, FOR housekeeping, to adults; parties renting will take full or partial board if agreeable. Address E. D., Herald office.

TWO VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, large closet, &c., $7 per week. 11[illegible] Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street.

53 EAST TENTH STREET, JUST WEST OF BROADway.—Large airy and handsomely furnished Apartments to rent, without board; house and furniture first class; family private.

55 BOND STREET.—FINE PARLORS AND BEDrooms, at low prices, en suite or singly, with or without Board, first class restaurant next door.

58 CLINTON PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at summer prices; also large second floor Room, unfurnished.

68 PRINCE STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADway.—To let, a furnished Room, for one or two gentlemen, terms very moderate; private family.

74 AMITY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM THOMPSON.—To let, a nicely furnished Room, to one or two gentlemen; family private.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Pleasant attic Room to let, furnished, to one or two respectable females or to single gentlemen.

157 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NICELY furnished Room, with large closets, bathroom adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen, family private, references.

206 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady will let elegantly furnished Rooms to a gentleman and wife for housekeeping, where they can enjoy a pleasant home; terms moderate. Call for one week.

207 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room to let, with conveniences; private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

219 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE Room to let, furnished; also hall Room.

315 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady has pleasant Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, without board; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 21 AND 35 EAST HOUSTON STREET—50 ROOMS TO let; also Apartments, at low rents. Apply on premises.

A DELIGHTFUL LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, WEST Thirty-fourth street, consisting of 8 rooms; all improvements; rent $70. For particulars apply to MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIVE ROOMS EACH, IN THE new house 408 East Seventy-ninth street; small, genteel families only; rent $15 to $18 month. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIVE ROOMS EACH, IN THE new houses 1,292 and 1,294 Third avenue, near Seventy-fourth street; rent $15 to $18 month. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SIX TO EIGHT ROOMS each; gas, range, bath, stationary tubs and closets; brown stone house; desirably located; rent $20 to $30 per month. SAMUEL D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street.

FRENCH FLATS.—ELEGANT, TO LET, 142 EAST Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, for small first class families; first floor $85; second floor $90 per month. Apply to the janitor.

HANDSOME FLOORS AT 58 GREENWICH AVENUE.—Two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and water closet; gas and fixtures in all rooms; separate meter. Rent reduced from $60 to $40.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—INQUIRE at 425 Hudson street.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms, with all improvements; more room if required; rent from $25 to $35. Apply at 433 West Forty-seventh st.

TO LET—LOWER PART 223 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, 7 rooms; do., 218 East Forty-fifth street, 10 rooms; all improvements; also other Rooms open. H. M. CONDIT, 129 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 225 EAST Thirty-sixth street, consisting of five rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire at above place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, $35 PER month. 468 West Eighteenth street.

TO LET FROM AUGUST 1—PARLORS, BASEMENTS and two Rooms on third floor of a very desirable house in Allen street, near Rivington; contains all modern improvements; good neighborhood and low rent. Apply at 25 and 27 Liberty street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE 67 MARION street, two blocks east of Broadway; only one family in the house; rent reasonable.

TO LET CHEAP—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, SECond and Third Floors, six rooms each, in three story brick house 223 East Fifty-ninth street. Apply on Monday.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, AT 715 SIXTH AVENUE, OPposite the park; a house to yourself; rent $45; inquire in the store.

TO LET—IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET NEAR Seventh avenue, upper floor, four Rooms, and two Bedrooms above, to a small family; no children; $35 to $45. Apply at Coal Yard, Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, from 10 to 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, Second Floor, in good order; fine, light rooms; modern conveniences. 331 West Fifteenth street. References.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPING.—FIVE rooms; water and gas on floor; bathroom and pantries; $30 per month. 31 King street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

DESK ROOM WANTED—NEAR THE POST OFFICE, with good light; rent must not exceed $100 per annum. Address B. S. G., Herald office.

ROOM AND BEDROOM WANTED—FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping if required; must be nice and respectable, below West Fourteenth street. Address, with price, &c., H. W. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A SMALL family, located between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Seventh avenues; furniture must be good. Address, stating price, A., box 1,001 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE CENTRALLY LOcated, owner retaining room and taking breakfast as part payment of rent; first class reference. Address C. K., box 177 Herald office for one week.

WANTED—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, A FLOOR of three or four nice rooms in a strictly private house; two adults; rent must not exceed $20 per month; references. Address B. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO OR three Rooms, with bath attached, in a private family, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; price from $25 to $50 per month. Address A. J., box 6,100 Post office.

WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR OF FOUR or five rooms, convenient for housekeeping, between Fourth and Twentieth streets, Second and Sixth avenues; water and gas indispensable; rent not to exceed $40. Address H. M. F., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE TENants, a few choice Houses and Flats, furnished or unfurnished, for private families and select boarding houses. Address, with terms, EVERETT LIBRARY, 588 Sixth av.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE Upper Part of a private house, consisting of two floors, East side, from 46th to 60th sts. Call on or address Mrs. B. N., 1,349 3d av., between 102d and 103d sts.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, A SMALL HOUSE or unfurnished Flat, for a gentleman and wife; possession now or September. Address, with particulars, U., Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY (TWO), a First or Second Floor of four rooms; cleanly, genteel location, between Sixth and Eighth avenues and Thirtieth and Forty-sixth streets; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address for three days B. A., box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOMS and Kitchen, for light housekeeping, or three Rooms and Kitchen. Address, stating location and lowest cash terms, H. C., Herald office.

WANTED—OFFICES IN BASEMENT, FIRST OR second floor, down town; rent $1,000; wanted also, lower part House, furnished for housekeeping; rent $40 month. Address NOTE BROKER, Herald office.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO rent, with privilege of buying, a small Farm, from 10 to 20 acres, with fruit and running water, with good house and outbuildings, within one hour of the city. Address, with full particulars, H. H., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A LARGE House, partially furnished; preference given to Madison or Fifth avenue; only owners negotiated with. Address HOUSE, box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE OR FOUR story, high stoop; good neighborhood; moderate rent; between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets, Third and Seventh avenues. Address M. H., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY—UNFURNISHED House, above Fourteenth street, on the east or west side. Owners please address H. A. B., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FOR A FAMily of two, not to exceed $25 per month, in a nice clean house and good location. Address S. S., Herald office.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITable for light housekeeping; family, two persons; best reference; location west side only, above Fourteenth street. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address stating particulars in detail, LONG BRANCH, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, a three story high stoop House, with all improvements, in good order and pleasant location, between Third and Fifth avenues and Eighth and Fortieth streets; city reference and security given. Address, giving location and rent, E. THOMAS, station B.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL HOUSE, AT A LOW rent, in a good neighborhood, anywhere between Thirty-fourth and Eighty-fourth streets; family small and best of city references given. Address box 163 Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A House in Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues or the Lower Part of a House on Broadway or near, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets; rent must be moderate. Address R. R., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, a three story House; possession about the 1st of August; rent from $1,000 to $1,500. Address box 5,626 Post office.

2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—THE 1ST OF August, by a party breaking up housekeeping, must be in nice house, private family, between Sixth and Eighth streets and Madison and Third avenues. Address L. J. SHURM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1871.

Proposals for dock piles enclosed in a sealed envelope and endorsed "Proposal for Dock Piles," with the name of the bidder, will be received by this Department until Tuesday, the first day of August, at 12 M., for furnishing white pine and spruce Piles of lengths and sizes as follows:—

Piles, 12 to 16 inches in diameter at butt end, 65 to 70 feet long.

Piles, 12 to 16 inches in diameter at butt end, 55 to 60 feet long.

Piles, 12 to 16 inches in diameter at butt end, 45 to 50 feet long.

For a term of six months from the time of making the contract, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times and places as required by the Department. They must be of the best quality and subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

For further information apply at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Commissioners.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADway, New York, July 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the provisions of sub-division 3, of section 6, of chapter 574, Laws of 1871, the Board of Commissioners governing the Department of Docks hereby gives notice that the plans for the improvement of the water front of the city of New York, determined upon by said Board, were, on the 25th day of April, 1871, duly adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and returned to the Board governing this Department, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon, in conformity with the law. That said plans and certificate are filed in the office of this Department and are open to public inspection daily, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and that from and after the said 25th day of April, 1871, no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock or slip or any wharf structure or superstructure can be laid out, built or rebuilt within the territory or district embraced in and specified upon such plans, except in accordance therewith.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Commissioners.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, will be produced the romantic drama, entitled
IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.
CLAUDE MARCEL .... MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE
JEANNE PUJOL .... MISS GUSSIE DE FORREST
Friday evening and Saturday Matinee and evening, the favorite drama, entitled
NICK OF THE WOODS.
NICK OF THE WOODS .... MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE
TELIA DOE .... MISS GUSSIE DE FORREST
MATINEE EVERY DAY BUT SATURDAY.
The beautiful Domestic Drama, entitled the
CHIMNEY CORNER,
concluding each day with a favorite farce.
MONDAY, JULY 31—"TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN.
SECOND WEEK OF THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED. RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
THE GREAT HIT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRET,
the great sensational drama, entitled
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
John Adderly .... Mr. Charles Waverly
George Constantine .... Charles McManus
Thomas Goodwin .... J. H. Jack
Knucklebone Johnny .... Harry Clifford
Cæsar Augustus .... Sam Hemple
Agnes Constant .... Miss L. Safford
Di ore .... Alice Newman
New Scenery by Voegtlin. Mechanical Effects by Sherwood.
The Old Brewery. Underground Barroom.
Pier No. 30 North River. Station 47 Pacific Railroad.
Meeting of the Tempter and his Dupe.
Meeting of the Waifs. The Forged Check. The Arrest.
The Great Telegraphic Feat.
ARRIVAL OF THE RAILROAD TRAIN.
The Attack. Thrilling Hand to Hand Fight.
Destruction of Black Cloud and his Tribe.
GRAND TABLEAU.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
E. F. KENDALL .... Manager
MONDAY, JULY 24, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
A PECUNIARY SUCCESS AND AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THE BERGER FAMILY, SWISS BELL RINGERS,
LADY ORCHESTRA AND CORNET BAND.
THESE DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENTS ARE THE TALK OF THE CITY.
YOUTH! BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! SKILL!
A NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, JULY 29.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
Production of Mr. McCloskey's great Drama of
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT,
rewritten and reconstructed.
Engagement with the talented young actor,
MR. JAMES M. WARD,
who will appear
in his great character of GEORGE GLENROY.
Second week of
MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
Orson .... Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
JOHN CLARK, the champion Clog Dancer.
TOM BOLAS, the Dutch Vocalist.

CARD.—WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY has removed from 533 Sixth avenue to 2 Clinton place, Eighth street. Piano, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Violin, Harmony lessons the year round.

FOR SALE.

A COAL YARD FOR SALE.—LOCATED IN ONE OF the best neighborhoods in the city. Long lease, at moderate rent. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A SHIRT STORE, TWENTY-NINE YEARS ESTABlished, for sale. Apply corner of Canal and Orchard streets.

A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE—612 SECOND avenue, for sale cheap. Apply to F. ROBISCHER, 273 Bowery.

A LOT OF SAFES, TO CLOSE OUT, CHEAP FOR cash; all sizes and makers; also jewelers' and parlor Safes; Lillie's improved Safes. LILLIE & CO., No. 3 Park place.

A LARGE AIR PUMP FOR AN ANATOMIZING APPARAtus for medical use, for sale by J. F. WERNER, 62 Centre street.

A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE, ELEGANTLY fitted up and stock first class, will be sold at a bargain, as the party is leaving the city. Apply at 1,2[illegible] Broadway, Grand Hotel.

A.—CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE; BEST LOCAtion out of New York; doing a good, constantly increasing business; an hour's ride by rail. Address CARRIAGE FACTORY, box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS ESTABlished Bakery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon; best location in Jersey City; long lease; low rent; now doing a splendid business; must be sold immediately as the owner is going to Europe on August 1; it will be sold cheap to the right party. Apply to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, 21 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

BAKERY FOR SALE—ONE-HALF HOUR FROM NEW York, with or without property; 25 to 30 bbls. weekly. Apply at 47 Morton street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STORE IN Jersey City, doing a cash business of $30 per day, is offered at a bargain. Call on or address Mr. PARKER, with John F. Henry, No. 8 College place, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood; it is well stocked and doing a good trade, will be sold cheap, as the owner is engaged in other business; only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, 5[illegible]9 Ninth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I.; amount of cash required $4,000; a good opportunity for an energetic person. For particulars apply on the premises, CORSE'S drug store.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FITted and most commanding stores in Brooklyn, a bargain seldom met with. Apply to HALE, 81 Ann street, New York.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale.—In business many years; very successful; business increasing every year; a rare chance; terms easy. Address RUST, Herald office.

FLORENCE RESTAURANT, CORNER OF HOUSTON street and Broadway, for sale cheap, a close concern; cheap rent; a good opportunity for a business man. Address GEO. H. MITCHELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE on one of the most prominent corners in Hoboken, right in the centre of the crowded Sunday travel; lease four years to run, with privilege; owner wishes to retire from the business. Inquire at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST LIQUOR STORE DOWN town; splendid lager stand; fortunes have been made in the place; low rent; will sell cheap. Apply at 11 Park row, down stairs.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE, IN A GOOD locality; a good chance will be given to any person wishing to enter the business on giving proper security, as it is entirely out of the present owner's line of business and must be disposed of. Inquire of WM. H. ALLEN, 37 Warren street.

FOR SALE—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY; FIVE years' lease; low rent. Inquire in the place, 225 Hudson street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—$2,500—THE WELL KNOWN RESTAUrant 212 Broadway, fixtures and furniture are worth $5,000. Inquire at the place.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE at the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets. Apply to A. ROBERTSON, on the premises, or at the Caledonia House, 84 West Broadway and Leonard street. A. ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT MARKET; a splendid corner, with five years' Lease of house; rent of store nominal. Apply at corner of Atlantic and Boerum street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FITTED UP corner Liquor Stores on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn, doing a fine business; owner having other business cannot attend to it. Apply at 249 Myrtle avenue, corner Raymond street, after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE AND LEASE, AT A bargain; location good and business well established. For full particulars call upon or address EDWARD F. BROSON, No. 7 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 SILVERPLATED FULL CABINET case Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, cost $125; will be sold for $45, in perfect order. No. 5[illegible]7 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—250 FIRST CLASS 12 LB. AND 24 LB. Family Scales, cheap, either by the dozen or lot. J. F. WERNER, Machinist, 62 Centre street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY, CORner of Washington and West Eleventh streets, two first class ovens; long lease; owner wishes to retire. Inquire on the premises. HENRY HUGHES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND SAFE, MARVIN & CO., No. 14, 41 inches high, 37 wide, 28 deep; price $175. Inquire of CLARKE & SHULTZ, 44 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the best Butter Stand on the Eighth avenue. A splendid chance for a young German. Apply in plumber shop, 73 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, together with four years' Lease of the whole house; reason for selling, the death of the late proprietor. Inquire of JAMES BOYLE, 107 Prince street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, WITH STOCK AND FIXtures, of a first class Fancy Store; the best location in Fulton st., Brooklyn; or a partner wanted, from $5,000 to $10,000 cash. Address A. J. S., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL DRUG STORE AND [illegible] of practice, low rent and good reasons for selling. For further particulars apply at the store, 57 Park street, one door from Mulberry.

FOR SALE CHEAP A CANDY, TOY AND VARIETY Store, on Third avenue, doing a good business, rent very low; good reason given for selling. Inquire of P. BRADY, 2,354 Third avenue, near 128th street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIQUOR STORE, WITH Lease and Fixtures. Apply at 227 West street.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—TWO YEARS OLD, in perfect order, 2 presses and a steady run of work. Address or call on A. SCHWARTZ, 115 Nassau street, New York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS.—FOR sale, two Presses for stamping gilt papers. Address HOWELL & BROS., Philadelphia.

THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon for sale; the proprietor having another business cannot attend to both. Apply to JOHN H. WINSTON, 55 Hudson street.

$500 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store. Inquire on the premises, corner of South First and Sixth streets, Williamsburg.

$1,000 WILL BUY A LARGE AND WELL SElected stock of Crockery and Store Fixtures and Good Will of a long established business on Eighth avenue. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 Sixth avenue.

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY LADIES' AND CHILdren's Underwear Establishment, Sewing Machine and Stock included, a good chance to make money. H. M. CONDIT, 129 East Twelfth street.

$1,300 CASH, AN OLD ESTABLISHED LAUNDry, now doing a thriving business. Address for six days only C. A. L., box 141 Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Second Week,
and assured success
of the popular Dutch character actor and comedian,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
in McCloskey's great drama,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
SCHNEIDER,
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

TERRACE GARDEN, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-ninth streets, Third avenue.
This (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock,
JULLIEN'S GRAND CONCERTS.
Admission 25 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEO. THOMAS'
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JULY 23, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Admission Tickets, 50 cents. Private boxes, $1 extra.
Packages of twelve tickets, $4.
To be had at the principal music stores.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT SUCCESS.
E L F I E
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E L F I E
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
STARTLING TABLEAUX,
BRILLIANT EFFECTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
ELFIE EVERY EVENING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24, 25, 26.
First night of the favorite actor Mr. GEO. W. THOMPSON, who will appear in two favorite characters,
SIGHTLESS BRIDE,
DUTCHMAN IN TURKEY.
Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission to matinee, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Juveniles, 15c.

745.—DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM OF MARVELS, SCIENCE AND ART,
745 Broadway—745.
See the Dying Soldier, the Horned Woman, the magnificent Florentine Venus (the most perfectly formed woman in the world), the Bear Woman, Making a New Nose, Monstrosities and Beauty and 40,000 other marvellous objects, collected at an expense of half a million.
OPEN DAILY.
Admission 50c. 745 Broadway.

CARD—THEATRICAL.
LONDON, July 6, 1871.
I have this day sold to Mr. W. J. Florence the sole right and title to my drama, entitled "Eileen Oge, or, Dark's the Hour Before the Dawn," for the United States of America, it having been copyrighted as a literary work by Charles D. Brown, an American citizen. Its production as a play is solely vested in Mr. Florence, and all infringements of this right will be prosecuted under both copyright and common law. EDMUND FALCONER.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—LONG BRANCH.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1871,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
J. LEVY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP
by Mr. J. LEVY
and the
CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
by kind permission of
Colonel JAMES FISK, Jr.

GERMAN LESE-VEREIN OF THE NINETEENTH Ward.—The Children and Summer Night Festival has been postponed until further notice. Members and their ladies are invited to their clubhouse on Sunday evening, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. A. LOEB, President.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE, JIG AND CLOG DANCING taught; pupils fitted for the stage by JOHN BOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Professional Banjos all prices.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTION—BY HENRY C. DOBSON, the oldest established teacher. DOBSON BROS.' great patent Parlor and Stage Banjos, price $5.00, sent C. O. D.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap, rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (105 Fourth avenue).

A FINE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $125 cash, at DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN AND ONE-THIRD OCTAVE Chickering Piano nearly new, at a bargain. Parties that desire one of Chickering's very best instruments apply at 40 Bayard place, Brooklyn.

AT 715 BROADWAY—STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE to pay advances; rosewood case, four round corners, carved legs, nearly new. JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

A CHICKERING ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $160; a 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement, great bargain. Instruments taken. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

J. P. HALE HAS THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE factory in the world and is finishing some 15,000 pianos for the trade. Give him a call. 479 Tenth avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at low prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$250 WILL BUY A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements, with Stool and Cover, rosewood case; carved legs. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

$275.—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND 7⅓ OCtave brilliant tone rosewood Pianoforte, made to order for $750, for $275; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture a sacrifice. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

$290 FOR FIRST CLASS PIANOS.—SENT ON trial. No agents. Circulars mailed free. United States Piano Company, 645 Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS VOCAL teacher in conservatory or first class college. Address VOCAL TEACHER, box 123 Herald office.

A.—NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 23 Union square (Broadway), near Sixteenth street.

A CONTRALTO WILL SING AS SUBSTITUTE FOR A few weeks. Address 30 East Forty-first street.

GUITAR.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, THE CELEbrated guitarist, enables his pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively. 131 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue. Banjo taught practically by note.

MUSICAL.—PRIVATE LESSONS PIANO, ORGAN, violin, guitar, singing, theory, &c., 52 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854; circulars mailed; terms very moderate. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A BARITONE SINGER for a short time, to go in the country; to one having a powerful, robust voice a good salary will be paid. Address immediately BYRON, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—A LADY PIANIST; ALSO TWO YOUNG ladies, to travel with a first class entertainment; must have good voices and some knowledge of music. To desirable parties the engagement will be secured in every particular. Apply to Colonel HENNESSEY, Home Agent, in store 624 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, offers 5[illegible]5 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

BUILDERS AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING BUILDing will do well to examine our large stock of Slate Mantels before purchasing elsewhere. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; largest variety, original designs; cheapest in the city.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—1,000 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL. Apply to J. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE, ABOUT 12 horse power, and a small Safe. CORNWALL & CO., corner Carlton and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn.

EUROPE.

MESSRS. BINDER BROS., OF NO. 175 BOULEVARD Haussmann, Paris, have the honor to inform their clients and the public that their warehouses were burned down during the late disorders in Paris as several journals assert. In answer to the numerous letters they receive on this subject Messrs. Binder Bros. can only reassure those who own carriages warehoused by the above.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX PHELAN & COLLENDER'S AMERIcan Standard Billiard Tables, but little used, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to S. C. MANSEL, 43 Chambers street, where the tables can be seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAUNDRYING.—HAVING LARGE FACILITIES FOR Laundrying, we are prepared to do work in the very finest style in new shirts, skirts, ladies' suits, &c. A. BROE, 53 Hudson street, Am. Ex. Building.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN (A WIDOWER) IN good circumstances, aged 36, wishes to make the acquaintance of a respectable young lady, aged from 18 to 25, with a view to marriage, must be good looking and educated, answers only noticed from respectable parties meaning business. Address W. W. W., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast-off clothing and carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

KELLEY'S ISLAND PURE CATAWBA WINE, $1 75 per gallon; pure old Rye Whiskey, $3; pure Sherry Wine, $2; old Port, $2; old Cognac Brandy, $4 50 per bottle; $6 per gallon. By Fulton street, northeast corner of William.

WASHINGTON.

St. Domingo Affairs—Cabral Ceases His Opposition to Annexation.

Commissioner Pleasonton Recommends the Abolition of the Income Tax.

The Haytien Minister in Disfavor—His Recall Determined Upon

WASHINGTON July 22, 1871.

Our Trade with St. Domingo.

In the report of the commercial relations of the United States with other nations, which has just been printed, there appears the following statement of the navigation and commerce of the United States with St. Domingo for the year ending September 30, 1870 —

The number of vessels entered was thirteen, of which nine were from New York, two from Boston and two from Baltimore. The value of cargoes sent to St. Domingo was $145,742, and the value of the exports was only $34,258

It is reported that Cabral has in fact ceased his opposition to the annexation measure, but will not consent to act in conjunction with Baez to accomplish that object.

Probable Recall of the Haytien Minister.

The Haytien Minister, Mr Stephen Preston who is now absent from Washington on a leave of absence, will, in all probability, be recalled by his government, and some prominent Haytien sent here whose sentiments are more in accord with the views of the administration

The Washington Water Works.

Major Elliott the chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct, to day completed the specifications and plans for laying the new water main from the distributing reservoir to Capitol Hill It will be three feet in diameter, and the proposals call for 9 000,000 pounds of iron The work will be done under the superintendence of Major Elliott and bids for furnishing the new main will be invited from all parts of the country

Injunction Against the Board of Public Works.

To-day, on suggestion of Thomas J Durant Judge Wylie fixed Thursday next as the day for hearing an application for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works of this District from complying with the recent improvement law of the Legislative Assembly No bill has yet been filed in the case and no statement of the grounds of the bill stated in the court.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In order that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law, may be furnished in time to Congress at its opening next session the reports of the different officers who report on financial matters have been called for, and the Secretary requests that they may be furnished promptly It is also announced that the heads of departments will this year take special pains to prevent the publication of any report until the same has been sent to Congress, unless special permission is given through the authorized channel for furnishing it in advance to the press

Commissioner Pleasonton and the Income Tax.

Commissioner Pleasonton has already commenced his report and will make a vigorous onslaught on the income tax recommending its immediate abolition Important suggestions in reference to the distillation of spirits will be incorporated in his report.

Paymaster Washington.

Paymaster Washington, of the navy whose sentence of suspension by court martial has been remitted, will be ordered to the Worcester, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard

Reduction of the Internal Revenue Force.

During the past week the services of twenty nine assistant assessors in New York districts have been dispensed with and further reductions will be made without delay

Vessels' Registers.

The Register of the Treasury has received from the United States Consul at St Thomas the half register of the schooner Julia L Arey of Boston, which came into St Thomas in distress on a voyage from Philadelphia to Martinique She was condemned and sold at public auction on the 3d inst

Currency Statement.

The shipments of notes during the week were $1,041 286 shipment of fractional currency $619 766, receipts of fractional currency $3[illegible]

The United States Treasurer holds as securities for circulating notes and deposits of public moneys $376 93[illegible] national bank circulation at this date, $315,761 7[illegible]

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to day were $358 677 Total for the month and fiscal year, $10 649 303

Personal

Governor Cooke and family leave here this evening to attend the funeral of Mrs Jay Cooke, who died last night near Philadelphia.

TAXES ON INTEREST COUPONS.

Decision of Solicitor Banfield on the Liability of Corporations to Pay Taxes Withheld Under Decision of Commissioner Pleasonton.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871

The following important decision of the Treasury Department is made public to day —

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON D C, July 21, 1871

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d ult transmitting one from the auditor of the joint railway companies of New Jersey and one from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to claims for taxes under the act of July 14 1870, made on said companies by the Internal Revenue Office It appears that on the 27th of February 1871 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided in respect to the liability of corporations to a tax on interest coupons under sections 120 and 122 of the act of July 30 1864 as amended by the act of July 14 1870 that no tax should be withheld from interest or coupons representing interest falling due and payable within the period of five months from August 1 1870 to December 31 1870, and that interest falling due on or subsequent to January 1, 1871 is taxable at the rate of two and a half per cent If such interest accrued either prior to August 1 or subsequent to December 31 1870 from so much of it as accrued within the first five months of 1870 no tax whatever is to be withheld Acting in accordance with this decision the joint companies of New Jersey, on the 1st of May 1871 having a coupon interest falling due deducted from the holders of the coupons one and two thirds per cent tax only being the proportion of the two and a half per cent accruing in 1871. On the 11th day of May 1871 the Attorney General to whom this question had been referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, having decided that the tax on interest or coupons, imposed by the fifteenth section of the act of July 14 1870 is applicable to interest paid subsequently to August 1 1870 and prior to January 1 1871 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 13th of May 1871 in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury revoked his former decision and made one in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General When the companies who by the fifteenth section above referred to are authorized to deduct the tax in question made a return of the amounts retained for the government to the Collector of the district they were informed of the revocation of the decision of February 27 and a demand was made for a return of the two and a half per cent Upon application to the Commissioner on the 26th of May ult requesting that, as they complied with the instructions of the Department in making a return of one and a half per cent they be permitted to make such return to the assessor, they were informed that he could not accede to the request unless authorized to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury Upon this state of facts my opinion is asked whether the companies can be legally or equitably held to account for the deficiency that has occurred in consequence of the action of the proper officer of the government.

Such being a brief history of the question involved in this case I have to say that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the recognized authority under the law and in practice, through whom decisions upon questions arising under the Internal Revenue laws are promulgated to the public. His decision of the 27th of February was one, therefore upon which the applicants in this case had a right to act The joint railway companies of New Jersey did act upon it, so far as to adjust the interest due upon their coupons and pay the same to the holders thereof. The companies can only be regarded under the law, as the agent of the government in receiving the tax from their bondholders and paying the same into the Treasury They acted in this case under the direction of the principal in the first instance and by reason of that proper action have become involved in the present controversy It is, perhaps fair to assume that, owing to the change of ownership, which is constantly occurring in this form of property the companies would be unable to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due from those to whom the interest was paid, and from whom, in fact the tax is due and it could not legally be enforced to the injury of any persons from whom the tax was not due

I deem it unfortunate for the government that the question has assumed an attitude where the alternative seems to be to compel the Department to forego the collection of a proper tax in the simple manner pointed out by the statute or expose it to the charge of working a greater or less degree of injustice upon the companies or their bondholders Under all the circumstances I am of the opinion that legally and equitably the Department is under the necessity of yielding to the present request and of desisting from enforcing the collection of the tax in question from the companies who prefer the application Enclosures returned

I am very respectfully
E C BANFIELD Solicitor of the Treasury
To Hon GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury

THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT

[From the Leader of July 22]

It is a saying in the legal profession "Don't waste time on the statements of a witness if you can show him to possess a bad motive against the side which his testimony assails" This maxim we propose to apply to the *Times* regarding its persistent vilification of members of the city government

The books of the Finance Department show the following sums to have been paid to the *Times* for Corporation printing during the past ten years —

Year.	*City*	*County.*	*Total*
1860	$1,748 85		$1,748 85
1861	1,120 40	$458 70	1,579 10
1862	6,130 83	683 26	6,514 90
1863	8,058 21	799 95	8,858 16
1864	1,897 14	2,143 40	4,040 54
1865	5,151 14	1,441 62	6,593 66
1866	6,578 27	92 85	6,663 12
1867	3,300 00	587 60	3,887 60
1868	20,828 85	872 60	21,701 43
1869	20,756 78	8,849 51	29,607 [illegible]
1870*	4,225 00		4,225 00
Total			$94,715 24
A claim in dispute			13,764 36
			$108 479 60

* To summer

During that period the city government was defended by the *Times* as pleasantly as it is now (to use a mild word) unpleasantly attacked Indeed, while papers like the HERALD *World, Sun, Tribune Express Commercial, Post* &c &c (who also performed Corporation publication, but at their own usual prices to advertisers) would sometimes boldly criticise the municipal doings the *Times* was conspicuous for its silence at one time and its plaudits at another.

During the summer of 1870 the city authorities withdrew advertising from the *Times* Immediately its tone towards them changed The men whom it had extolled and the municipal system it had rejoiced over only a few months before began to be condemned and almost every day since some editorial or minor topic or anonymous communication has appeared, heaping charge upon charge and piling epithet upon epithet touching municipal officials and at times descending to personalities upon such private unofficial gentlemen as Messrs. Cooner, Taylor Astor Roberts &c whom it alleged were "in with the ring"

Like an angry husband in a divorce suit seeking vengeance upon a wife whom he knows to be above her position, quite powerless to parry his venom the *Times* has not scrupled to employ in its hunt much keyhole evidence many disappointed claimants and several dishonest servants

The *Times* knew that the officials had no newspaper at their back, and the latter knew that an attempt to answer a malicious newspaper in its own columns was like a child fighting a beehive—for every bee that was killed the very promised honey would supply a hundred fresh stings.

Recently the *Times* has found a clerk who was discharged from the Comptroller's office for dishonesty, and who claiming afterwards to have keyhole information to sell was politely shown the door and mentally kicked out by at least three several officials He found however ready purchase money in the *Times* office, and from that tainted source comes the publication of immense claims which the *Times* says have been divided between the Mayor and the Comptroller It is enough for the friends of these gentlemen to know that they cannot pay any claims unless these have been first audited by either the Board of Supervisors or former Boards of Audit and that they never have paid claims without such statutory audit and that both of them deny the charges of the *Times* of Friday in the language of the old answer in chancery and say they are as false in substance as they are scandalous in form

There was, however one claim never audited or paid in which the *Times* is more deeply interested than it is in alleged frauds against the city Just before its attacks began it presented a claim for the sum of $ 764 36 Being doubted it was put into suit Judgment was obtained Up to this time the Mayor had only been seen praised upon in its columns But in perhaps an impolitic yet in a proper official method he assumed the personal responsibility of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to reopen or appeal the judgment Immediately he who had been a twenty year old friend of the living proprietor of the *Times* equally long an intimate associate with the deceased partner and one of the latter's pall bearers he who had been once regarded as a valued correspondent of the paper he who had [illegible] at the request of its editors, through a long series of years literary criticisms and editorial paragraphs he who had received pleasant and often undeserved praise in its columns for oratory or published volumes—he this once bepraised Mayor began after his legal act to grow daily into a monster Each day's editorial added something to his hideous proportions He became after his legal interference a man of low associations, his humor was now puerile his wit was now feeble, his style was now inelegant and ungrammatical and even the dramatic efflorescence of his pen that had been time and again fulsomely praised in the *Times* were raked over in order to furnish sparkle for the *Times'* ridicule of the individual who filled the office

The animus being now exposed what other than a joke becomes the suggestion of the *Tribune* (who has no animus) that the city officials should bring a libel suit against the *Times*? If the latter paper has criminal charges let them be put into the form of affidavits and presented to any criminal magistrate But even without exposure of the animus the officials are not to be caught in the trap of aiding the *Times* to make a sensation in order to sell its copies to the public In like manner as it has tried to sell its "public virtue" to the city authorities or with suborned statements against them to sell its subscribers Moreover the public men who in this age cannot live down attacks without resorting to the musty weapon of a libel suit are too chicken hearted to serve the people

But let us add an important postscript as to audited claims The audit system is a bad one It has always been forced from Albany upon the local authorities But George Jones of the *Times* is responsible for the operation of this bad system The Legislature of 1868 had passed a tax levy one section of which directed the Comptroller to settle claims and it was before Governor Fenton for action He disapproved of the section So did the Comptroller The clause had been inserted by the power of lobby jobbery Governor Fenton however agreed rather than that so important a measure should fail and inasmuch as the Legislature had adjourned to sign the tax levy provided the Comptroller would pledge himself not to ever use the claim settlement power The pledge was cheerfully given But the *Times* had a claim which could come under the section and Mr Jones contending that the pledge was illegal successfully invoked the mandamus power of the court upon the letter of the statute in favor of his own claim and thereby gave precedent to and responsibly invited a score of claimants as hungry as himself His action has cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars and in fact by his own selfish greed, Mr Jones becomes himself that raider on the public treasury whom he so truculently denounces

After these expositions our contemporaries can understand how the *Times* is out of joint and so understanding will serve the cause of true public spirit and not of its malicious assumption by republishing our article. And, above all are the *Times* copy and answer it or will it as usual copy without answering

JOURNALISTIC NOTES

Senator Schurz will soon sever his connection with the *Westliche Post* at St. Louis

Dr George L Miller of the Omaha *Herald* will probably be the nominee of the Nebraska democrats for Governor

Mr H P Gillespie will soon commence the publication of a weekly democratic paper at Hearne Texas called the *Weekly Press*

Dr Schoolfield died in Petersburg Va on Wednesday He had been for some years connected with the *Index* of that city

The *Scottish American Journal* has donned a new and beautiful typographical dress It is pleasant to notice this evidence of prosperity in so popular a contemporary

A Meriden paper employs a Chinaman named Tisee Andrew Yethun as pressman and report him one of the most willing, capable men ever employed to fill the position

Colonel John C B Noble has sold the Bourbonic Paducah *Herald* establishment to the progressive democratic *Kentuckian*, which is now the only paper printed in that city

The editor of the Arkansas City (Cowley county) *Traveller* was visited by a large bull snake which crawled upon his desk while he was writing The snake died soon after

The Whitestone (L I) *Herald* is a cleverly conducted sheet recently commenced in the above place—Charles W Smith editor It speaks favorably of Whitestone as a yachting rendezvous.

Mr James Gorden, formerly city editor of the Cincinnati *Times* has been appointed editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* vice Mr Albert Sutliff who resigned to take a position on the Chicago *Republican*

Juvenile journalism should be encouraged The *Corn Cob* is the title of a pretty paper and their journal just commenced in this city by Will S. Hill yet 21 The [illegible] of the period is the coming man as well as the coming journal.

EXPLOSION AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

The Signal Corps Magazine and Laboratory Blown Up.

Terrific Force of the Explosion—Fearful Scenes in the National Capital—Washington Bombarded—Hundreds of Bombs and Shells Flying Through the City—Houses and Workshops Demolished—Narrow Escape of a Mother and Children from a Horrible Death—A National Loss—The Army Museum Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

Shortly after three o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal, located on a peninsula in the southern part of this city and jutting into the Eastern Branch The shock was so severe that it awakened people throughout the District Windows were rattled with a greater vigor than ever Boreas dreamed of while startled sleepers were prone to believe that Washington, in the march of improvement had been treated to a

YOUNG EARTHQUAKE

Immediately following the concussion was an alarm of fire followed by a general alarm summoning the Fire Department from all parts of the District to the scene of the conflagration This with the brilliant illumination brought thousands of people into the streets, and in the stillness of the night the bursting of bombs and the discharge of small arms could be distinctly heard throughout the city General Dyer and Major Edie and other officers with the men of the post, were soon out and finding that a magazine and small laboratory had been destroyed by the explosion and that a storehouse immediately north of the site of the destroyed magazine was in flames as also No 2 storehouse the two story building immediately south of the office, they had the hose attached to the fireplug and a stream of water thrown on the burning buildings In the meantime engines of the Washington Fire Department reached the scene of the fire and were soon in service

While the fire was in progress there were a number of explosions from shell and loaded muskets and at times the rattle of small arms and

BURSTING OF BOMBS WAS APPALLING

but the men stood their ground bravely battling with the flames and fortunately none of them were hurt The flames were not subdued until long after daylight and the Navy Yard engine and other engines were kept in service until near noon playing on an immense pile of blankets &c which continued to burn It is not yet determined whether the explosion took place in the small magazine situated a few yards east of Nos 1 and 2 storehouses about on a line with the south end of No 2, in which were

SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS OF POWDER

or in a small frame building about one hundred feet northeast of it, which was used by Sergeant Thut as a laboratory in which to make signal rockets for the United States Signal Corps In this small building the Sergeant was at work yesterday afternoon but he reports that all was safe when he left At any rate not a trace of either of these buildings was visible after the explosion with the exception of a few feet of the wall of the magazine The one story storehouse north of the magazine was entirely destroyed and in it was a large number of old shot and shell which were unloaded

In No 2 storehouse there was an immense quantity of cavalry and artillery stores and accoutrements in the lower portion and in the upper story was located a

VERY VALUABLE MUSEUM

in which were many relics of the military art in ancient and modern times including ancient weapons of warfare armor of the middle ages shot and shell and colors from our Revolutionary War and specimens of the uniforms and arms of almost every nation of the past and present forming a collection which can never be replaced Of the curiosities stored here but few can be found There were also models of guns shot shells—in fact of nearly all the weapons used in war in our own times

No 1 storehouse was in great danger of burning as also the [illegible] north of No 2 house but through the efforts of the firemen assisted by the officers and men of the post and a company of marines commanded by Captain Haycock and Lieutenant Harrington they were saved The roof of this building was raised and many openings were made by shot shell and musket balls and several of the heavy girders were broken in two by the explosions one of them being split for forty or fifty feet The concussion near the scene of

THE EXPLOSION WAS TERRIFIC

and in nearly every building in the grounds panes of glass were broken while in some doors were blown off their hinges and heavy furniture upset A piece of scantling supposed to be from the magazine was blown a distance of 400 or 500 yards and fell outside the enclosure The entire actual loss will not exceed $100 000 and probably with the exception of the museum $75 000 will cover it

In the house occupied by Sergeant Cameron about one hundred yards north of the magazine a bed in which two children were asleep was overturned and they were thrown out and stunned The doors and windows were smashed and but little of the plastering was left The

MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

however was that of Mrs Hollingsey and two children who were asleep in her house, about one hundred yards south of the magazine A brick from the building was forced directly through a window and knocked two knobs from the posts of the bed, while a piece of glass from the windows slightly cut her on the throat and one of her legs was hurt The two children were unharmed A bureau in this room was overturned and the glass smashed and the door was driven square through the hall The house was also otherwise injured In the garden pieces of brick ploughed up the vegetables and potatoes could be picked up this morning without digging One piece of brick was forced through the roof of the blacksmith shop a distance of nearly three hundred yards All the windows were shattered, not only in this but in other neighboring structures The ice houses were levelled nearly to the ground and the trees near by stripped of their bark their branches broken and their life perhaps destroyed Fuses cartridges & in profusion were scattered all over the ground

One of the guards living about a fourth of a mile from the scene of the explosion states that the concussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed and to break open the doors of his dwelling

Although several families live within sixty feet of the site of the magazine none of them sustained any injury in person They were however considerably alarmed by the pelting of the flying brick against their frame tenements.

Beyond the eastern branch in the neighborhood of Anacostia and on the heights about Uniontown, window panes were demolished by thousands plastering was ripped from ceilings and walls as neatly as if done by sharp instruments All the glass in the windows of the Government Insane Asylum was broken

None of the valuable ordnance stores were destroyed, but some inconvenience may be experienced by the Ordnance Department in providing for the destruction of the pyrotechnic works as the appropriation is quite limited

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG

At an early hour yesterday morning the bagging factory attached to the ropewalks of William Wall's Sons, Bushwick Boulevard Brooklyn Eastern District took fire and stock and machinery valued at $10 000 were destroyed including a recently imported picker worth $3 000 The property was partially insured in the Williamsburg City Company

DISTRESS IN MINNESOTA —It is stated that the recent storms in the northwestern counties of Minnesota were so destructive to the crops that large numbers of farmers who had been relying wholly upon the crop of this season for the means of subsistence have been obliged to appeal for aid to their more fortunate neighbors to save their families from great suffering if not from absolute starvation and to obtain the means of living through the coming winter and of resuming their farming operations in the spring.

THE LATE RIOT.

Interesting Letter from Gen. McQuade, of the Governor's Staff.

The Facts Relative to Governor Hoffman's Action.

UTICA N Y July 22 1871

The following letter from General James McQuade is published in the *Daily Observer* this afternoon —

UTICA July 22, 1871

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA DAILY OBSERVER —

My attention has been called to numerous editorial articles in the New York *Tribune* connecting my name with the assumption that Governor Hoffman was informed of the order to prohibit the Orange procession and antagonistic parades of self-styled target companies on the 12th instant, and that he failed to assert the principle of equal privileges to all citizens in the occupancy of the public streets until impelled to such action by the unfavorable criticisms of the press upon the order in question

I have a great disinclination to publish cards to correct the misstatements of newspapers, for the indulgence of the habit would require more time than I can afford, and if this matter were personal to me alone I should not deviate from the rule by which I am governed But the *Tribune* not only addresses me repeatedly through its editorial columns but attributes to me erroneously the inspiration of an article which appeared in your paper a few days since Its thirst for knowledge sends it to the *Observer* for information and in pursuit of truth it follows me to my home The pertinacity of the *Tribune* compels me to reconsider the resolution I had formed to refrain from any publication and decline to be interviewed formally in regard to the lamentable occurrence of the 12th of July Continued reticence however although creditable to the discipline which withholds fire under any provocation until the receipt of orders from the superior office involves reiterated explanations which test the most patient endurance and persistent refusal to answer a question put respectfully and evidently in good faith as it is by the *Tribune* might be construed into the acknowledgment which silence sometimes implies

The calamitous 12th of July has been made the occasion of inflammatory appeals to partisan prejudice and the bad passions of race and creed which unfortunately prevail in this enlightened country as well as in the nations of Europe which never having enjoyed the advantages possessed by this favored land are steeped in irremediable ignorance. I appreciate the futility of any effort to stem the torrents of bigotry and hate, which fed by mendacious editorials and fierce invective on either side with the potent aid of the filthy caricatures of illustrated newspapers sweep away the common sense of the people I do not desire to be regarded in the light of a disputant in the deplorable controversy which agitates the public mind In this (I trust) brief epoch of unreason I appear simply as a respondent or rather as a witness in the case made by the New York *Tribune* I assume that the *Tribune* is actuated by a sincere desire to learn the truth, in order to publish it to the world I shall, therefore answer its questions fully and unreservedly giving without an attempt at prevarication or the slightest suppression of truth a full statement of all I know in connection with the occurrence upon which the *Tribune* bases its charge I shall make the statement with the greatest particularity, in order to afford every opportunity for refutation should its perfect accuracy be questioned I appear as a witness called by the New York *Tribune* I extract from one of the *Tribune* articles the following which contains the charge, specification and name of the witness —

Now Governor Hoffman was in this city on Monday the 10th when the Orange parade of Wednesday was [illegible] ruling topic and General McQuade was sent to him to confer with Mayor Hall as was eminently proper The Mayor saw General McQuade though denying himself to others, and there is no reason to doubt that the apprehended Orange riot was the subject of their conference Most certainly if it was not Governor Hoffman was culpably regardless of the public peace and his own plainest duty Did Governor Hoffman, through General McQuade or otherwise ascertain on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to forbid the Orange parade? and did he leave for Albany without thwarting the Mayor's purpose? What is the truth of the premises? We wish to proclaim it, no matter to whomsoever it excuses Will General McQuade tell us? Shall he be known?

I answer unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman did not learn through me on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to suppress the Orange procession The only grain of truth in the mass of falsehood which has been published in this connection is the fact that Governor Hoffman was in New York on Monday for a short time I accompanied the Governor from Newport and reached New York by the steamer Providence Monday morning the 10th inst The Governor had an engagement in Albany which he wished to fulfil and to this end was desirous of taking the eight o'clock A M train on the Hudson River road He telegraphed from Newport for a carriage to be in waiting to convey him to the railroad station as soon as the boat arrived at New York and took the additional precaution to have his trunk in his stateroom on the boat so as to avoid the ordinary delay of the baggage room The boat as is usual on Monday morning was about an hour late As soon as the boat reached the dock we went ashore, a porter following with the trunk found the carriage which had been passed through the gate by a policeman waiting and entered it intending to reach the eight o'clock train if possible As it was questionable whether the train could be reached in time the Governor decided to breakfast in New York and take the first train at ten o'clock for Albany We went to the Clarendon Hotel where the Governor remained and I was driven to the Gilsey House directing the coachman to return at ten o'clock to take the Governor to the railroad I did not see the Governor again until after his return from Albany the next night While conversing on our way to the Clarendon the proposed Orange procession was discussed Whatever the people, wise beyond their generation may say now after the affair is over I believe there were few who anticipated any serious riot on the 12th until Monday morning when the people learned that the Archbishop of New York found sufficient cause for alarm to induce him to warn his flock not to molest the Orange procession Even then the public supposed that his admonitions and those of his priests would prove effectual in restraining violence People generally forgetting that rioters and ruffians are not habitual church goers I say this because I did not myself appreciate the danger I told the Governor that I did not believe a few fanatics would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to molest the procession and that I was confident there would be no serious disturbance The Governor requested me to learn what I could about the matter and telegraph him at Albany the same afternoon

At one o'clock I went to the office of Superintendent Kelso He was closeted with the Commissioners and I waited for him some time He said that a serious riot was threatened from the collision of the Orange procession and the so called target companies of the other side who were drilling to march on the same day with the Orangemen I asked him whether measures had been taken to suppress any disturbance and he said that the police and military were both prepared He said however that he was not at liberty to communicate any particulars to me that General Shaler had charge of the military I then called upon General Shaler, who said that a proper military force had been provided to preserve the peace but that orders would not be issued until noon of the next day Tuesday I told him that I wanted to telegraph the Governor and he asked me to see Mayor Hall.

About three o'clock I went to the Mayor's office, which was closed I made inquiry of various officials in the other offices in the vicinity but none of them seemed to know where the Mayor could be found I left the building intending to return to my hotel and communicate to the Governor what I had learned from Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler when I chanced to meet a gentleman of my acquaintance Mr W H Davis who upon learning I was desirous of seeing the Mayor said that he was acquainted with one of the messengers who could probably tell me where I could find him I returned with Mr Davis and with the aid of one of the City Hall officials found the Mayor and conversed with him a short time about the procession He substantiated what had been said by Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler that proper precaution had been taken to preserve the peace although he and the affair threatened to be very serious I left the Mayor at about half past three or four o'clock and telegraphed to the Governor that I thought everything was right, but would write I wrote him, giving in detail everything that I had learned from the Mayor, Superintendent of Police and General Shaler

The *Tribune* asks if the Governor did not communicate with Mayor Hall through me and then go to Albany The Governor went to Albany at half past ten A M I saw Mayor Hall at three P M of the same day I have given here every particular of my connection with the affair I think the question of the *Tribune* is answered fully I am ready to answer any other reasonable question that it may put.

JAMES McQUADE

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Assistant Surgeon W D Jones has been ordered to Pensacola, Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Assistant Surgeon J K Horope is detached from the St. Marys and ordered to return to the United States, Assistant Surgeon William H Dickerson from the Jamestown and ordered to return to the United States

The United States steamer Worcester which carried over supplies to the suffering French and which returned to Boston on the 20th inst, is to be refitted for regular service

The storeship Relief which went out on a similar mission left Plymouth Eng and on the 2d of July for New York

YACHTING NOTES.

Bayonne Yacht Club regatta, Thursday, July 27.

The Qui Vive is lying at anchor off Roslyn, L. I. She has just returned from an extended cruise eastward

The Fleetwing and Magic were in New London harbor a few days since

The Vesta, Calypso, Madeleine and Dauntless are lying off Newport

The Eva and Kate are at anchor near Glen Cove

The Alice was in New Bedford harbor a day or two since. She will visit Boston before her return. On Monday last this yacht made the run from Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn through Hell Gate, to New London, in ten and a quarter hours. The wind was west-northwest and blowing fresh

The Columbia is at anchor off Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn. A balloon jib and squaresail have been ordered for this yacht

As with the majority of the larger yachts the Palmer is cruising "way down East." She was in Portland harbor on Thursday last, having on board her owner Mr Rutherford Stuyvesant, his wife and several guests Before her return the Palmer will go as far eastward as the Bay of Fundy

The Sappho was taken up on the large screw dock yesterday While out of water her bottom will be cleaned, her sides smoothed off and the hull painted black

The *Wanderer* is lying off Greenpoint L I

Saturday afternoon next the Americus Club will have quite an exciting time at Greenwich Conn the occasion being a yacht race of fourteen miles between the boats Mary Jane Tweed William M Tweed and Schemer The prize to be won is a Club pin valued at $500

The sloop Apollo has been sold to parties residing at Lake Mahopac

The yacht Phantom, Stebbins left New York yesterday for Glen Cove

The yacht Fiddie, Sandford, of the Crescent City Club from New Orleans via New Bedford on a cruise arrived at Vineyard Haven on the 21st

Yacht Rambler Banker arrived from New London yesterday, and proceeded to Staten Island and is now lying off Vanderbilt Landing

Yacht Juliette Fairbush, arrived from New Rochelle on 21st, and will rendezvous at Whitestone for a few days

The schooner yacht Resolute to be launched to morrow at City Island will be furnished with the following canvas —

	Square feet
Mainsail	3,279
Foresail	1,860
Forestaysail	1,491
Jib	1,840
Flying jib	931
Jib topsail	1,716
Fore gaff topsail small	780
Main gaff topsail, small	650
Fore gaff top sail large	1,175
Main gaff topsail large	1,738
Balloon jib	4,495
Balloon staysail	695

The Dreadnaught is at anchor off South ferry, Brooklyn

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE

Commodore Peet has issued the following orders for the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club —

I The fleet will rendezvous at Whitestone Bay Tuesday, August 1 at five o'clock P M and after arrival of the steamboat from New York upon signal gun from flagship, will sail for Glen Cove

II Wednesday August 2 upon signal gun from the flagship, the fleet will get under way and proceed to New Haven harbor and anchor in Morris Cove

III Thursday August 3, upon signal gun from the flagship the fleet will sail for Greenport.

IV Friday August 4 will be spent in Greenport as shall be hereafter decided by the Club

V Saturday August 5 Regatta Day —All yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet, and be prepared to receive guests to witness the regatta, for which purpose they will report to a reception committee to be hereafter appointed

N B —The Commodore would request that one hour after sunset for fifteen minutes, the yachts will give display of fireworks

VI Sunday August 6 at eleven o'clock A. M., Divine service will be held by the Club under the direction of one or more of the chaplains on board the yacht over which the Commodore's flag shall be set. All members with their guests and as far as possible their crews will be present.

VII Monday August 7, upon signal the fleet will get under way for Stonington

VIII Tuesday August 8 —This day the Stonington Annual Regatta will take place to which this Club has been invited, and in which some of its yachts will enter

Yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet and be prepared to receive guests, for which purpose they will report to a reception committee to be appointed

IX Wednesday August 9 upon signal the fleet will get under way for Newport where orders for the future movements of the fleet will be issued

X To make the sail from day to day a contest of speed the fleet will as near as practicable follow the leading yacht. In case of sailing after dark the leading yacht will from time to time discharge a rocket. In coming to anchor the captain of the yacht first in will appoint some competent person on board to take accurately the time of his own arrival and that of the yachts following and report the same to the Commodore the next day as soon after signal setting as practicable

XI All signals for starting will be as follows —First gun, to prepare five minutes afterwards a second gun to start. All yachts must be at anchor, with jib down, at starting gun No yacht, without permission, may take a flying start or leave the fleet during the cruise

XII The Commodore, from time to time, will inform the Club of the yachts which shall have been invited to accompany it and on coming to anchor and on other occasions they will be offered precedence next to the officers of the Club

BASE BALL.

Another Victory for the Eckfords in Pennsylvania.

MEADVILLE Pa July 22 1871

The game of base ball here to-day between the Eckfords of Brooklyn and the Mutuals of this place resulted in favor of the Eckfords the score being 15 to 5 The Eckfords leave for home to-night.

The Forest Citys Defeated by the Athletics.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1871

The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland to day on the Union grounds. Score 18 to 10 About fifteen hundred persons were present

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Sale of the Pennsylvania Interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, the Purchaser.

PHILADELPHIA July 22, 1871

The sale of the Pennsylvania property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took place at noon to day The attendance was slim, the persons present being principally lawyers General George B McClellan and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, attended to represent the trustees of the road, Reuben Hitchcock the receiver, and a gentleman named Sedgwick representing the English interests The sale was made in three parts —

First—that portion extending between Salamanca, in the State of New York and Dayton, in the State of Ohio. The terms of the sale were $50 000 cash down But one bid was made and that by Senator Thurman to whom the sale was made at $ 00 000

Second—The Franklin and Meadville branch This line extends from its junction with the main line near Meadville Crawford county Pennsylvania to its junction at the town of Franklin in the county of Venango Senator Thurman being the bidder It was knocked down at $100,000 $10 000 cash

Third—The Oil City branch This road extends from Franklin to Oil City Senator Thurman was also the only bidder for this The price was $50 000 cash $10 000 The articles of sale were signed by General McClellan and Senator Thurman on behalf of the trustees

The Southwestern Railroad of Kansas.

CHICAGO July 22 1871

The bridge of the Southwestern Railroad Company at Leavenworth will be completed this fall and work on the Atchison branch will soon begin The main line of the Southwestern is now complete except twenty miles in Daviess county Missouri which will be finished by September 1 when the whole line from Chicago to Leavenworth via Rock Island, will be opened

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON July 22—7 P M

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours

This afternoon's weather reports west of Omaha are not received owing to a storm, which probably is not of very great extent as the barometer has been rising in that region The pressure is now falling in Iowa and Minnesota after rising rapidly Friday night The area of highest pressure is now on the southern border of Lake Michigan an area of low pressure apparently exists south and east of Georgia, and northerly winds with cloudy weather prevail east of Louisiana An area of cloud and rain has passed from the Middle Atlantic coast northeastward and is now east of New Hampshire Cloudy and cool pleasant weather has prevailed during the day from New England to Minnesota and southward to the Gulf States. Easterly winds are now reported from Lake Superior to the Ohio River

Probabilities

It is probable that stormy weather will extend on Sunday from Missouri to Wisconsin with fresh easterly winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Threatening weather, with rain is also probable for the Gulf coast partially cloudy and clear weather north and east of North Carolina

DELAWARE PEACH CROP —The peach crop of Delaware is so abundant that the farmers fear they will not be able to ship them away before they become too ripe or rot en for shipment This is good news for consumers

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

A Morning Call on a Gentleman of the Old Regime.

Private Occupations of the Duc d'Aumale—His Plan for Reorganizing the Army—The Comte de Paris on the Situation—Movements and Character of the Duc de Chartres—Activity of the Old Aristocracy

PARIS July 5 1871.

To day I made a morning call upon a very distinguished French family, owning a sumptuous hotel on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne Ordinarily, perhaps, a visit of this character would be nothing but a cold formality But the excited *status* of politics and the growing hopes of the old families render all receptions by intelligent people more or less interesting I found this to be true when I had taken a seat in the mansion of Monsieur D——, and we opened the conversation on the elections It is well to say that M D—— is a gentleman of the old *régime* intimate with the Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Aumale, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, and indeed with all their adherents. By circulating therefore in this social circle one is enabled to discover

THE TRUE TEMPER OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES

and estimate what advantages any one of them may possess if some future movement should call their family again to power. What is this "set" as it is called here? It was the old one which ruled society under Louis Philippe but which since 1848 has been socially ostracised in France. During the empire the leading Orleanists of wealth and brain prided themselves upon abstinence from all the *fêtes* of the Tuileries and they looked upon any one who was leagued with the glittering court of Napoleon as either low *canaille* or an intoxicated *nouveau riche*. An American gentleman who has lived many years in France was once reproached by a well known Duchess for allowing his daughters to attend Court balls

"Why you an American gentleman of respectability, you don't go to the Tuileries?"

Certainly I go"

"*V'aimez!!!*" and the Duchess sank back in her chair mortified and disgusted

NAPOLEON'S ANTIPATHY TO THE "ORLEANS SET"

I remember of once hearing a man who had the credit of being Napoleon's essence state that the Emperor entertained great antipathy towards the Orleans "set" of which I am writing. He conciliated it from policy, but hated it from inclination Now the first are the last and the last are the first

THE ORLEANIST FEELING FOR THE BONAPARTES

Let not the reader suppose that the Orleanists have any more tenderness for the Bonapartists than the Bonapartists have for the Orleanists To-day, in that new machinery of French society which is undergoing gradual reconstruction the imperialists have not even the recognition that should be accorded to ability, and since the sublime failure of Rouher David and others at the polls, they have gone to a social ostracism from which they cannot return until France performs one more periodical suicide

THE NEW SET

In conversing with Monsieur D—— I discovered these tendencies, and not alone these, but a broader, more moral plan of social intercourse which will elevate instead of gradually depressing the French people. I believe society has already but one "set" under this new "set," and I further believe that its tone will improve until there is no longer any latitude for the accusation that virtue and sincerity are outlaws here

Monsieur D referred to his princely friends as gentlemen and men of culture feeling and a profound love for France They had lived nearly a quarter of a century in England uncontaminated by the associations of the empire, and had, under the institutions of England, learned liberalism and moderation. I ventured to ask his opinion of

THE DUC D'AUMALE

"He is a man of refinement, less liberal than the Comte de Paris but more profound, and adheres to the conservative idea"

"I suppose he looks to the ultimate restoration of his family?"

"Hardly now. He talks of nothing else but the army This is his hobby He wishes it to be thoroughly reorganized and he is a really practical man Certainly, Monsieur you know that from his career in Algeria. But even beyond that he went into the production of wines on his port estates in the Mediterranean and worked with great commercial ability Even though of royal blood he did not hesitate to become a commercial man. These facts are hopeful

"And what is his plan?"

"That, of course I cannot tell, but it means better discipline more complete military appointments and a higher standard for officers"

"He says nothing of the situation?"

"Very little. He is bounden to Thiers and is a man of honor, and takes no part in political matters now"

Much desultory conversation followed, illustrating the character and mental inclinations of the gifted Duc Without knowing and seeing the Duc d'Aumale, of course it is difficult to analyze him in any shape But I have copious descriptions of him from many of his most intimate personal friends. He is of a thoughtful turn, given to reading and investigation and attaches to none of the violent notions either of reformers or crowned despots. He has many of the far seeing, comprehensive faculties of Napoleon III without his boldness or shallow ostentation His long residence in England has fortified in his mind the Parliamentary form of government, and all his friends have one phrase on their lips at the end of every sentence—constitutional monarchy Of all men who descend from Kings the Duke is the most approachable and democratic in manner I do not understand that the temporal power of the Pope is necessary to his earthly happiness Upon discussing

THE COMTE DE PARIS

it is found that he is many shades more liberal than his uncle He (the Count) has lately been writing a series of very brilliant letters to his friend General Dumas in which he takes a wide and statesman like view of the situation not deploring alone but suggesting, planning and looking to a day when France will resume her place among the nations of the earth He, like the other Princes, does not propose to usurp the throne but if the people desire a republic he believes in acquiescence

The Orleans Princes are all good mannered men and

THE DUC DE CHARTRES

particularly is finely accomplished He speaks all the living tongues of Europe and is what the world would call a "lady's" man The Duc d'Aumale is not fortunate in his son, who is deaf and is affected with other disorders

At the present moment the Duc de Chartres has gone to England to visit the Emperor of Brazil, with whom he is connected by marriage

NO ATTEMPT AT RESTORATION

The world may rest satisfied for the present at least that the Princes will undertake no movements for their restoration The [illegible] engaged in attending to their personal estates and so long as the days of the trusted M Thiers last Bocher and Pic[illegible] cementing old acquaintances and friendship begun in early youth They heed well

THE COURTS OF M. THIERS

But there is a social power arising from their very presence in France which will grow and become overwhelming Princes in France must rule society, and if they have brains must they not through this medium rule the State It is clear from now French society is desirous of the friendships of the Orleans Princes It will be a cohesive force indeed which does not propel them to the Tuileries I learn by unquestionable sources of information that the domestic ties of the aristocracy widening Every old politician who was shelved during Napoleon's *régime* will find a new kindred with the genial exiles and I doubt very much if Frenchmen can resist the duplicate fascination of elegant manners and royal prospects

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

From Roberts Brothers Boston —"Pink and White Tyranny," a society novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe

G W Carleton & Co — "A Practical Treatise on Labor" by Hendrick B Wright.

From Chick & Andrews, Boston —"Mount Washington in Winter, or the Experiences of a Scientific Expedition Upon the Highest Mountain in New England"

From George Routledge & Sons — "The Coolie; His Rights and Wrongs," by the author of "Ginx's Baby"

PUNISHED FOR STEALING NEWSPAPER FILES —A pleasant piece of poetic justice is reported from a town in Oregon One morning a young man called upon the editor of the only paper in the county and asked permission to look at the files of that paper for 1867 It was granted While the editor was in bed, waiting till his wife could wash his shirt, that young man carried away the file nor was it ever seen again until his lawyer offered it in evidence during the trial of an action for $5 000 damages for an alleged libel which that young man brought against the editor It is gratifying to learn that the plaintiff recovered six and a quarter cents damages, and was arrested by the editor on a charge of stealing books convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

July 23---Eighth Sunday After Pentecost.

Schedule of Services To-Day—Important Religious Correspondence—General Religious Intelligence

Services To-Day.

Mr Thomas Gales Forster speaks before the Society of Spiritualists at Lyric Hall morning and evening

Rev. Charles B Smyth descants upon the riot at both services at the University before the American Free church

At the Broadway Tabernacle Professor Seelye, of Amherst College preaches at both services

Rev G W Lord will discourse at the Central Methodist Episcopal church morning and evening

Rev Dr Wescott will deliver a sermon at the Plymouth Baptist church

Rev M. Richardson preaches at the New England Congregational church

At the Church of Our Saviour a sermon will be preached by Rev J M Pullman

Services will be held, as usual, in St Thomas' church

Rev Dr Aikman will preach at the Spring street Presbyterian church

Rev Mr. Deming of Boston, takes the pulpit at the Tabernacle Baptist church during the absence of the pastor.

Baptismal Regeneration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

Noticing by the papers that the Bishop of Illinois is about to make a visitation to Mr Cheney's church I would like to say the following on the subject of baptismal regeneration —Every sincere member of the Episcopal Church must be at a loss to comprehend the reason of Mr Cheney's refusing to recognize the doctrine of regeneration in baptism which is so plainly stated in the twenty seventh article, and which is founded entirely upon the teaching of Scripture. Christ distinctly said — 'Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter the Kingdom of God'' and again, 'Repent and be baptized, every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.' What more indubitable evidence can we have of the consistency of Church teaching with that of Scripture? Of course no one is absurd enough to believe that the application of water has in itself any efficacy in the washing away of sin, but every Christian must believe that this is the means appointed by God through which He imparts the grace of His Spirit to man By this sacrament man is brought into a state of grace and in subsequent sin he falls from grace he does not sin because he has never received grace but because he has not labored sufficiently to perfect and bring to maturity the seed which the Spirit has sown

A denial of this doctrine savors too much of the rationalistic mind, which refuses to acknowledge what is not within the sphere of the human understanding It is impossible for the wisdom of this world to find out God for it is foolishness in His sight There can be no faith evinced in accepting only what is logically clear to human comprehension

It is much to be lamented that there exists in the Church that dangerous element which shows an insubordination to all authority, and a desire to infuse a dissenting spirit among the members of the Church It is not a mere question of ritual that certain professed Christian clergymen are agitating, but they are aiming a blow at a doctrine which has been regarded as an article of faith by the Church for 1800 years What can Mr Cheney and his illustrious sympathizers mean by such recreant conduct Are they aware of the vows taken by them at their ordination? Are they not traitors to the cause which they pretended to espouse? Do they not see that their actions are incompatible with their position as priests of the Church? If they can no longer fight under the banner of the faith to which they have sworn allegiance let them depart from our midst, for 'He who is not with Me is against Me'' In times like the present when materialism pantheism rationalism and all isms subversive of the faith are rife everywhere we cannot cling too strongly to the doctrines of Christianity and discountenance too severely all attempts of free thought to shake the foundations of religion. It is to be hoped that if Mr Cheney does not return to the cause which he has forsaken that the Bishop will degrade him from the office of priest and permit him no longer to engender strife in the Church

E. H New York

The Relations of the Rev. Messrs. Tyng, Cheney and Others to the Episcopal Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

How can you, my dear sir, as faithful and just as you are to all parties of Church or State treat a subject as you do to day that of the relations of Tyng Cheney and other reverends to the Episcopal Church? The only answer I can give to this question is that you have not given it your usual thorough attention and therefore not met the questions pending You must remember that the Rev Mr Tyng was not tried for 'preaching in a Methodist church' This the laws of the Church allow and true churchmen desire that all Episcopal clergymen preach everywhere, in church barn or shed, where they can do good, only using the Church services Mr Tyng then was tried and convicted for preaching in a brother Episcopal parish, and directly, as it were in competition with him and without his consent—a flagrant violation of the law of his Church which he had promised to obey

So of the Rev Mr Cheney All admit that he was "sworn in" to the Episcopal Church to obey its laws which certainly, he then knew and subsequently refused to obey one of those laws and still persisted in staying in the Church Now if you or any man, under the solemnity of an oath join a religious or other association with known bylaws, and afterwards find out you cannot conscientiously obey those laws and can't get the association to change them, should you stay, in violation of your vows, or should you withdraw?

This is really the whole question for those of the Tyng school and it seems to me there can be but one rational answer to that. Do you not think so The HERALD is too influential a paper to teach an error and I am sure we will hear from it in a sensible way on this point L S C

"Is Man Immortal?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

In last Sunday's issue of the HERALD an editorial was published with the above heading and by your kind permission, I should like to say a few words in opposition to the position assumed by you and your correspondent who signs himself 'Truth' believing the HERALD to be quite all you claim for it—the exponent of the ideas of all and the partisan of none—I do not think its columns will be closed to me in this instance simply because I have taken an opposite stand All should go on the principle hear both sides then decide

In introducing the subject you admit there is no such declaration in words in the Bible as that man is immortal which admission to my mind is quite an argument against the position assumed by you and which is held by nearly all the so called Christian world Nevertheless you undertake to prove that man is immortal That you have not succeeded I shall endeavor to demonstrate.

To begin you assert that facts are stated which presuppose and which rest upon the immortality of the soul' and, in support of this you instance verse forty four of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians Let us look at it a moment The Apostle is speaking of resurrection and in the course of the argument, he asserts that there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body, hence we find it written in the next verse, 'The first Adam was made a living soul (not an immortal soul), the last Adam a quickening spirit.'' Now Mr Editor the fact which is here disclosed is that the spirit is a body and as real and tangible as the natural body. Now it is notorious that the whole world denies that the soul (or spirit) has either body or part We have an example in the person of our Lord who, to all appearances, had the same body after he arose from the dead as before, but as the result of a resurrection, He was made a quickening (or life imparting) spirit on the same principle that the first Adam was made a living soul as the result of having breathed into his nostrils the breath of life Paul plainly declares in the eighteenth verse of this same chapter that 'if the dead rise not they who are fallen asleep in Christ are perished' Where is the spirituality of man in this case Paul shows beyond dispute that they are dead to all intents and purposes and only gives hope by affirming that there will be a resurrection of the dead both of the just and the unjust We have another witness in the person of Solomon, who says 'that the living know that they shall die but the (already) dead know not anything' Men receive immortality or spiritual bodies at the resurrection As Paul says at His appearing and in His kingdom— which He will restore again to Israel (Matthew xix 28) as He promised His disciples—will Christ give to them glory, honor, immortality, eternal life'' Romans ii 7) who have sought these things by a patient continuance in well doing' Mr Editor I appeal to the intelligence of every reasoning person if it is an evidence of sanity to expect a man to seek for that which it is assumed he has already—to wit immortality This is the conclusion which the popular mode of reasoning would have us come to If you examine still closer you will see too that immortality is only conferred upon those who have done good while the very opposite is meted out to those who have done evil According to the general opinion (it has not yet been proved a fact) all men possess (inherently) immortal souls Now this is a direct contradiction of Paul's declaration to Timothy wherein he says that He only hath (inherent) immortality who dwells in unapproachable light which no man hath seen nor can see—I Timothy vi 16 The term 'immortal soul' is meaningless [illegible] those who believe in it hold that it is a part of the man which is capable of receiving moral and intellectual impressions. Some of its characteristics are love, hatred envy malice capacity for acquiring knowledge &c Now if this is the soul, whether of the good or bad man when death overtakes him it perishes Ecclesiastes ix 5

Next in order you cite II Corinthians v 6 to uphold the doctrine If you will turn to the chapter and take notice of the context Paul will tell you what he means by being present with the Lord 'For says he 'we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ that every one may receive in body (and we get no bodies till resurrection neither natural nor spiritual as we have seen in the case of Christ) according to that he hath done whether good or bad' The Apostle in this place takes no account of the interval which might elapse in the event of death I think the same remarks will apply to Philippians i 23 Should we, therefore endeavor to fill up the gap with our own imaginations in order to sustain one of the 'old wives fables?'' Such ideas are purely the result of false teaching or working of the 'mystery of iniquity,'' as Paul calls it, which had already begun to work in the days of the Apostles The origin of this mysticism is traced to men who were utterly ignorant of God and therefore contrary to Him Speaking through the Prophet Isaiah He says—'My thoughts are not your thoughts neither are your ways my ways saith the Lord for as the heavens are higher than the earth so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts'' You will perceive Mr Editor how likely, or unlikely we are to attain to the divine mode of thinking and acting unaided by the Divine power or wisdom

Next you have produced I. Peter, iii, 18 20 I shall not attempt to go into an explanation here as it would take up too much space but in the light of what has already been proved and disproved, it is impossible to take your view of it We should Paul says, 'interpret spiritual things by spiritual things,' and if we observe this rule in this case we can only come to a conclusion which is in harmony with the general teaching of the Scriptures upon this subject

To the law (of Moses) and the testimony (of the Prophets)—if they speak not according to these it is because there is no light in them' —are the words quoted by Paul from the Prophet Isaiah for the purpose of giving us a rule by which we might know whether men spoke according to the truth or not

You have instanced the appearance of Moses and Elijah at the Transfiguration, and appear to be at a loss how to account for their presence except upon the hypothesis of the soul's immortality I would ask, is the power of God straitened? While it proves nothing for this delusion it proves much for the resurrection of Moses, though in his mortal state Elijah never having died of course it was not necessary to raise him from the dead for he was translated that he should not see death

Mark xii 27 is next produced If you will look at the chapter again you will see that the subject under consideration was resurrection Jesus was arguing with a class who denied any such thing He taught resurrection (not the immortality of the soul) by saying that God 'was not the God of the dead but of the living for as He says in another place all live unto Him Not at the present time however for Paul says 'they all died in the faith not having received the promises but, having seen them afar off (to the day of Christ when He shall come with power and great glory) they were persuaded of them and embraced them, &c God having provided some better thing for us that they without us should not be made perfect'—Hebrews xi 13, 40 It is a divine principle that God speaks of things that are not as though they were which principle will apply to the text you have quoted from John iii 36 The principle laid down by Paul to Timothy also does away with the idea of at present possessing eternal life as also does the passage quoted from Romans, and as Paul has it in another place 'Hope that is seen is not hope for what a man seeth why doth he yet hope for it

In your quotation of Ecclesiastes iii 21 you have ignored the words of Solomon in the previous verses in which he declares that men are beasts 'For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts even one thing befalleth them As one dieth so dieth the other yea they have all one breath (or spirit) so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast' Now Mr Editor it is just here where Solomon and the popular theologians differ He has given us to understand distinctly what is the end of man and beasts and that one thing befalls both is very evident The popular theologist teaches that man (or his spirit) goes to Heaven or hell torments Solomon says 'As the one dies so dies the other' Now in order to make harmony we must allow that the beasts have souls which are capable of realizing happiness or misery but this would be sheer nonsense and the person of the meanest intelligence would scout such a ridiculous theory Now as we have the true sense of the passage just quoted we must read the twenty first so as to make harmony thus — 'Who knoweth that the spirit (or breath) of man goeth upward and that the spirit (or breath) of the beast goeth downward to the earth?' And the moment we alter the meaning of the spirit of one we must alter the other for 'they have all one breath (or spirit)'

In Ezekiel xviii 4 it is written 'The soul that sinneth it shall die' Popular theology says that it lives and is tormented In Psalm xxxiii 18 19 it is written 'Behold, the eye of Jehovah is upon them that fear Him upon them that hope in His mercy to deliver their soul from death' &c Is it possible to save that from death which it is assumed can never die Common sense will answer this question Was there any necessity for the angelic guard to prevent Adam and Eve from eating of the tree of life if they had become possessed of immortality previously? In Genesis xviii 27 Abraham declares He was but dust and ashes Popular theology says he was immortal Which is right?

And I might go on citing text after text but enough have been produced But one word more and I have done You say Mr Editor you 'have no reason to doubt that it accords with the universal belief of the human race' Allow me to inform you that 'whatsoever is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God' You assert that 'it harmonizes fully with human consciousness'' Remember that 'the carnal mind is enmity against God it is not subject to the law of God neither indeed can be' so long as man thinks and acts according to the imaginations of his own evil heart

Surely the 'strong delusion' spoken of by Paul has taken deep root in the minds of men as is evident from the gross darkness that covers the earth and gross darkness the people And this state of things will continue too until Jehovah's judgments are abroad in the earth when the inhabitants thereof will learn righteousness and truth C V

A Reply to "Truth" on the Nature of God

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

It seems to me that if 'Truth' in his article entitled 'The Nature of God—Who and What He Is'' which appeared on Sunday 16th had commenced with the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis instead of the second verse of that chapter and had given an impartial scope to the meaning of [illegible] his article would not have so abounded in absurdities [illegible] creation

'Truth' would take God as a mere [illegible] existence with matter and view Him as the mere animator He would narrow His creative powers and excellent attributes down to the acts and merit of a mechanic Could error do worse

The beginning of the Bible introduces us to the beginning of the world It goes back to when nothing existed but in spirit and makes the [illegible] announcement that God created the heaven and the earth [illegible] majesty and purity of his heart [illegible] without recognition

The word [illegible] is three times in this chapter in connection with the [illegible] In first—Genesis i 1—describes a creative effort of God which resulted in the existence and presence of every needed ingredient [illegible]

[illegible] creative power [illegible] the mass the [illegible] after God enacted law [illegible]

Light was not the result of creative effort but of the combination of elements (directly existing) [illegible] conditions [illegible] produce light until God changes His mind and extinguishes the relations of those particles which enter into [illegible]

Pronouncing this good His next work was on the earth [illegible] the waters [illegible] conditions necessary to vegetation [illegible] vegetation was fixed by Him [illegible] of these conditions

The construction of the heavenly bodies and a declaration of their uses and influences was the last act preceding the second creation

Verses twenty and twenty one tell us of God's constituting the lower or primary order of living beings from material already in existence [illegible] systems being more complex their requirements more varied [illegible] not yet existing was essential to their completeness and [illegible] rudimentary in effect was created which was another creative act mentioned in verse twenty one

Following this was the introduction of man

We must not fail to notice the suggestion that God [illegible] of the first forms of His effect that combination of His really material which constituted them [illegible] superadded to structure this new creation—the sense instinct

The same process is seen in the making of man First his body is formed in which the crude system of nourishment [illegible] tion enters then the senses instincts &c of beasts and when all this is completed God superadds another and higher piece of creation—the [illegible] [illegible] chap ii 7 All new creation as Mr Weiss very justly intimates in nature are in [illegible] ing with the mind creating them [illegible] legitimate births bearing the impress of the author concerning 'Truth's' quotations of John [illegible] 3 10 and 14 his indiscriminate use of 'world' for Word is so palpably erroneous that I only ask him to look again

'Truth' declares that the Bible nowhere indicates the doctrine of the existence of the [illegible] I refer him to Matthew xxvii, 46, and Mark xv 34 The Son here declares himself forsaken By whom? By Himself in the office of His Father Impossible! He cannot forsake Himself and if He could and did how grossly absurd for Him to ask why He had done it Also John xv 26 and xvi. 7 15. Here are two again one of which is one of the former two the other a third party The Son here speaks of going away in order that the Spirit might come and exercise its peculiar functions Did He mean that He was to go away to invest Himself with new offices and come to exercise them? Not so He cannot go away and at the same time stay here

GEO H B

Church and State

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

Misfortune is frequently the precursor if not the generator of a benefit which sinks it into comparative insignificance The mariner who loses a single sail the merchant who meets with a small reverse, the lover who is for the moment checked all are awakened by what appears a misfortune to a more careful and energetic prosecution of their labors, and thereby insure a prosperous crowning of their efforts This general principle will be found applicable to all classes positions and pursuits of life Let us then watch closely these warnings as they present themselves that we may be prepared to direct our course to eventual benefit and not to continued injury The government of the United States and that of each State are supposed not to have any connection with any church and there is no principle in our constitution which is more generally and earnestly upheld by our citizens than the sentiment, 'No connection between state and church'' Indeed, it is a vital part of our political theory and can in no way be dismembered At a future day however discussion may arise so let us look now whether some few small seeds have not accidentally fallen which may become plants strong enough to assist in sundering other [illegible] In our federal and State Legislatures we have chaplains and it is conceded that up to this day the greatest moderation and charity have been observed in selecting them This is no doubt attributable to the general sentiment of toleration and to the diversity of the religious proclivities of our legislators But suppose that some religious question should be before the community, and a house pretty nearly equally divided between two sects opposed to each other upon this question the election for chaplain might be warm work. [illegible] have no chaplains We take an oath on a Bible or a Testament If the latter the Old Book is excluded the Koran is at any rate excluded Here is decided a religious discrimination Marriage known to the laws of this country as a civil contract only is solemnized by clergymen Of course those of all denominations are on the same footing, in this matter and no one feels the least repugnance to their acting but still they do it under a power delegated to a clergyman and withheld from a carpenter Let none of our readers be startled for we are looking ahead If they will be shocked let them so shape the shock that it may conduce to a benefit

PRUNEP

The Swedenborgians Not Spiritualists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

In the HERALD a few Sundays ago some questions were asked concerning Swedenborgians and Spiritualists which many of your readers would like to have answered some for the sake of knowing the truth and others for the purpose of correcting the very common mistake under which your correspondent seems to be—namely that the Swedenborgians and Spiritualists are identical or nearly so in belief

Swedenborg was not a Spiritualist as that word is now understood He does indeed, claim that his spiritual senses were opened and that he conversed freely with spirits and angels for many years But that of itself does not constitute a Spiritualist Nor does the belief in the possibility of open spiritual vision If it did all Christians would be Spiritualists for they believe that the prophets and apostles as John in Patmos had their spiritual senses opened and what they saw and heard is recorded in the sacred Scriptures

Swedenborg's case was unlike any of the modern mediums He was not in a state of trance but retained the full consciousness of all his natural faculties while his spiritual senses were open to the scenes of the spiritual world

The opening of his spiritual senses was not sought by him but was as he claims a gift for a special purpose and that was that he might from experience make known to men the substantial existence of the spiritual world and of man as a spiritual being He repeatedly declares that conscious intercourse with spirits is very dangerous except to those who are specially protected for it and contrary to divine order and he shows how and why it is dangerous He described the phenomena of modern Spiritualism with as much accuracy as any one who has been familiar with its features could do He showed its danger and how unreliable its communication from spirits must be when uncorrected by revelation

Swedenborg was distinguished from modern Spiritualists also by his profound belief in the divinity of the Bible He regarded it as a divine book as written in a divine manner and as superior to all books of merely human composition as the Lord's works are superior to man's works He constantly refers to the Bible as the Word of God as the repository of infinite wisdom and the only reliable source of knowledge concerning spiritual and divine things A great part of his theological works was written in exposition of the Word as he generally calls the Bible He declares that he received his communication from the spiritual world while he was reading the Word which is the divinely appointed and only reliable means of conjunction with the Lord No candid mind can read Swedenborg's works without being impressed with his wisdom and docility and his profound reverence for the Lord and his Word

The Swedenborgians desire no other evidence than that which they find in Swedenborg's writings to convince them of the dangers of Spiritualism The only points of agreement between them and the Spiritualists so far as I know is the belief of the real and substantial existence of the spiritual world and of man as a spiritual being when separated from the material body For the benefit of your correspondent and others who may desire to know I will mention a few fundamental points on which they totally differ

The Swedenborgians believe in the supreme and absolute divinity of Jesus Christ They call Him Lord and they regard Him as the only proper object of worship believing that the whole Trinity of Father Son and Holy Spirit is combined in His person The Father is in Him as a man's soul is in his body the Holy Spirit is from Him as the life of man's soul flows through his body into act

The Spiritualists are mostly Unitarian or deistical in their views of God and their writers and mediums often speak of the Lord in a manner which makes a New Churchman shudder

The Swedenborgians believe that the Bible is the Word of God and contains a revelation of divine and spiritual truth from Him They believe that it is written in a peculiar style according to the relation between spiritual and natural things and therefore that it can never be superseded They venture to say that there are no people who place so high a value upon the Sacred Scriptures or ascribe to them so high a degree of inspiration

On the other hand the Spiritualists very generally reject the Bible as the Word of God and regard the communications of their mediums as later and more certain information from the spiritual world

The Spiritualists regard evil as undeveloped good and believe in the endless progression of all men after death

The Swedenborgians regard evil as the opposite of good They believe that a man's character is essentially determined in this life and that only those in whom the principles of goodness have begun to germinate in this world will continue to advance in knowledge goodness and happiness in the other life The false principles and evil passions of the wicked may become less active and violent but there is no possibility of their passing the gulf in their own characters which separates them from the good This is one of the radical points of difference between the two systems of belief I make no attempt to say which is right I have only aimed to answer your correspondent and to correct the misapprehension of many in regard to the identity of belief between Swedenborgians and Spiritualists

The Swedenborgians or New Churchmen as they call themselves are not unbelievers or disbelievers. They accept all the truths of Christianity in the fullest manner. They differ from other Christians not in believing less but more and not in discarding any vital doctrine but in getting a rational and scriptural view of it They fully sympathize with your correspondent in the distinctiveness and great value of obtaining a doctrine of spiritual truth which will satisfy the mind and the heart It was the desire to find such a system of spiritual truth which first led them to examine Swedenborgianism and they have the great happiness of knowing that they have found what they sought

A SWEDENBORGIAN

The Restoration of the Temporal Power of the Pope Predicted

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

It is strange that the HERALD with all its sagacity should make such statements as 'At last Rome has become the capital of Italy free and united'? when it knows it is neither the one nor the other and that it is only a question of a very short time when the smouldering volcano will burst into a revolutionary conflagration such as Italy has never yet seen The Roman correspondent of the HERALD though prejudiced in favor of the Italian interest, tells us pretty plainly that there is no unity in Rome and as for freedom and the carrying out of papal guarantees of which we have heard so much the following paragraph from the HERALD's Roman letter speaks volumes It is that the Roman people are not to display a flag or illuminate on the day of jubilee for the twenty fifth anniversary of the Pope who has reigned longer than [illegible] The paragraph reads —

[illegible]

This is freedom with a vengeance To please the revolutionary rabble that poured into Rome with the invaders in whom your correspondent is pleased to term 'the majority of the citizens,' the actual people of Rome are forbid celebrating an event nearest and dearest their hearts which they have looked forward to for many years This in the Pope's own dominions, where he is the only legitimate sovereign

The HERALD is not so ignorant of history as not to know that forty seven Popes have been despoiled of their dominions and temporal power and have regained them There is more than human hand in this work and the folly of asserting that the Pope's temporal power is at an end is about as great as saying that God Almighty has ceased to be.

FERRARI

Religious Freedom in Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

Many thanks for your well deserved rebuke to Priest Bjerring administered to him through the editorial columns in a late issue of the HERALD. For the last eighteen years I have been a constant and a careful reader of the HERALD, and I often asked myself the question What would become of the truth of every important subject if it was not for the HERALD?'' Any ignorant foreigner may come to this country, assail the most cherished institutions of this land and palm himself off on the American public as a man of consequence and represent his despotical home government as being the best under the sun if it were not for the HERALD, which at once discards the man and brands his statements with falsehood It is indeed, a matter of surprise where and how does the HERALD obtain all the information concerning men and facts belonging to foreign lands In all liberal movements good cause and man's freedom the HERALD always takes the lead and yet its editor is charged with being in the service of the Pope Is there a newspaper in this country, religious or secular, that has passed more severe and sensible rebukes on some of the doings of the Vatican in Rome, or more heartily endorsed the unity of Italy and the emancipation of Europe from priestly intolerance than the HERALD? Is there a warmer friend to the cause of human freedom everywhere than the HERALD? I myself, although engaged in a work antagonistic to the Church of Rome have received kindness and most generous aid to me most valuable favors times and over, through the columns of the HERALD This fact convinces me that the HERALD is in the service of right against wrong and its fearful and most effective batteries are directed against every oppression, be it in the Church of the West or of the East, in the Protestant faith, Jewish synagogues or Mahommedan mosques or the temple of Confucius

And now comes Priest Bjerring in his attack on America's noblest institution, the Evangelical Alliance a strictly Protestant association and the Popish HERALD comes to its rescue and vindication, and I trust Protestants will not be unmindful of this fact

The statement of Priest Bjerring that there is in Russia freedom of conscience is simply preposterous Are not the followers of the Greek Church who become Protestants or even Roman Catholics treated by the Russian government as criminals thrown into prison or banished to Siberia At the convocation of the late Ecclesiastical Council in Rome did not the Russian government forbid the Latin prelates to attend the same?

Priest Bjerring calls himself an American citizen Precious specimen of an American citizen he must be A few Sundays ago when he celebrated the birth of another Russian prince he in his prayer invoked God's blessing on the crowned tyrants of Russia but avoided to ask the same blessing on the country of which he is a citizen and upon the chief magistrate of this great free people till he was ordered so to do by the Russian Ambassador

Priest Bjerring came to this country and established in New York a Russo-Greek chapel without asking permission from the authorities so to do In Russia again no Roman Catholic, Protestant or Jew would dare to build a church without special permit from the government Again Priest Bjerring says that the Russian government sustains Roman Catholic and Protestant schools at its own expense This is false and I challenge Priest Bjerring to name one solitary school—Protestant or Roman Catholic—sustained at the expense of the Russian government, except one theological German seminary supported out of the private purse of the late Empress of Russia who was the sister to the present Protestant Emperor of Germany Again Priest Bjerring says that all the clergy in Russia—Greek Roman and Protestant—are paid by the government This I do most emphatically deny The Roman Catholic priests in Russia like in every other country are paid out of the treasury belonging to their own Church The few German Protestant ministers are paid by their own congregations and receive aid from Prussia The Greek priests in no country have a fixed salary but they receive pay from their people They have a great tariff for all their services For baptism so much for funeral so much for marriage visitation of the sick &c so much Besides every man who has land property must give the priest yearly so many bushels of corn wheat potatoes &c As regards the much abused fellow mortals of ours the Jews why they have no show at all in Russia They are treated by the liberal government of the pious and orthodox Czar like so many homeless dogs

Concerning Poland—poor enslaved and unhappy, but patriotic and freedom loving Poland—Priest Bjerring [illegible] beginning to end He says that in Poland the Roman Catholic priests are masters of the situation No sir in Russian Poland they are slaves The higher more educated portion of the people of Russian Poland are Roman Catholics and it is they that fought the battles for Poland's liberty. The peasantry belong to the Greek Church and hence the reason why they sided with the government of the Czar in every Polish revolution and were guilty of the most barbarous cruelties inflicted on Popish dogs —men women and children

Look at the Danubian Principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia As long as they were directly governed by the Turkish government there was religious freedom But as soon as they set up a government for themselves and the Greek Church became the Church, other religions had no show whatever There are no Protestants in those principalities and a Protestant mission could not be sustained The few Roman Catholics are living in constant dread and the poor Jews God help them! Whenever the Moldavians wish to have some exciting pastime and amusement they go to butchering the Jews and burning their homes—all in the name of orthodox piety and the liberty of conscience as represented in the Greek Church The foul murder of the Jews in Odessa a Russian city but a few weeks ago speaks in eloquent language how a man's conscience is respected in Russia

Again Priest Bjerring denies the statement that consecrated bread was forced down the throat of a Protestant girl He says they use bread in wine cut in small pieces Now I happened to be born in a country where there are 4,000,000 of our people belonging to the Greek Church I have frequently attended their services and claim to know as much of the Greek religious ceremonies and rules as the New York Greek priest does

Every Greek church is divided into three apartments viz the altar the male and the female The entrance to the altar is through three doors—right left and centre The middle door, which is called [illegible] is covered with a curtain which is but on few occasions drawn aside Inside is the [illegible] the holy table adorned with a silk cover [illegible] the communion service pictures and robes of the priests consisting of [illegible] and if the priest be of the higher order a [illegible] The priest [illegible] himself inside of the altar and does not show himself to the people but three times (I speak now of the service which is the main one and which the [illegible] viz when he carries the Bible to the people when he brings out the [illegible] in right hand and plate on his left [illegible] when he distributes the [illegible] consecrated bread which is done after every Sunday service The people come to him kiss his hand and receive a piece of consecrated bread In regard to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper they do receive consecrated bread independent of wine The priest proceeds from the middle door or leading [illegible] On his left is one [illegible] The people approach the priest with crossed hands and open mouths He takes a spoonful of wine and three crumbs of bread [illegible] into the wine and places them into the mouth of the communicant The man with the napkin wipes the mouth and the communicant passes to the right of the priest to another man [illegible] with a plate filled with consecrated bread who puts into the mouth of the communicant one piece Now Mr Greek Priest next time don't try to palm off your yarns on an American public for there are a great many men in this country who know all about the Greek Church Here in New York there are many men who have been missionaries in foreign lands and every one of them will tell you that there is more religious liberty [illegible] in Turkey than in Russia In fact the Turkish government in a religious point of view is by far more preferable than that of Russia

The followers of the Greek Church are the most bigoted and cruel [illegible] They are barbarians under the guise of Christians Had I time and the HERALD willingness to publish I could tell you Priest Bjerring how the barbarous Croatians all of whom belong to your Church under the leadership of their Ban Joseph Jellachich treated both Protestants and Roman Catholics during the Hungarian revolution in 1848 Every [illegible] town and village in the States of Batchka Banat and Baranya were burned to the ground Crowds of women and children were driven into the [illegible] Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy served as targets for military practice Orphan asylums were burned and the children put to death The very name of a Croatian became a terror to humanity And yet all those atrocities were done in the name of the holy orthodox Greek Church I have seen Greek Croatian priests set fire to Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches and lead the soldiers in search of their ministers

Again the invasion of Hungary by 200,000 Russian hirelings in 1849 gave us an excellent chance to become satisfied that Russia, her government and people are cruel barbarians and void of every feeling of humanity and refined civilization The Russian soldiers their priests and officers have been guilty of most revolting outrages in Hungary—outrages that can be only rocked in a most barbarous mind and practiced by a most wicked heart

And lastly Priest Bjerring your comparing the mission of the Evangelical Alliance to that of Ku Klux and the Mormons is an insult to every Protestant clergyman By such an assertion you have proven yourself to be an ungrateful recipient of the hospitality of this country. Every door of an American family ought to be closed against you

NEW YORK, July 20, 1871. OSCAR HUGO

The Gospel Scheme of Salvation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

I have been much interested in the perusal of the leading articles in Sunday's HERALD of the 16th instant especially the one headed 'Is Man Immortal?' in which you have done me the honor to make frequent reference to a few remarks of mine in a letter to the HERALD, published on the 2d instant, and in reply to which permit me to say in the first place that for many years I thought on the subject as you think. I accepted the popular mode of Scripture interpretation, taking for granted that professional Bible students and public teachers ought to know best But at length I was induced to make a personal investigation of the entire source of religious belief, and soon found, to my astonishment that the 'one-half had never been told me'' and that very much of what had been told me was "not according to sound doctrine' The more I investigated the more I was convinced of the doctrinal errors of popular theology and this fact induced me to investigate carefully and as I hope, thoroughly every portion of the sacred writings in a systematic way And I may here remark that no desultory mode of searching the Scriptures, if continued for life will enable any one to arrive at a clear knowledge of the gospel scheme of salvation Nothing but the most systematic study of the sacred oracles will disclose the plan of redemption Such a mode of research will soon reveal the fact that religion is a holy science, and that it must be studied as a science to be fully comprehended. A long course of private investigation has demonstrated that the doctrine of man's natural immortality is not once asserted and that it is a thousand times denied All the assertions of all the clergy in Christendom will never convince me to the contrary It would be as impossible for me to believe in the 'soul's immortality,'' after my own investigations on the subject, as it would be for you to believe me if I told you that two and two are six If you desired to be of my opinion on the point you could not Just so with me on the doctrine of the immortality of the soul While I was ignorant of the Scriptures I believed it, now I know better I cannot

I am, sir, totally unacquainted with the 'Free Religion Association' mentioned in your interesting article and I have made no attempt to 'apologize'' for any religious creed but my own A blind, unintelligent belief is no belief and is 'sure to err'' Popular belief is taken for granted, and no one really knows whether any of it is true or false and many of them don't care so they are spared the trouble of searching the Scriptures for themselves. Many of what I may term the 'working class' of the human race in all countries are daily so much exhausted in body and mind in laboring for the 'bread that perisheth'' that they have neither time inclination nor mental power to investigate for themselves The mental moral and religious nature of the class so far as they are individually responsible for the cultivation of either is by the wealthy class and the priesthood entirely ignored Whatever religious knowledge they may have must be supplied for a pecuniary consideration by the licensed clergy who give them whatever they choose and make it a sin to question the genuineness of the article supplied This system goes on through life and the great mass never really know any more about the gospel plan of redemption than Hottentots

I am pleased to see you confess 'we admit there is no such declaration in words (as the soul's immortality) in any part of the Bible' My heart always leaps at the annunciation of any great and important biblical fact [illegible] and when facts are stated which presuppose the immortality of the soul we cannot see what additional force a verbal declaration would give them' On this point permit me, sir to ask a question —If God through the medium of prophets and apostles has failed to declare in so many words in any portion of the holy Scriptures that man has within him an immortal soul which survives the dissolution of the body, and can exist independent of it, upon what foundation upon what authority are 'facts stated which presuppose the declaration of such a doctrine?'

The Bible contains the only revelation of God to man, and if God has not revealed in so many words in any part of it such a doctrine where is the testimony that such a declaration as the soul's immortality has ever been made? If God has nowhere revealed it in so many words who else had the right or authority to announce it That God should be silent and leave the human race in doubt on such an important subject is incomprehensible That such a doctrine should be left for support and confirmation to 'facts stated which presuppose the truth of a declaration which God has never made to man' is most extraordinary. Who can believe it?

The whole of the Scriptures are of Jewish origin Every word of the sacred MSS was penned by Jews To what other nation has God ever revealed a plan for their redemption From what other nation of the Adamic race have we received a single doctrine claiming God for its author? And as the only revelation we have contains no declaration of the soul's immortality where could it have come from but as I have before asserted, from heathen sources It emanated from that 'vain philosophy'' of Greece and Rome against which Paul found it necessary to warn the churches of his day It originated in heathen reasoning unaided by the light of divine revelation Those who know the doctrine is false also see that its propagation has been one of the greatest curses of the Christian dispensation And this fact will become visible to all when the 'veil is taken away from the face of all nations' and the truth appears in native beauty before the astonished gaze of a deluded world

You say 'If it (the doctrine of the soul's immortality) can be successfully denied very much of what mankind now believes and has for ages believed must be cast aside as worse than useless—as positively mischievous' and I may add some of it positively blasphemous This statement is as true as the gospel, and pity 'tis 'tis true

King David in one of his psalms declares that when man dies 'in that very day his thoughts perish' When a man is dead and his thoughts perished we think it would puzzle an exceedingly clever anatomist to say what there is of him left alive. The spiritual mystification of religion for trade purposes has almost banished apostolic teaching and practice from the face of the earth Were the doctrine of the soul's immortality true we should have had 'line upon line' on the subject running like a silken cord through the whole of the Scriptures, whereas all men, even those who advocate it are compelled to confess that it is not to be found in so many words 'from Genesis to Revelations' Its advocates must feel this to be a very inconvenient as well as a very stubborn fact But they leave the Bible and take refuge in Plato It is therefore self evident that it is one of the 'traditions and dogmas of men' to be avoided like a pestilence If God has not revealed such a doctrine where else is its source All this question is satisfactorily answered its theologists are merely [illegible] the question by asking us to believe it

The faith of a true Christian is based upon what is true not upon what may appear to some expedient to teach whether or not it be received by those who teach it A great deal too much of such worldly motive and policy for a thousand years has prevailed in the church and it is time that this system was in augural [illegible] if we are ever to arrive at a correct knowledge of gospel truth

I am fully persuaded that you sir are sincerely desirous that truth only should prevail and that none more than yourself would rejoice to publish it to the world I comprehend the situation I myself was not convinced in a day or a year and confess this to day only a babe in biblical lore, compared with what may be known by a persistent study of the sacred record One thing is certain it must be studied systematically the same as any of the sciences But in any other way it is impossible ever to discover the plan or scheme of redemption from the consequences of the fall From beginning to end the Bible is a holy science and this fact accounts for the fact that few there be that find it' Those who would discover it must search as men search the bowels of the earth for hidden treasures But 'who will believe our report?' Who would not rather enjoy a life of mental ease eat drink and be merry and get a priest the [illegible] of all they possess to think for them than [illegible] out their own salvation with fear and trembling Such is corrupt depraved [illegible] human nature It is as bad now as it was in the [illegible] and as it was in the days of Noah so shall it be at the second coming of the Son of Man

One thing I deem of importance [illegible] to mention—namely the fact that just in proportion as the [illegible] the dogma of the immortality of the soul became popular in the Church the scriptural doctrine of a resurrection so frequently announced in the writings of the New Covenant was ignored Can any bishop priest or layman explain this clerical inconsistency If so let him do it and [illegible] for ever after hold his peace

I am informed that very few intelligent persons now believe the doctrine of the resurrection This astounding assertion was forwarded to me in a letter a few days ago

In the apostolic age the doctrine of a resurrection was considered the only sure guarantee of a future life What a gulf between the Gospel of the first and that of the nineteenth century

[illegible]

The Influence of the Dollinger Protest.

The *Pall Mall Budget* says that demonstrations of sympathy and approval called forth in all parts of the Catholic world by Dr Döllinger's protest against the doctrine of infallibility have so alarmed the Holy See that it has made overtures to him with a view to counteracting the opposition which is everywhere manifesting itself against the papal pretensions —

'An Austrian Bishop Monsignor Fessler secretary of the Council was first entrusted with this difficult task He represented to Dr Döllinger that the Council is not yet closed and that it would therefore be possible to agree in promulgating a new definition of papal infallibility This definition might be made either by the Pope or by the Council in a dictum of theological doctrine instead of a dogma and would thus lose its dogmatic importance Bishop Fessler added that such a settlement of the question would be accepted by the great majority of the German and Hungarian opposition in the Council and also by Cardinal Rauscher The Bishop therefore proposed that Dr Döllinger should so long at least as the matter remains undecided refrain from raising up a public opposition against the Church the Council and the Pope, and preserve the Church from a fatal schism Dr Döllinger positively refused to accept this proposal A week after he received a visit from another Papal emissary Canon Tammer of Breslau The canon who had just returned from the jubilee festival said that the Pope still spoke of Dr Döllinger with the greatest sympathy, that he prayed for his return to the path of truth, and by no means despaired of his renouncing his errors To this Dr Döllinger replied that he was grateful for the Pope's good will which however, could extend to his body only as his soul had been excommunicated Upon this Dr Tammer observed that the Holy Father still hopes to find a means of arriving at an arrangement and that perhaps the best mode of achieving this object would be for Dr. Döllinger to put himself in communication with the Papal Nuncio This suggestion however was as fruitless as the previous one Dr. Döllinger said he had no communication to make to the Nuncio and that if the latter wished to see him he would hear what he had to say, as in the case of any other visitor'

Presbyterian Churches Open During August.

The following list is prepared for those not acquainted with our church arrangements for mid summer in this city, by Dr Newell, of the Allen street church —

Central church West Fifty sixth street. Rev J. D Wilson pastor Service each morning by Rev. Mr Mingins.

Forty second street church near Broadway Preaching morning and evening by the pastor elect, Rev W W Newell Jr

West church Forty second street near Fifth avenue Rev T S Hastings D D pastor Preaching by Rev Dr Heacock of Buffalo N Y.

Brick church Fifth avenue and Thirty seventh street Rev J O Murray, D D pastor Preaching by Rev Erskine N White

Fourth church West Thirty fourth street Rev. John Thomson D D pastor

Rutgers church Madison avenue and Twenty ninth street Rev N W Conkling pastor Preaching by Rev W W Atterbury D D

Scotch church West Fourteenth street Rev M C Sutphen pastor Preaching by Professor H C Cameron of Princeton N J

University Place church Tenth street Rev R R. Booth D D pastor Preaching by Dr Ray Palmer

Spring Street church Rev William Aikman D D pastor

New York church corner of Thompson and Houston streets Rev W W Page pastor

Church of Sea and Land Market street Rev Edwin F Hopper D D, pastor

Seamen's church Port Society Catharine street. Rev E D Murphy pastor

Religious Notes—Personal and General.

A large number of communications on religious topics are unavoidably deferred this week When will correspondents learn to write only upon one side of the sheet?

The Congregational Conference of Maine unanimously voted to withdraw from the American and Foreign Christian Union

Dr Ellinwood will enter upon his labors as one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions on the 1st of August.

Mr Elihu Burritt figuring upon statistics comes to the following tremendous generalization —'Twenty six hundred millions of dollars a year for Mars against perhaps twenty six millions for Messiah''

The Maine Memorial contributions so far as heard from in about two thirds of the [illegible] amount to a little less than $180 000 This would bring the whole State up to $200 000 at least

The Roman Catholics of Ireland now scarcely exceed four millions while the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians reckon a million in [illegible] of adherents Other denominations are quite insignificant Thus there are but 41 000 Methodists of all sorts and only about 4 500 Independents, with a like number of Baptists in all Ireland

A remarkable revival is in progress in Newport, Monmouthshire England in connection with the Established Church A correspondent of the *Record* says —'It is the most marvellous work of God I ever heard of I imagine that it has reached 1 000 persons and been a converting work to 800 at least. The other 200 will not rest where they are'

The wardens of Christ Church Chicago reply to Bishop Whitehouse's notice that he will administer confirmation at that church August 1st that he cannot lawfully do so not having given due notice to the rector Mr Cheney and that for other reasons the day will not be convenient. They deny the Bishop's assumption that the church is without a rector

Bishop Bissell, of Vermont (Episcopal) insists that vestries on all always to consult with him before proceeding to fill their pulpits He also condemns the practice of getting candidates for a vacant parish to preach in succession in hope of securing a call a plan which many of the most high toned and conscientious clergy utterly refuse to have anything to do with A man who can make the best show on one or two sermons is not always the one who will wear best in the steady work of the ministry

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* (democratic) proposes as a candidate for the democratic nomination for President General John M Palmer, republican present Governor of Illinois It is not likely the democrats will go out of their ranks to find a candidate

In some parts of Kentucky there is not much interest taken in politics At a recent Covington meeting less than one hundred persons were present and at the Newport meeting four were present at the opening and after some tolling of the bell rope fourteen gathered in the Court House. The candidates declined to speak

General O O Howard wants to feed the poor freed niggers in the District of Columbia Why not? He is hardened to fat contracts

Referring to a late public meeting in Chicago the *Times* of that city says —

'The spirit of the meeting of Irishmen that was held in this city on last evening was essentially Irish One speaker felt very bad about the Orange affair but if any one had displayed the hateful pomological color in his presence he would have pitched into him Another orator—in a dignified legislator withal—was [illegible] if any one had planted the Orange flag in his face he would have knocked him down stairs' And these two speakers seemed to express about the average sentiment of the assemblage

The report that a celebrated manufacturer of cosmetics and hairdresser was engaged in the late riot in the capacity of a Fenian general is said to be untrue He was only a 'head centre''

The knotty will question in Connecticut before reported has been settled according to a lady correspondent as follows —The estate is to be divided into nine parts The boy has four ninths the mother three ninths and the girl two ninths In making this decision our correspondent adds —'The Judge recommends that in future women whose husbands make such wills should be careful not to produce such [illegible] complications'

N N Potter—The commander of the Twenty second regiment

Colonel Josiah Given of Ohio is mentioned in connection with the Commissionership of Internal Revenue in case of a vacancy This is too important an office to be given away

The New Paltz (N Y) [illegible] gives the following — No [illegible] barroom ruffian or a man of no religion and no principles of any kind would for a moment malign Governor Hoffman for his timely proclamation in relation to the Orange parade on the 12th of July'

Illinois is troubled with a plethora of Presidential candidates Senator Trumbull entertains the modest opinion that his name is needed to secure republican success in 1872 and General Logan is more than willing to take Grant's place at the head of the radical ticket Judge Davis of the Supreme Court has been favorably mentioned for the democratic nomination and Congressman Marshall's admirers have recently placed him on the Presidential track Modesty is a very good thing in its place but it is a virtue wholly unknown to Illinois politicians

THE IRISH BRIGADE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

Much has been said of the meeting of the Association of the Irish Brigade, commanded by the late General Meagher and the resolutions that were passed The presiding officer was never known to the writer in connection with the brigade after it became a fighting brigade [illegible] the Quartermaster who offered the resolutions was during the hard fighting well provided for as Post Quartermaster at the depot at Falmouth The only officers that the writer noticed who spoke to the resolutions who were conspicuous for soldierly qualities and gallant service on the field were Colonel McGee and Captain Gleeson both in opposition to the actions of the [illegible] Association As Captain Gleeson said the Irish Brigade has not been disbanded when it is then we can identify The Irish Brigade should not be drawn into this union to the [illegible] of the 12th of July and those [illegible] known to the brigade seem forced to [illegible]

AN ALBANY OFFICER OF THE BRIGADE

RECOVERING —The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the young man in Hamilton who shot himself in showing how an Italian lightning rod [illegible] in the attempt to explain how Myers shot Hunt is recovering.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Taking a Trunk—Attempted Burglary—Robbing the Landlord—Clearing Out a Wardrobe—Borrowing a Dog—A Brandy Case—An Old Acquaintance—Running the Railways—Back Before His Time—On the Road Again.

Before Judge Hogan.

The confidence in human nature with which some people are blessed is astonishing. Mrs. Hall is one of those ladies who trust too implicitly in the good intentions of persons who may approach her. On the 4th of July this lady arrived in New York by one of the Fall River steamers and handed the check for her baggage to a man named Morris Hemingway, giving him instructions to deliver it at the Brooklyn House, Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn. Morris got the trunk and kept it; but what he has since done with the $265 worth of wardrobe it contained he has refused to say. As he failed to turn up at the hotel with the property Mr. Dunford Hall caused his arrest, and he is now held to answer for the liberty he has taken with other people's goods. Another young man who dips into ways out of the beaten track of honest citizens is Mr. John McCarthy, of 26 Mulberry street. He made a visit to the store of Falk Brothers, at 114 Church street, for the purpose of helping himself to some of

THE LARGE QUANTITY

of clothing piled up in that establishment. John did not go in as most other people do, at the front door boldly. On the contrary, he sneaked in and hid himself in the loft, waiting an opportunity to escape with some booty. He was discovered, however, while he was meditating a magnificent plan for getting away, by Mr. Andrew Wilson, a clerk in the establishment. Wilson shouted at the thief, but he got no reply, and John immediately took to his heels. He was captured in the street by a policeman and charged yesterday with attempting to steal goods valued at $350. He was committed to answer.

South street is at some seasons of the year a pleasant locality to live in. The stream of busy life that rushes continually along its bosom is very refreshing. One gets there

THE BREEZES FROM THE RIVER,

and a lovely view of the shipping in the vicinity. South street, besides being a pleasant place of abode, is also frequented by a most advanced class of society. They are a people generally who allow no opportunity to pass by unimproved. A very large proportion of the population that floats about South street is of the promiscuous and mixed up order. They are not extensively an industrious people, except at looking on, but as observers and in many cases listeners their equals are not to be found upon the globe. The attractions the river possesses for these gentry are stupendous. For hours at a time they will look knowingly upon its placid bosom, and where an ordinary person could see but water there are a thousand or more objects of interest dancing in an interesting panorama before the entranced gaze of the "casual" of South street. Another wonderful feature of this animal is his

EXTRAORDINARY SECOND SIGHT

or power of double vision; for while he is most deeply interested in the ripples upon the surface of the water if one was to drop a five dollar bill anywhere in his neighborhood he would be instantly cognizant of the fact. Not that he would take any notice of it or endeavor to gain possession of it. Oh, no, not he. He would wait quietly until the owner had gone out of the way. And then watch him.

SEE IF HE IS INTERESTED

in speculating upon the kind of fish swimming along the bed of the river at that moment right opposite to him. Not much. He's after fish of another kind, and if one does not happen to miss the money pretty soon after he drops it the speculator will be comfortably frying his haul in a neighboring hostelry, where he has the run of the fire, and

ONE MAY GO WHISTLE

for the haddock. A forcible illustration of this clairvoyant power was witnessed before Judge Hogan yesterday. Mr. Thomas Keane keeps a liquor store at 178 in this famous street. Thomas was sitting in front of his bar with a friend, chatting comfortably; he had in his hand a roll of bills amounting to $55, with which he was toying, when some customers came in and asked for a drink. In his anxiety to look after the business Thomas dropped the money. The friend, John Russell,

PUT HIS FOOT UPON IT

until he thought Keane could not see him, and then he picked it up. But Keane did see him—(South street all over, that)—and got him arrested, which John characterized as going back on the gang; so that John is now doing the "casual" in Egyptian Hall, while waiting a further examination in his case.

From West Twenty-second street comes the next story of default. The house is No. 250, and Mrs. Fanny Oakes is the presiding goddess. Things have not been going on smoothly at 250 for some time; on the contrary they have been taking their leave, and in

A MOST UNACCOUNTABLE MANNER.

It was not French leave, however, for the goods were helped away by Elizabeth Palmer, who sprung from Princeton, N. J. Elizabeth, like many other young ladies from the rural districts, possesses an eye for finery, and to gratify this peculiar vision she adopted nefarious means; or, perhaps, it was that her own means were not sufficient to procure her

WHAT SHE WANTED,

so she helped herself to the wardrobe that her mistress' means enabled her to compass. In a long list Mrs. Oakes enumerates the different articles taken by Elizabeth, the whole amounting in value to the sum of $37.

THE GENTLE JERSEYITE

admitted the taking off of all the things, except a pair of coral studs, which she emphatically denies having appropriated. It is expected that Elizabeth will shortly "do the State some service," as she is now in the "jug" waiting for a draught of punishment.

Out of the very large number of sportive youths who indulge in a taste for canines David Ryan is the most enterprising. David's taste is of the aristocratic order. He doats on dogs, but he does not like every pup that comes in his way. His partiality is entirely confined to the pet breeds, and, above all, the diminutive black and tans. A pretty little

RAT-SHAPED TERRIER

is such a thing of beauty in the cultivated eye of David that he can scarcely see one and not wish to possess it. It is very probable this amiable penchant for the little dumb creatures comes in the way of contrast, as men are said to incline to their opposites very forcibly. David himself is a fellow of herculean mould, and he doubtless loves the dogs for their size and proverbial delicacy of constitution. Mr. Ryan saw one of those pups in the street one day last week and he took it in his arms. Once there he could not bear to part with it, so he carried it off. Unfortunately for David the doggy was a pet, and the property of Mr. Henry Curcless, of 86 James street, who was looking for it everywhere, and at last found the treasure, which he valued at $25, in the possession of Henry Maddeo. This gentleman said he purchased the animal from Ryan for $500. David was sought for by a commissioned

LIMB OF THE LAW,

and being found was locked up for his overflowing affection.

Just dipping into darksome ways, Cornelius O'Donnell was caught at a corner as he turned in his tracks. The stumbling block in his passage through the blind alley was a case of brandy that he carried on his shoulder. He had two companions with him when the detectives first sighted the spectacle. They, however, escaped, and the unlucky Cornelius was left to tell the tale. Mr. Thomas C. Reese, of 11 Beekman street, claimed the cognac as his property, and instituted a complaint against Corney for the stealing of the same. He is now reclining on the soft centre of a plank in the city prison awaiting further development.

A most notorious thief, who had found that the lines of city railroads were almost overdone, turned his attention to the extensive lines that run through the country, and during the short time that he has been at the work he has made it pay wonderfully. The last good stroke of business he did was a dive he made into the pocket of Mrs. Ann McNickle, of 57 Laight street. This lady went to Bristol, N. J., on the 18th of July, to draw some money. She got her check cashed and was returning to the city on the cars with $105 in her dress pocket. She happened to have sitting beside her Mr. George Wilson, alias George Werner. This young man did not evidently like his seat, so

HE GOT UP AND WENT OUT

on the platform. In the meantime Mrs. McNickle took his seat, and when George came back he was compelled to content himself with the one just vacated by the lady. That seemed to suit him even less than the one he had previously given up, for when the train got to Rahway he left it altogether, so disgusted was he with the seating accommodation. The cars had only just started on again when Mrs. McNickle discovered that she had lost her money. As soon as she got to New York she put the matter into the hands of the authorities and policeman Wood yesterday arrested Wilson. The fact of the seat was that he knew the lady's pocket was on the other side and he adopted the little ruse to get at the coveted prize. Werner was sent to the penitentiary for six months on the 26th of last June for a similar crime. The lady whose

POCKET HE THEN PICKED

was crossing the ferry at the time of the robbery. She belonged to Philadelphia and was in a hurry to get home. The case was brought before Judge Hogan, who sent it directly into the Special Sessions. Werner was tried and got six months, but on the 8th of the present month he was back again in the city and at his old trade. Wilson was asked how he got back so soon, and he said his friends fixed that. It was managed on a writ of habeas corpus. He was then taken to the Supreme Court for a review of the proceedings in his case and then bailed out. In the meantime he is improving the opportunity.

"Well, Michael," said the Judge to a gentleman who was swinging in an uneven balance outside the bar, "how did you get drunk?"

"Is it me, sir?"

"Yes, you."

"I aint drunk, yer Honor."

"What else, then?"

"I'm only a little tipsy."

"Is that all?"

"That's all, yer Honor; I wint out lasth night to see me girl."

"Did you stay out until this morning?"

"Begorra an' I did; who tould you that?"

"What did you do that for?"

"Well, ye see, we went to a wake—Mary Moriarty's aunt's husband was dead, an' Mary is a frind o' me girrul's, an' we wint to the wake, in Succond avenue, an' there was hapes o' snuff there."

"What about the whiskey?"

"Well, there was whiskey there, too; but the ladies mostly took gin."

"You stuck to the snuff?"

"No, yer Honer, I don't like it."

"I thought, perhaps, that was what had overcome you."

"No, sir, I think 't was the dancing; will ye lave me off, yer Honer?"

"No, Michael, you will have to go below until you get sober."

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	80	69	3 P. M.	91½	74
6 A. M.	78	68	6 P. M.	89	74
9 A. M.	83½	70	9 P. M.	84	72
12 M.	89	78	12 P. M.	83	65

Average temperature yesterday........71¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........84¾

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-five fires for the week ending July 22, at noon. The estimated loss is $39,235. Amount of insurance as far as ascertained, $241,100.

The number of arrests by the police for the week ending July 21 was 1,683. The arrests each day were as follows:—Saturday, 293; Sunday, 136; Monday, 245; Tuesday, 294; Wednesday, 221; Thursday, 200, and Friday, 264; making the above total.

Officer Schuyler, of the Thirteenth precinct, discovered a gang of river thieves at work at the foot of Broome street about three o'clock yesterday morning, and while firing at them blew off the end of one of his fingers. The thieves all escaped.

While some men were employed at work on a scaffold in the Union depot, at Forty-second street, the scaffold fell, seriously injuring James Dowd, Robert Gamrock and John Kennedy, the latter having his left arm and left leg broken. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, intend to hold their annual picnic on Saturday next at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third street, East River. This Union intend that this shall be a first class picnic, and have made every arrangement to insure a success, and should the weather be fine it will be a very enjoyable occasion.

The following is a correct list of the insurance companies who lose by the fire in Forty-seventh street on Friday night. Charles Simons, who occupied Nos. 622, 624 and 626 as a morocco manufactory, estimates his loss on building at $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $51,500, as follows:—Globe, $2,500; Park, $2,000; Imperial, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $1,500; Adriatic, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Irving, $3,000; Sterling, $2,500; North American, $4,000; Bowery, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Star, $2,500; New Amsterdam, $2,500; American, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Manhattan, $2,500. J. W. Stevens, whose loss is estimated at $2,000, is insured for $10,000 in the Security and Continental Insurance Companies.

Central Park Meteorological Department abstract of report for the week ending two P. M., July 22:—Barometer—Mean, 29.765 inches; maximum at nine A. M. July 21, 29.996 inches; minimum at five A. M. July 17, 29.639 inches; range, .266 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 68.7 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M. July 16, 84.7 degrees; minimum at 6 A. M. July 20, 59.7 degrees; range, 25.0 degrees. On July 16 rain fell from 4:40 P. M. to 7:20 P. M. to the depth of 1.50 inch; on July 18 rain fell from 11 P. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of .18 inch; on July 19 rain fell from 6:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. to the depth of .10 inch; on July 20 rain fell from 1:45 A. M. to 5:20 A. M. to the depth of .26 inch; on July 21 rain fell from 9 P. M. to 8:45 P. M. to the depth of .06 inch; on July 22 rain fell from 12:30 A. M. to 2 A. M. to the depth of .2 inch. Total amount of water for the week, 2.12. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,020 miles.

A WOMAN'S BLESSING.

Soft Words for the Mayor and Hard Words for Beecher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

May I be allowed through the gallantry of your columns to thank the lady who, under the head of "A Woman's Blessing on the Mayor," so well and bravely expressed not my feelings only, but those of so many women who secretly invoke blessings on the Mayor for his conduct? We poor women are generally either so snubbed and ridiculed or put down and silenced by our lords and masters whenever we venture to express an opinion that differs from their own that it is not surprising—is it, now?—that so few of us dare to give frank expression to our thoughts, even when we feel them to be good and true. How I have internally boiled with indignation to hear that good, gentlemanly, long-suffering martyr of a Mayor abused and maligned for doing his single duty as a magistrate and a man words are weak to tell. Still weaker are they to express the satisfaction and relief it gives me to let it boil over a little, at last, in print, wishing heartily it could only give a good, smart scalding to all such of your readers as deserve it. And who do you suppose I think deserves it supremely? You'll never guess. No less a person than the great Henry Ward Beecher. How he can urge upon people to "insist upon their rights" as their first great and most "sacred duty," without regard to results, be they ever so riotous and sanguinary, and call himself a Christian, is past my feminine comprehension. But that is what they call "muscular Christianity," I suppose. I don't like it and I don't believe Christ does. Certainly He taught something very different, both by His lips and His life. Just imagine Him "insisting on His rights," if you can.

Beecher doctrines and Bible doctrines don't seem to agree or sustain each other. But then I'm only a woman, not at all strong-minded or fashionable; so perhaps I am incapable of judging. Next year, when the Orangemen march—for march they must, you know, or "betray a sacred duty"—what is to become of all the thousands of "poor and weak" citizens, with their wives and children, who have a sacred right to be "protected," and who will also "betray a sacred duty" if they, in their turn, do not "insist upon their rights" to stand in the streets and windows to look at the procession? See, when a woman comes to analyze it, what were "sound and fury, signifying nothing" but nonsense, anything but Christianity, the burly and blustering Beecher's harangue is found to be composed of.

He "considers our city authorities simply as men who do not understand the simplest elements of civil liberty." I, "insisting" on my woman's "right" to speak and be as saucy as I like here in this free country, where all rights, especially of "the poor and weak," are to be held sacred and inviolate, without regard to consequences—I hope the consequences won't be serious—beg leave to say that I consider Mr. Beecher as a man who does not understand the first elements of Christianity. C. V. B.

OH, NO!

HOBOKEN, July 18, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice in your paper of this date a communication signed "Uncle Sam, Jr.," headed "A Reply to the Fenian Council," in which he requests the Governor to withdraw the arms of the State from any regiment composed of Irishmen. Does "Uncle Sam, Jr." (he should have signed himself "Know Nothing") know that the Sixty-ninth regiment, which refused to parade to do honor to the Prince of Wales, turned out to protect Orangemen, law and order and the rights of all American citizens? Does he know that Captain P. J. Meehan, the most inveterate, and, I might say, the most hard-working and honest member of the Fenian organization turned out in command of his company, not to protect Orangemen or Ribbonmen, but as a conservator of law and order. In the face of these facts will "Uncle Sam, Jr.," insist on taking their arms from the Sixty-ninth and kindred regiments who have always performed their duty to their adopted country? What! Take away Colonel Cavanagh's sword—the little major, who always showed the men of the Irish Brigade such a magnificent example? Oh, no; the American people will never permit their faithful servants in time of war to be insulted in time of peace.

J. A. G., G. A. R.

A TUB RACE AT HOBOKEN.

An exciting contest took place near the Fifth street dock last evening between two—the redoubtable Bob Henry, of the police force, and Charles Worden. The latter challenged any one to compete with him in a washtub race on the "salt wather," and Bob procured an old, time-honored tub wherein to defeat Worden. The race was for a keg of Con Donovan's beer, and a large crowd assembled to see which of the aquatic gents would be fortunate enough to win such a heart-easing prize. Bob and Charles jumped into their respective tubs and started, the latter soon leading off with long strokes of his oar. This had the miserable effect of filling his brand-new tub with water and down he went. Bob, however, took it easy, like the tortoise, and came in first. Mr. Worden was somewhat damped by his defeat, and Bob hastened to enjoy what he had won so easily, the course being only 100 yards.

THE COURTS.

Alleged Conspiracy to Publish Libels—Important Case in the Court of Appeals.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Henry Wesley Wells.—The defendant, a negro, was held in $500 bail to await an examination on a charge of having attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit bill.

Petitions and Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Voluntary Petition.—Henry S. Bragg.

Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.—John G. Lynn, George Lawes, Patrick D. Casey, William H. Rosenblatt, George S. Rosenblatt.

Discharges.—Elias Katz, A. De Lancey Brigham.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Carriage of Goods by Rail Under Parole Agreement.

Jabez A. Bostwick vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover about four thousand dollars, the value of cotton shipped by the plaintiff at Cincinnati to New York, under a parole agreement made with defendant's agent that it should be carried in the usual time by all rail to New York. He insured it all rail to New York. Two days after the cotton had left Cincinnati defendant's agent sent down a bill of lading, the printed part of which permitted the cotton to be carried by water and rail, and exempted the carrier from perils of the sea, and the proof showed the plaintiff's attention was never called to the stipulations in the bill of lading. The usual time for transportation was seven days, and that on the thirtieth day after shipment the steamer Alleghany, with the cotton on board, was wrecked and the cotton was lost. The Court below gave judgment against the plaintiff, directing that a bill of lading is a contract, and that the parole agreement to carry all rail was merged in the written bill of lading, and that the plaintiff could not recover because his action was on contract and not on tort; from which judgment the plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals, where this cause was argued by Mr. D. M. Porter for the plaintiff and Mr. Amasa J. Parker for the defendant, and the Court of Appeals decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the plaintiff, having lost control of his cotton before the bill of lading was sent to him, it did not do away with the parole agreement to carry all rail, and that the plaintiff could show the delay to establish a breach of contract, and reversed the judgment against the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Conspiracy to Publish Libels.

Before Judge Robinson.

Watts vs. Snow and Hilton.—Edwin James moved for an order against the defendants upon affidavits stating that the plaintiff carried on business in Jersey City as a coal merchant, trading under the name of the "Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Company," that a person named Taylor was in his employment, and was indicted by him for embezzlement and his trial is now pending. The affidavits charge that the defendants, on the 9th of November, 1870, came to the plaintiff and proposed that he should pay them $1,000 and withdraw the prosecution against Taylor, and unless he agreed to it they would charge him with cheating his customers and selling coals by short weight. The plaintiff deposed that he rejected the proposal; and immediately afterwards a series of false and malicious libels appeared in the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, charging the plaintiff with fraud in the sale of coals.

The JUDGE—How many of these libels were published?

Mr. JAMES (holding up a file of the *Evening Journal*)—They have appeared periodically for months, and have caused damage to the plaintiff to the amount of $10,000.

The defendant (Hilton) resided in the same house with Colonel Pangborn, the editor of the paper, and showed one of the articles in manuscript, as deposed to in the affidavits.

The Court granted an order of arrest against both the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Set at Liberty Through Reduction of Bail.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re John Mahoney.—In this case, which will be remembered as an application for reduction of bail from $6,000 to $1,000, the offence charged being an assault with a sword cane upon Captain Swift and Lieutenant Cardozo, of the Seventy-first regiment, last Sunday, as the two were returning home from the funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and private Page of the Ninth regiment, the Judge yesterday granted the application, rendering the following opinion:—

The facts stated in the affidavit do not bring the case within the statute as to an assault and battery with an intent to kill or to do bodily harm, because there was no battery here, but simply an assault. The case is, therefore, not a felony, and as the prisoner cannot give the bail fixed by the magistrate it should be reduced to a reasonable sum, sufficient to accomplish the purpose of bail, which is not for the punishment of the accused, but to secure the attendance for trial. Bail reduced to $1,000. Directly succeeding the rendition of the above opinion the prisoner furnished the required bail and is now at liberty.

William F. Kintzing for the prisoner and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan for the people.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Cigar Dealers in Trouble.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

Two Spaniards, named Salcedo and Garcia, were charged before the Commissioner yesterday with having sold unstamped cigars at their store, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, E. D. They were each held to bail in the sum of $1,000, and the Commissioner adjourned the hearing of the case until Wednesday next.

John Bowman, a College Pointer, was arrested on a similar charge, and held to bail in $500. The hearing of the case was set down for the 31st inst.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the Surrogate admitted to probate the wills of Anna G. Willcox, Magdalena Hundt, Mary A. Petrie, Solomon Mott, Jane Rogers, Rachel Dawson, Winifred Morris, William P. Robinson and John Hodgson—all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.:—Joseph Goebel, of East New York; Hugh Jones, Michael Rooney, Walter J. Scott, Morris K. Barker, Ora H. Knapp, Samuel W. Bergen, John Ech, Mary Coffey, Laura Birkbeck, James Plant—all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Mary Ann Cronan were granted to Richard Cronan; of John A. Clarry to Anna A. Clarry—all of the city of Brooklyn.

SECRETARY ROBESON AT THE NAVY YARD.

Secretary George M. Robeson visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn yesterday. The visit was unexpected, and therefore no elaborate preparations were made for the reception of the distinguished guests. The Secretary was accompanied by his friend, Senator Cattell, of New Jersey. Both these gentlemen went on board the Tallapoosa, which arrived from Washington yesterday morning, bringing as passengers Admiral Shubrick, who is in very bad health, his wife and daughter; Admiral Smith and daughter, Dr. Maxwell, Admiral Jenkins and Professor Henry. The Tallapoosa, which is commanded by Lieutenant Commander McRitchie, also brought a large quantity of freight for the Navy Yard, some nine-inch gun carriages for the Wabash, now fitting out at Boston; some cases of bayonets, cartridge belts, single-sticks and all manner of naval odds and ends.

The Secretary and party partook of luncheon on board, and was then presented to the commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona, now taking in her guns and stores, after overhauling and repairs.

The Secretary conversed for some time with Admiral Smith, Captain George Ransom, executive officer of the Navy Yard; Chief Engineer Jewell, Chief Engineer Zeller and Naval Constructor Delano. Shortly after the conversation he left in the back that had been waiting for him at the entrance of the yard.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee—A Representation Dodge—The Senatorial Conquest.

The Democratic General Committee of Queens county had a meeting yesterday. Several prominent Long Island City politicians appeared and argued in favor of allowing the city equal representation with the other towns, which is seven. The city was carved out of Newtown. If this request is granted the representation in Assembly conventions will be increased to twenty-eight, and of course the city will then be entitled to Congressional representation. It was an increase of representation that caused the great trouble two years ago. This movement is regarded as a scheme in favor of the advancement of some local aspirants for legislative honors. The republicans are working hard in the interest of Gilbert C. Dean. He made such a splendid run two years ago that it is thought he can be elected now. Those who opposed him then say he was only defeated by fraud. Francis B. Baldwin is the democratic candidate most talked about.

THE INDIANS.

Fears of a General Rising in the Northwest—Fort Berthold Attacked by the Sioux—Spotted Tail on the Warpath—A Mail Train Attacked—Villany of the Indian Traders.

ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1871.

The last steamer down to St. Joe from Fort Berthold, Dakota, reports fears of a general rising of the Indians. As she passed the fort on the 12th she was informed that a Sioux war party was making an attack upon the place and there was great excitement among the Indians of the Agency, who were falling back into the village.

It is reported that Spotted Tail, exasperated at the treachery of the whites, had returned from the Rocky Mountain country, making war upon the whites *en route*, and that rumors of a conflict between him and the troops are rife.

The mail between Forts Stevenson and Totten was attacked a few days ago, and while the escort was defending the stock the savages burned the house and mail bags. They are known to be Sioux, who had received rations at Stevenson a few days before.

The Grosventres, Rees and Mandan Indians are the only friendly tribes in the upper country, and are represented as starving and determined to fight this fall, unless the government feeds them. The government fed tribes are hostile, while these friendly tribes are keeping the Sioux at bay.

The trading posts at all forts above Thompson are represented as tyrannies of monopoly. The whites pay exorbitant prices for food, while the Indians are fearfully skinned by the swindlers government has taken to its confidence.

The Kiowas Anxious Concerning the Fate of Satanta and Big Tree.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of a communication from Friend Enoch Hoag, Superintendent, &c., transmitting a copy of a letter from Agent Tatum, of the Kiowa Agency, dated Fort Sill, on the 8th instant, in which he represents the Kiowas as anxious to learn the fate of their chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree. They have made efforts to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites, but thus far have failed. They are at present among the Antelope Hills, on the Canadian River.

MANITOBA.

Favorable Reports from the Red River Country—Dominion and Fourth of July Celebrations at Winnipeg.

TORONTO, Ottawa, July 22, 1871.

Advices have been received from Winnipeg to July 5. Dominion Day was celebrated with all the honors. There were athletic games, picnics, races, a firemen's parade, a steamboat excursion, &c.

The Fourth of July was also celebrated by the Americans. United States Consul Fay delivered an eloquent oration to a large audience. Cannon was fired all day. There was a steamboat excursion in the evening, accompanied by two bands of musicians, and there were dancing and firing of salutes.

The immigrants will soon be able to come in independently of the bonded lines. According to the official correspondence published by the United States Consul, Secretary Boutwell states that the Department at Washington has no objection to allow immigrants with animals and baggage to go through the United States on giving their personal bonds. Immigrants continue to arrive.

THE ST. LOUIS COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1871.

The hearing of the case of Miller against the Bradstreet Commercial Agency continues. Mr. Miller introduced further testimony as to his solvency and stated that the report published in the July number of the agency's report had injured his standing. J. H. Eames testified that he had been sent for by Mr. Shepard, the superintendent of the agency, and told by him that he (Eames) could have a good rating if he would pay for hunting up evidence of his credit. This would cost from $25 to $500. Eames refused the offer. Shepard was then placed on the stand and flatly contradicted the statement of Eames, and said Eames offered him money for a favorable rating; that he (the witness) told him he ought to be kicked out of office for making such an offer. He never received presents, and money considerations had no influence with him. Mr. King, whose testimony was reported yesterday, had been discharged for making incorrect reports, falsifying the index and general disobedience of orders. King had threatened to injure the firm, and had assaulted the witness with brass knuckles. The rating of Miller was based on information from men who are regarded as well versed in trade and business, and who stated Miller's assets and liabilities so nearly equal as to justify witness in rating him to be trusted with caution. The case excites much interest.

SINKING OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22, 1871.

The steamer Olive Branch, hence to New Orleans, sunk at five o'clock this morning ten miles below Grand Tower, between this city and Cairo. She lies straight, but in deep water, and it is feared she cannot be raised. The vessel is valued at $37,500; insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg offices.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY LEASE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Postponed.

The yearly meeting of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad stockholders, which was to be held on Wednesday next, has been postponed. Twenty days' notice will be given of the meeting. The delay has taken place until after the fight as to the lease, which commences before the Chancellor on Tuesday. In the meantime the directors of the joint roads have met and declared a dividend of three per cent for the half year, which is held by many to be a ruse to aid the leasing. The bait of ten per cent per annum is held out to gain converts to the lease, while the opponents ask where the security is that the ten per cent will be forthcoming. There is much feeling among the directors respecting the lease, and whichever way the matter is settled before the Chancellor, it is certain that much of the unanimity that used to mark the proceedings of the Great Tams of the Camden and Amboy is forever gone.

A NEW LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Hempstead and Rockaway and the New York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Companies have been consolidated, thus affording a new route from Hempstead to Bay Ridge. The board of directors is composed of some of New York and Brooklyn's wealthiest citizens, making it beyond doubt a successful enterprise. The road is graded from Bay Ridge to Woodhaven, and in running order from Valley Stream to Hempstead. The remainder will take but a short time to be completed.

THE PEOPLE'S FERRY COMPANY OF WILLIAMSBURG.

A meeting of the projectors of the People's Ferry Company of Williamsburg was held yesterday, Frederick W. Kalbfleisch in the chair; Mr. George H. Fisher, Secretary. Various committees were appointed to conduct plans for the new company. It was decided by the meeting that stockholders will be limited in the amount of their subscriptions to $5 and upwards, so that all the people may be enabled to take a monetary interest in the company, and no transfer of stock, beyond a limited amount, can be made without the consent of the majority of the stockholders.

ENGLAND RUNS AWAY.

Some time ago two young married men of Newark, named Charles W. England and Stephen W. Pearcy, entered into a grocery partnership business near the corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets, Newark. Matters went along nicely for a while, but less than a month ago Stephen thought Charley was acting queer. His queerest action, however, was on Friday, when he cleared out, as alleged, with all the available funds. Stephen doesn't yet know to what extent he has been wronged, as his accounts are very unsettled.

SHARKS AT ROCKAWAY.

This summer has been noted for the great quantity of sharks which have been killed in and around Rockaway. Their appearance has had a marked effect on the registers of the hotels at that place, and the proprietors are getting despondent as the season advances and their exchequer remains at the same low tide mark. They evidently have come to the conclusion that something must be done, and that soon. It was done yesterday in the person of Henry Spears, who "beached" a shark and then despatched him with a few rifle balls. He measured about five feet six inches.

CHEAP FUEL.

The firm of Jeremiah Skidmore & Sons, coal merchants, yesterday made a complaint against Captain Michael Hughes, barge 694, lying at pier foot of East Nineteenth street, being jointly concerned with one Edward Monaghan in robbing them of a ton of coal. Officer Potts, of the Eighteenth precinct, at five o'clock yesterday morning saw Monaghan come alongside of the barge with a rowboat and take in about a ton of coal delivered to him by the aforesaid Hughes. As the coal in the barge is the property of Skidmore & Sons, and could not be delivered without their authority, Hughes and Monaghan were arrested and held under $500 bail to answer by Judge Scott.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Stars Defeated by the Atlantics.

About a thousand persons assembled at the Capitoline grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the first game of the season between the Stars and the Atlantics. The game was a good one, and was played well from first to last, and, contrary to the general expectation, the Stars were defeated two to one. The Atlantics seemed to hit Cummings without much difficulty, notwithstanding Arthur put them in in his best style.

Of the individual play on the part of the Atlantics too much cannot be said in praise, for every member of their nine played right up to the mark. The performance of Hall and Dehlman, however, was particularly noticeable. The former took everything which went within his reach, including a red hot liner right from the bat, while the latter played his base in the finest manner possible.

Of the Stars, Barlow, Rogers, Worth and Cummings bore off the palm.

The following is the score:—

ATLANTIC.					STAR.				
Players.	*R.*	*1B.*	*P.O.*	*A.*	*Players.*	*R.*	*1B*	*P.O.*	*A.*
Remsen, l. f.	2	3	2	0	Rogers, 1st b.	2	1	8	0
Kenny, c. f.	2	4	2	0	Worth, c. f.	1	1	4	0
Hall, s. s.	1	1	3	8	Dollard, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Clyne, 3d b.	0	2	1	0
Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	0	3	Thake, l. f.	0	1	3	0
Malone, p.	2	2	0	2	Beavens, 2d b.	2	1	2	2
Noonan, 2d b.	1	1	3	1	Cummings, p.	0	0	1	0
Burdock, c.	4	0	3	1	Jackson, s. s.	2	1	1	6
Clinton, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Barlow, c.	0	1	6	0
Totals	14	14	27	15	Totals	7	8	27	8

INNINGS.

Clubs.	*1st.*	*2d.*	*3d.*	*4th.*	*5th.*	*6th.*	*7th.*	*8th.*	*9th.*	
Atlantic	1	5	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	—14
Star	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	— 7

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Mutual Club.

Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Runs earned—Atlantic, 2; Star, 2.

Base Ball Notes.

On Monday evening, July 17, the Oriental Base Ball Club met and formed a permanent organization by electing the following named gentlemen officers of the club until January, 1872:—President, William Waters; Vice President, David H. Tompkins; Secretary, Walter Holmes; Corresponding Secretary, F. M. Hurlbut; Treasurer, Moses Engle; Board of Directors—Moses Engle, George Pinkney, Frank Valentine, John Ruland, Edward Salsbury, Joseph Taylor, W. W. Johnson, Walter Holmes, Elijah Holmes, David Davis.

Application having been forwarded to Dr. Jones, President of the Convention, for membership, with the usual fee, the club is now open to receive challenges from any senior amateur club recognized in the Convention.

To-night the Mutuals start off on their first Western tour of the season. They will be gone about twenty days.

ANOTHER NOBLE INSTITUTION OF CHARITY.

New York is about to add another to its already innumerable list of charitable institutions. The good Sisters of Charity, who are ever willing to sacrifice themselves for charity's sake, and who consider no sacrifice too great that tends to help and comfort the afflicted, are about to build a new "Home for Aged." Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these worthy ladies, whose lives are one continued struggle for the relief of the poor. They give their youth, their labors and their prayers for the poor, and for all this they ask nothing but the charity of the people in the same cause.

This "Home" was first opened in the small building No. 209 West Fifteenth street. Shortly after its foundation its existence became widely known, in consequence of which it received a very large number of applicants for admission. The Sisters being unable to accommodate all who applied the necessity of a more commodious building suggested itself, and the Sisters purchased the two adjoining tenement houses to supply the deficiency. This institution (which is supported by the charity of a few individuals) has already given a home to over one hundred aged women. Those of the inmates who are not too much enfeebled knit stockings and do patchwork for the orphan children.

The demands for admission every year increasing, the Sisters have decided to build a new and commodious building on the site of the old house in West Fifteenth street. The temporary home is now situated in West Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where the Sisters have accommodations for only thirty-five or forty.

THE NEW BUILDING

is to be 105 feet front and 91 feet deep; to be built of brick, with brown stone trimmings. It is to be five stories high, and when completed will accommodate between 200 and 300. The Sisters are in hopes that it will be finished about the middle of next May. In view of this they anxiously solicit from the benevolent of this city, so famed for its charities, the means wherewith to defray the expenses incident to the proposed building.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

Discharge of the Accused—Death Through Excessive Drinking.

Coroner Young yesterday morning investigated the case of Charles Schankwelder, the German, late of 524 Fifth street, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by violence inflicted upon him by Adolph Kogel on the evening of the 21st ult., as previously reported in the HERALD. The testimony elicited, however, threw quite a different light on the matter, and went to show that throughout the trouble Kogel had acted on the defensive. Schankwelder had been in Kogel's employ for two days, at the expiration of which time he was discharged for drunkenness, and told to come and get his pay. Deceased, who was then under the influence of liquor, became greatly enraged, and made two or three desperate attempts to assault Kogel. Henry Lieber, a fellow workman with deceased, interfered and told him he must not strike the boss. The last rush Schankwelder made on the prisoner the latter picked up a chair to protect himself, and either by being struck or running against the chair deceased fell backwards on the pavement and fractured his skull. Several witnesses were examined, all to the same effect, and the case was given to the jury, who found that deceased had come to his death by fracture of the skull, the result of a fall. The jury exonerated Kogel, and Coroner Young discharged him from custody. The affray occurred in Fifty-third street, near Tenth avenue.

A BOLD SAFE ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock two young men, well dressed, bearing the appearance of respectability, went into Stringham & Carpenter's shipchandlery, 363 South street, and asked to see some scoop-shovels. One of the parties engaged Mr. Carpenter in conversation about the article which he wished to purchase, while the other walked seemingly carelessly about the store. Suddenly moving off together, they remarked they would call again. Mr. Carpenter had noticed something suspicious in their movements, and followed them to the door, when about twenty steps from the place he saw them commence to run. He at once bethought himself of the safe, and going to it found the door open and twenty dollars missing, which was all the money in the safe at the time. He immediately pursued them, crying, "Stop thief." Officer Peter M. Cairns, of the Seventh precinct, joined in the pursuit. He succeeded in arresting one of the parties in a bonded warehouse in Water street. The accused was searched, but nothing found on him. When brought before Judge Scott at Essex Market he gave his name as Peter Butler, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

BOLD ROBBERY NEAR NEWARK.

A bold robber entered the residence of Mrs. Vreeland, on Ridgewood avenue, Irvington, Newark, the day before yesterday, while that lady was taking her usual afternoon *siesta*, and filched her bedroom of a gold watch. His movements aroused her, but he sprang through the hall and out of a window. She gave chase and would have probably overtaken the ruffian had he not pulled out a revolver and presented it at her. She desisted, but described him to the police so accurately that there is a hope of his capture.

DANGEROUS KEROSENE.

Coroner Whitehill caused an analysis of the kerosene oil by the explosion of which Agnes Mulholland, six years of age, was burned to death at the residence of her parents, No. 169 North Seventh street, Williamsburg, on the 18th inst. Particulars of this sad casualty were published in the HERALD of the 19th. The oil in question gives off inflammable vapor and becomes explosive at ninety degrees Fahrenheit, while the legal standard is 110. The Coroner intends to summon the manufacturers of the oil (Meyer & Co.) and some of those who retail it before the inquest in this case to-morrow evening.

A MISSING CITIZEN OF WILLIAMSBURG.

On the 11th inst. Thomas Rice, watchmaker, residing at No. 124 South Third street, Williamsburg, left his home for Far Rockaway, where he had been promised employment, carrying with him in a small black valise all the implements of his trade. He has not been heard from since. His wife and two children are in almost destitute circumstances. Mr. Rice was about forty years of age and slightly lame in the left leg.

PRIZE FIGHT IN ILLINOIS.—A report was in circulation yesterday that a prize fight was to come off between two unknown parties at or near Starne's Park. The police, on hearing the report, visited the grounds during the afternoon, but the combatants getting wind of their visit left in hot haste, and when the officials arrived the crowd had disappeared. Report further says that after the departure of the police the pugilists and their friends returned and a regular "set-to" was had, but the result of the fight is not known.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 19.*

THE "BULGINES'" BATTLE.

The Recent Terrific Collision Near Morristown.

More than a Score of Cars Demolished—Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed—Miraculous Escapes—A Schoch-ingly Silly Order.

To give the "old boy" his due, serious accidents on the Morris and Essex Railroad have of late been so comparatively infrequent that when one does occur now it excites more than ordinary attention. The recent terrific collision, a brief account of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, at a point called Hitchman's Mills, some five or six miles beyond Morristown, was exceedingly serious as regards destruction of railroad property and interference with traffic, though happily without destroying a life or limb. The opposing "bulgines" were the Independence and the Union, the former being attached to a heavy freight and the latter to a train of seventy coal cars. At the point where the collision took place trains are run by telegraph as here the single track unites with the Boston broad gauge branch. The Independence received orders at Morristown to proceed to Morris Plains and there await the passage of a down train then due. The operator's book at Morristown was signed by the engineer and conductor as having received this order. It is, however, claimed by the engineer that his order reads Denville and not Morris Plains, whither he was speeding at the time of

THE COLLISION.

The two trains were rattling along at between fifteen and twenty miles an hour, in opposite directions. The Union, with its seventy coal cars, had the greatest momentum, being on the down grade. At the point of disaster the road is quite straight for some considerable distance, thus enabling the people on both trains to see their danger in time to

SAVE THEIR LIVES.

The engineer of the Independence sprang down an embankment, and was so thoroughly frightened that it was difficult to make him realize for some little time that he was not killed outright. Others of the employés had miraculous escapes, but beyond a few insignificant bruises in the cases of one or two they were uninjured. For a distance extending more than a mile in every direction the shock of the collision was felt, and the

SCREAMING OF THE STEAM WHISTLES,

which had been left open, could be heard for even greater distances. After "butting" the Union slightly recoiled and then sprang, so to speak, on top of the Independence, crushing down the upper work and perching like a hen on a brood of chickens, with the cowcatcher, or that which but a few seconds before was the cowcatcher, elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the history of railroading a more extraordinary locomotive situation was never witnessed under similar circumstances. So securely locked were the two "bulgines" that the work of separating them yesterday was one of extreme difficulty, attended with not a little danger. Some twenty odd coal cars were knocked into

WHAT PRINTERS CALL "PI,"

while three of the freight cars were damaged almost past repair. Traffic was, of course, seriously impeded, the track being completely blocked up with the débris. After some time by means of impromptu platforms, passengers were enabled to get through by passing round the wreck from one train to another. All night and all day yesterday a large force of men were employed clearing the track. This was effected towards afternoon, when traffic was regularly resumed. The railroad underlings about the depots along the line were

EXTREMELY RETICENT

to reporters about the disaster. They bluntly admitted they knew all about it, but declined divulging a syllable. This shows good discipline on the part of certain employés, but the most narrow-minded conception on the part of the railroad authorities. The reporters will get the news in spite of all the obstacles thrown in their way by boorish or ignorant officials. Besides, the attempt to hush up matters of this description always results, as is well known, in damaging the reputation of the company. Superintendent Schoch should immediately rescind this shock-ingly conceived order governing this matter. The loss of the company will reach from $40,000 to $50,000.

A MINISTER BRUTALLY WHIPS HIS DAUGHTER.

[From the Mound City (Mo.) Sentinel.]

It is not unfrequent of late that we hear, through the medium of the press, of the outrages committed in almost every locality within the borders of the nation; and it now becomes our task to chronicle one of the most dastardly outrages perpetrated by human hand, which happened in our midst within the past ten days. To give the details in full we shall relate the circumstances, as we learn them, of the cause of the barbaric transaction.

On the Fourth of July Miss Ellen McGrew, in company with some others, attended the celebration at this place, remaining during the day and until after the fireworks in the evening. On such occasions the commingling of young people is a natural result, and this case was not an exception to the rule. A young man by the name of Fred. Mitchell sought and obtained the company of Miss McGrew during the evening, and, after the exercises escorted her home. After arriving at home, and upon entering the house, she was asked who came home with her, and she replied that Mr. Mitchell and others came in the same wagon. At this her father became enraged, and threatened to get out of bed immediately and whip her, but did not make any attempt until the next morning. We are informed that the young lady arose quite early the next morning, and not long after her father got up and ordered her to go to the smokehouse, at the same time telling her that he was going to whip her if she did not make certain promises to him, which were these: That she would not hereafter speak to or countenance said Mitchell. She told her father that she could not make any such promises, as she knew she could not keep them, and therefore did not wish to tell him a falsehood. The father, becoming convinced that she would not make any such promises, became more enraged, when he clinched her and forced her into the smokehouse, closing the door after him. The story of his brutal transaction is as follows:—He first took her hands and tied them behind her, and afterwards pulled down her hair, which is quite long, and tied it to her hands, drawing her head back as far as he could with her hair. He then put a strap around her neck and choked her, and took a stick that he had previously secured and struck her three times with it. He then dropped the stick and knocked her down with his fist and kicked her several times thereafter.

She was taken into the house by her mother and friends and placed on the bed, where she remained in an unconscious state for about three hours. Dr. Lantern, of Farinsville, was called upon, who visited the house, but McGrew forbade him telling anything concerning the case without he was obliged to by law. We learn that the doctor refused to make an examination of the young lady's body, stating that he did not wish to know more. She remained in bed from the time of the occurrence, which was Wednesday morning, until Sunday evening, and then was barely able to sit up.

This occurred in Centreville township, about seven miles from this place.

Mr. Mitchell is said to be a trustworthy young man. He was employed by McGrew for a year previous to the occurrence. We are also informed that he is a member of the same Church. He is highly spoken of by his neighbors as a poor but honest and industrious boy.

McGrew was brought into town on Wednesday evening by Deputy Constable E. O. Strong. He gave bonds to appear at this place for trial on Wednesday morning.

VOUDOUISM.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of July 9 contains an account of a circumstance which has come to light in that city, in which the life of a young lady of highly respectable family will be probably sacrificed to jealousy and superstition. The facts in the case are these:—A young man named Cotier had formed an attachment for a young creole lady and addressed her. His advances were well received, and it became bruited about that they were to be married. It came to the ears of a quadroon woman, who was very much attached to the man. She at once visited a "Voudou priestess," from whom she procured a powder which, if given to the young lady, would make her lose her lover. Through the instrumentality of a servant girl the powder was administered, and shortly after the young lady became sick. Her health has rapidly given way ever since. Physicians were called in, and, although baffled for a time, found out she was suffering from a strong vegetable poison. Close questioning of the servant girl soon developed the facts in the case. Through the instrumentality of a skillful detective all the parties interested in the outrage have been discovered, but no legal steps have been yet taken in the matter. It is hoped that the young lady's life can be saved, but her health will be permanently injured.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The Syracuse *Courier* has received from Auditor Dayton the following statement of the total receipts of canal tolls from the opening of navigation to July 7 in the years 1870 and 1871:—

July 7, 1871	$885,847 02
July 7, 1870	777,356 68
Excess over last year	$108,490 34

It may be added that at one time this year the excess of tolls received this year over last year at a corresponding date amounted to $146,000, but there has been a temporary falling off. The best part of the season of canal navigation is yet to come, and we may expect the excess to be swelled to much larger figures.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXVI....................No. 204

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Through By Daylight—Valentine and Orson.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—The Berger Family of Bell Ringers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Schneider—New Songs and Dances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Elfie.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Across the Continent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—Idiot of the Mountain.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Sightless Bride—Dutchman in Turkey.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas' Summer Nights' Concerts.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, July 23, 1871.

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12—Advertisements.

Logan.—"Who is there to mourn for Logan?" So far as we are advised, "Not one."

General Shaler's Opinion is that "the troops did not fire any too soon," and the facts and the testimony support him.

Peaches and Watermelons are pouring into the city by the ton—the peaches from Delaware and Maryland and the melons from South Carolina and Georgia. Cholera bomb shells for a dollar from the Carolinas are not very dear, but when they begin to pour in from Jersey they will be cheaper.

Wall Street During the Week was the field of pretty extensive transactions in stocks, considering the time of year. The war between two of the rival Western roads led to some pretty hard knocks being given to prices all around. Gold was weak and wound up at 111⅞. Governments were strong and the railway mortgage bonds firm, at advancing prices.

Sale of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.—The interest held by Pennsylvania in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was sold in Philadelphia yesterday by auction. But few bidders were present, and the entire interest in the road was sold to Senator Thurman, of Ohio, for $560,000.

Another Indian War seems imminent in the Northwest. The last steamer from the Upper Missouri reports that Fort Berthold was attacked by the Sioux on the 12th. Spotted Tail pretends to have untold grievances to redress, and is out on the warpath with a large band of braves. The mail station between Fort Stevenson and Fort Totten was attacked a few days since, and, despite the presence of a military escort, the house and mail bags were burned. This outrage was committed by a party of Sioux who had received rations at Fort Thompson a few days before. Evidently our Indian matters are sadly mismanaged, or it would be hardly possible for tribes to be fed at government stations at the very time they are preparing to make war upon the whites.

Quesada's Expedition in Cuba has come to grief. After suffering great privations, even being compelled to slaughter the mules to satisfy the cravings of hunger, the men who composed the expedition effected a junction with another body of insurgents near Puerto Principe. A detachment of Spanish troops which was sent out in search of the invaders attacked the combined insurgent forces. The Cubans seem to have made a stout resistance. They at first greatly outnumbered the Spaniards. The latter were, however, reinforced in the nick of time by the arrival of fresh troops and scattered the insurgents, many of whom were either killed or wounded, several being captured. Quesada's force has been by far the most important array of men which the Cubans have of late opposed to the Spaniards. The disastrous end of this expedition and the surrender of so many prominent leaders will, perhaps, convince the Cuban insurgents of the futility of all further resistance.

Christianity in Russia—The State Church and the Dissenters.

The address which has within the last few days been presented to the Czar of all the Russias, signed by several distinguished American gentlemen, members of the Evangelical Alliance, has had the effect of calling attention to a subject which is but little understood out of Russia, and with which even the Russians themselves are imperfectly acquainted. Some twenty years ago the German Baron Hanthausen could say, writing of the sects in the Russian Church:—"Even I can in no way lay claim to being able to afford anything like exhaustive information on the subject, yet, after all, I know more about it than other strangers, and more even than the majority of Russians, officials and magistrates not excepted." Unless we greatly mistake, the time has come when this ecclesiastical *terra incognita* shall be more thoroughly explored. One of the latest attempts is that of Mr. Hepworth Dixon; but his "Free Russia," although a most readable and highly interesting work, cannot be said to have shed any very satisfactory light on the many mysterious aspects of Christianity in the Russian empire. As the subject has been brought up through the action of the Evangelical Alliance, and as it is likely at no distant day to become of general public interest, we propose to give our readers a brief sketch of the Church as it is in Russia, including the Orthodox or State Church and the various sectarian bodies.

The conversion of the Russian tribes to Christianity dates as far back as the year of our Lord 986. According to the historian Nestor there came about this time to Vladimir, the then ruler, certain Bulgarian Mussulmans from the Volga. "Wise and prudent prince," they said, "thou knowest neither law nor religion. Believe in ours, and honor Mahomet." "In what does your religion consist?" asked Vladimir. "We believe in God," they replied, "but we believe also in what the Prophet teaches. Be circumcised, abstain from pork, drink no wine, and after death choose out of seventy wives the most beautiful." Vladimir listened to them for the last reason; but that which he did not like was circumcision, abstinence, and, above all, the prohibition of drinking. "Drinking is the great delight of the Russians," he said; "we cannot do without it." Next came the representatives of Western Christianity. "The Pope," they said, "begs us to tell you that your country is like ours, but not your religion. Ours is the right. We fear God, who made the heaven and the earth, the stars and the moon, and every living creature, while thy gods are of wood." "What does your law command?" asked Vladimir. "We fast," they said, "to the best of our ability, and when any one eats or drinks he does it to the honor of God, as we have been told by our master, St. Paul." "Go home," said Vladimir. "Our fathers did not believe in your religion, nor receive it from the Pope." In like manner came to him some Jews. But them he summarily dismissed. "What," said he, "you wish to teach others; you, whom God has rejected and dispersed. If God had loved you He would not have scattered you abroad. Do you wish us to suffer the same?" The next visitor was a "Greek philosopher." Vladimir listened to him as he poured contempt on the Jews, on the Mohammedans, and on the emissaries from Rome, and told the story of the Cross: and as the philosopher held up to him a tablet on which was painted a scene of the last judgment, exhibiting the just entering paradise and the wicked going into hell, Vladimir heaved a sigh and exclaimed, "Happy are those who are on the right; woe to the sinners who are on the left." "If you wish," said the philosopher, "to enter with the just who are on the right you must consent to be baptized." Vladimir reflected and answered, "I will wait yet a little while." Next year he sent a number of his wise men to Constantinople to see and report. All that could be done in the magnificent temple of St. Sophia to fill the imagination of the Russian envoys was done, and not without success. The report was satisfactory, but Vladimir still delayed. Having laid siege to the city of Cherson, he vowed that if he succeeded he would be baptized. Cherson fell, and having obtained in marriage the sister of the Emperor Basil, Vladimir fulfilled his vow. Shortly afterwards, at Kieff, he ordered a great baptism of all his people. The whole people of Kieff were immersed in the same river, some sitting on the banks, some plunging in, others swimming, while the priests read the prayers. "It was a sight," says the historian, "wonderfully curious and beautiful to see." The spot was consecrated by the first Christian church; and Kieff, although it ultimately yielded in importance to Moscow, remains a sacred city to this day. Such was the introduction of Christianity into Russia.

It is not possible for us to dwell at any length on the subsequent history and progress of the Church in Russia. It would be interesting to follow it from Kieff to the banks of the Moskova, and there to linger in the city of "innumerable churches, of everlasting bells, of endless processions, of palaces and churches, of thrones and tombs, of relics and treasures, feasting the eye upon that forest of domes, springing like gaudy flowers or weeds—blue, green, red, silver, golden—from the wide field of green roofs and groves and gardens." It might prove instructive to trace its history under Mongolian and Polish supremacy, and to note the various reforms wisely or unwisely introduced, first by the Patriarch Nicon, the Hildebrand of the Russian Church, and completed by Peter the Great. This, however, is for the present impossible. We have only space and time to look at the Church in Russia as it now is, and direct attention to some of its peculiarities.

The Russian Church, as our readers have seen, was Greek in its origin. For some centuries its teachers came from Greece. To this day, although there is no longer any direct connection between the Church in Constantinople and the Church in Moscow, the Church in Russia is to be regarded as a part of the Eastern or Greek Church. It was not until 1589 that the Russian Church had a Patriarch of its own. It was not until 1593 that the Patriarch of Moscow and Metropolitan of all the Russias became absolutely independent of the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople. In the times of Peter the Great the Patriarchate was abolished, and the Czar, like Henry the Eighth of England, became head of the Church as well as head of the State. Territorially the Orthodox Russian Church consists of twenty-one Eparchies or ecclesiastical provinces. At the head of each of these is a prelate, whose consistory is charged with the administration. According to their extent these provinces are of the first or second rank. In addition to these there are thirty-one Eparchies or ecclesiastical provinces of the third rank, analagous somewhat to Roman Catholic Bishops *in partibus*. All these prelates with their Eparchies are equally subject to the Most Holy Governing Synod, which is at the head of the whole Russo-Greek Church. In this Synod the Czar is represented by a Procurator General, sometimes called "the Czar's Eye," and without the confirmation of the Czar no decision of the Synod can pass into law. The Patriarchate, therefore, resides not in the Synod, but in the Czar. The clerical body of the Russian Church consists of three main classes—the black or regular or monastic clergy, the white or secular clergy, and the church servers. The first is of course the most important order. All bishops, high dignitaries, teachers of ecclesiastical seminaries, belong to this class. From the second order are drawn the parish priests. To be qualified for a secular charge the candidate must have gone through the full course in an ecclesiastical seminary and must have been married to a spinster. On the occasion of his wife's death he cannot marry again, nor can he retain his office. The third class is of course the lowest, and its work is the meanest. Such is the machinery of the Orthodox Church of the Russian Empire. The Orthodox Church is very rich, some of the dignitaries living in princely magnificence; but it cannot be said that the work which they have specially undertaken is very effectually done. The masses are steeped in ignorance; nor can it be said that the great body of the people are in sympathy with the Church of the State.

The Orthodox Church, with all its immense wealth and power, and backed up as it has been by all the strength of the State, has never been, at least for many centuries, the church of the whole people. The Ruscolniks, or Seperatists, are innumerable. It is impossible, in fact, to say how many different sects there are in Russia. A detailed account of these various sectaries could not fail to be interesting. Differing much among themselves, and in some cases given to the most absurd, not to say barbarous, practices, they almost all agree in their opposition to the Orthodox Church. Some of them are even bitterly opposed to the reigning government. All or almost all of them are firm believers in the principles of Communism. On some early occasion we shall revert to this subject, and give our readers some clear idea of what is meant by the Russian Ruscolniks. Meantime, let it be noted that an empire which numbers millions of men who are Communists in theory and practice, who are opposed to the national church, who have no affection for the government under which they live, who are most of them deplorably ignorant, cannot be said to be wholly free from danger in the event of a great European convulsion. A great future no doubt lies before Russia, but she has much hard work to accomplish before she can bring her vast population into harmony with the civilization of the West.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.—The meaning of the ministerial crisis in Spain will soon become as obscure a problem as the famous Schleswig-Holstein question. The young King seems completely at sea in the choice of his ministers, and in the few names already announced as belonging to the new Cabinet which Marshal Serrano was charged to form we recognize none of the old Spanish politicians. The policy of calling upon the young men of a nation to administer its affairs has generally proved a wise one, and if this is what Amadeus is doing he is showing himself a wise King. We are slow to believe that much trust can be placed in young Spaniards, but we know that any confidence put in the old Spanish political leaders is thrown away. If the King is to succeed at all it can only be with the help of the younger element of the country. The men who have so long essayed to rule Spain only to ruin it have headed and subdued too many revolutions to be of any assistance in forming a stable government.

Another Report of a Bourbon Fusion.—The cable tells us that it is again reported that an agreement has been reached by the legitimist, fusionist and Orleanist Deputies. What they have agreed on we are not informed, and even if we were we are inclined to the opinion that it would not make much difference. France has proclaimed her faith in republican institutions by the vote at the last elections. Disgusted with the empire, and knowing nothing of the monarchy, the French people have spoken plainly and unmistakably regarding the form of government which they desire to see succeed in France, and although announcements such as the one referred to do not at all affect the accomplished fact, still they show that there exists a party, however small it may be, and that there lurks a desire, no matter how concealed it may have lain, antagonistic to the permanency of the republic in France. If the recent elections prove anything they prove that Bourbon fusions and Orleanist compromises count for naught when the people of France decide otherwise.

How Sambo is Fading Out.—We have the remarkable official statement from Columbus, Ga., bearing a recent date, that out of a population of six thousand whites and three thousand blacks the burials for three months were—White adults, thirteen; black adults, eighteen; white children, twelve; black children, thirty-six. The proportion of deaths, taking into consideration the number of white non-residents buried, is nine whites and forty-eight blacks. The proportion of deaths to respective numbers, it will be seen, is one white to ten and two-thirds blacks. At this rate, in thirty-three years from the promulgation of the emancipation proclamation Mr. Sambo will have followed Mr. Lo!

Five Persons to Each House is the reported average for Great Britain. This is better than twenty-one persons to each house, which is the reported average for this city. What a field for reform is here!

Review of the Religious Press—Their Comments on the Riot.

Our religious contemporaries this week generally devote their columns to the discussion of the late riot, its causes and its consequences. As was to have been expected, the Protestant press give the whole affair a religious coloring prejudicial to the Catholics, while the journals in the latter interest talk mildly on the subject, and refer to the admirable course of the Archbishop and priests of their Church in admonishing their adherents to abstain from all interference with the fatal procession on the 12th.

The *Independent* hits wherever it finds the head of a Tammanyite, laying the blame for all the trouble upon the politicians who rule the city and who in turn, it alleges, are ruled by the mob. It pitches into the authorities in the following amiable manner:—

> Cowardice, for purely political reasons, with an astonishing stupidity of judgment, is the true solution of these varying and contradictory counsels. More incompetent and thoroughly disgraced men never sat in the seats of power. The Tammany ring that governs—or, rather, misgoverns—the city of New York, has with all its reputed shrewdness at last outwitted itself.

The *Evangelist* says the lesson taught in suppressing the riot is but the aggregate sense of the American people, and by no means a chance and impracticable exaltation of feeling on their part. "Our gallant soldiers," it continues, "knew the lesson long ago, and our brave police also have it by head if not by heart. Our apparatus being thus in order for instruction and emergency, it seems unadvisable to turn back to temporary and superficial expedients." The *Evangelist* still continues the controversy with certain daily papers about that article defending the city government which appeared in its columns a week or two ago. It bears, however, very little interest to the public.

The *Golden Rule* talks of "Municipal Murder," and declares that when the city authorities forbade the Orangemen from turning out they struck a blow at all that makes American independence worth the having. It was not men, it was liberty that the municipal authorities tried to murder. "And thank God," continues the *Rule*, "the blow has recoiled with fatal effect upon the heads of the men who dealt it. Well may they tremble at the doom they have written for themselves and the party they represent. It is the fate of some men to be remembered."

The *Tablet* (Catholic organ) excuses no one of its Irish countrymen "who attempted, if any one did attempt, to interrupt the infamous Orange procession on Wednesday, July 12. Those whom that procession was intended to insult and to provoke to break the peace should have stayed away, as most of them we believe did, and refrained from appearing in the streets either simply to see or to interrupt the procession." The *Tablet* avers that the "procession was gotten up for a political purpose in the coming elections, in which the republican leaders hope to recover their power in the State by making the issue one between Protestants and Catholics."

The *Liberal Christian* touches up the riot in the following lively manner:—

> It is not as foreigners, it is not as Irishmen, it is not as Roman Catholics that we dread their influence. It is as ignorance and superstition banded and arrayed for political spoils; it is as a body of violent, quarrelsome, rum-drinking people, organized by the aid of base American self-seekers, to grasp, under the forms of laws made for purposes of peculation, the possessions and rights of the public, that we dread and detest them.

The *Freeman's Journal* is of the opinion that Governor Hoffman is a murderer; but this is only a mild phrase in comparison with others brought to bear by the Abbé in this riotous controversy.

The *Protestant Churchman* of this city thinks the riot, "although not so sanguinary as might have been anticipated," is suggestive of most serious considerations. The *Churchman* says:—"It is strange that any one could have doubted for a moment that it was the duty of the civil authorities not only to allow, but to protect the Orange procession. The prohibition of this denomination, while those expressive of opposite political and religious ideas are permitted, is a discrimination of the most odious character." While we could wish, continues the same paper, that demonstrations perpetuating bitter memories might cease, the forcible suppression of them "in deference to the demands of men with bludgeons and pistols in their hands would be one of the most perilous concessions to the ruffianly element among us."

The *Methodist* says the Catholic clergy deserve commendation for their previous admonitions against riot, and goes on to say:—

> Why any necessity for priestly admonitions against such barbarous crimes among Church communicants? What would be said of any of the great Protestant denominations of the nation whose people should be capable of such things? Would not their clergy be held responsible as having failed to train them aright? The Baptist Church alone has a larger population than that of the whole Papal communion in the land. The Methodist population is larger by many thousands. What would be the amazement of the public mind, what the indignant emphasis of public opinion if either of these leading Protestant bodies were ever and anon breaking out in such public disorders? The *American* people now tacitly put this question home to the Roman Catholic clergy, and justly demand of them such moral elevation of their people as shall save the country from these intolerable grievances.

The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* elaborates on the riot of the 12th. It says:—

> Does not every one see that something deeper, more passionate and profound than party politics is underlying all this? At once, as if by an electric shock, all Protestant America rallies to the side of the Orangemen and makes their cause its own. We care not for William III., we care not for Irish quarrels; but we do care for justice and fair play, and we will not permit brute force and violence to disturb either.

The Philadelphia *National Baptist* congratulates the supporters of law in every large city that such a prompt quietus was put upon these deadly enemies (the rioters) within the camp. "We breathe more freely now. Because we would have life and property secure and enjoy undisturbed all the delights of prosperity and peace and freedom we sincerely and religiously rejoice," continues the *Baptist*, "that blank cartridges were not used by the law's defenders on the 12th of July."

The *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati (Campbellite Baptist), thinks that the recent occurrences in New York will serve to startle a too credulous public out of their false security; and therefore augurs the best results to our country at large from the history of this outbreak. Corrupt and truckling politicians and ambitious ecclesiastics, it says, will alike be looked after, and the vigilant outlook of the awakened friends of liberty will perhaps save us from dangers that were gathering thickly around us.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* don't trouble itself about the New York riots, but takes up camp meetings. It observes that "after all that has been said against camp meetings by Methodists and others, they are evidently more in favor now than ever, and may be regarded as one of the fixed institutions of American Methodism." Anything that will help along religion should be encouraged—whether it be by out-of-door or in-door praying. But it strikes us that a little "closet praying," when the heart, silently and alone, pours forth its overflowing measure of devotion, comes about as near to the idea of true piety as anything else.

Dramatic Prospects—A Brilliant Season in the Fall.

Although few of the managers have completed their arrangements for the next dramatic season, and many of them have not even commenced to arrange their programmes, still sufficient is known to make it certain that we are on the eve of one of the most brilliant seasons ever known in the annals of the American stage. There is a complete stagnation in dramatic matters at the present time, and some of the leading theatres are hermetically sealed. But the sounds of preparation are constant and significant, and at the hotels and dramatic agencies scores of managers may be seen on the lookout for attractions and novelties. We have already referred to the brilliant prospects in the musical line, and we can safely assert that the dramatic will not be behindhand. Of course we are not to have a Ristori, but the provinces will have a representative of the drama equally great, the favorite Janauschek. There appears to be some inexcusable negligence on the part of our metropolitan managers to allow such a sterling actress to escape them. Grau brings with him from Europe the charming German *comédienne*, Hedwig Raabe, who has won golden honors in St. Petersburg and Berlin. Fechter and Sothern will renew their former triumphs, the one, perhaps, at the Théatre Français, and the other at Niblo's. We preserve the first name of the former theatre, since there was no legitimate reason why it should ever have been changed to the unmeaning title of "Fourteenth Street Theatre." The only excuse was that a German actress was playing an engagement there during the war between France and Germany. Daly has engaged a very large company, culled from the principal theatres in other cities, besides retaining all the old favorites that made the Fifth Avenue Theatre famous. The standard temple of the drama over which Mr. Wallack presides will lose none of its time-honored renown in this race for popular favor. The company at present is so complete and embraces so many well known artists that it will be difficult to add to its strength. Booth's is, we believe, to be mainly devoted to stars, and the Olympic will be the scene of a grand pantomime revival, for which many European celebrities are engaged. The Grand Opera House passes under a new and, we trust, more competent management than that which has guided its fortunes for some seasons past. There is no reason why such a splendid building should not be well patronized. Sheridan Shook's new theatre on Union square will be opened early in the fall, and projects are on foot for the erection of more uptown theatres. A few weeks later we shall learn the full details of the programmes of the coming season. They will be of such a voluminous nature that even the most sanguine of our theatre-goers will be astonished.

The Press and the Public on the Riots.

The opinions of the various class journals in the country—the democratic, republican, Irish-American, American-Irish, the religious Catholic, the religious Protestant, the religious anti-Christian, the religious pro-Christian, the religious independent Christian and all the rest—having been given on the subject of the riot, and the multitude of occasional correspondents of the press having fully ventilated their ideas on the same topic, suppose the public attention be directed to something else, for the present, at least. Many of the pulpits are empty, the pastors doing the pastoral "in some shady grove or sylvan nook" and resting their weary brains from the incessant labors of the past year. Therefore many of our pulpits are barren of novelty. Now, why cannot some of our lecture editors, Horace Greeley or Theodore Tilton, for example, who have nothing else to do—supply one or more of these pulpits in the absence of the regular stock preachers? It would do many a heart good to hear Horace expound from the pulpit how deep it would be necessary for a man to plough through the subsoil of sin before he reached the hard pan of righteousness. He would eclipse Henry Ward Beecher in the uniqueness of his metaphors and in the profundity of his parables. Tilton could fill up the interstices in the exercises, as Old Bullion Tom Benton might have said, by sprinkling in a few scintillations from a shower of golden thoughts from the *Golden Age*. This would be a big card for any church short of attractions at the present juncture, and help to divert the public attention from the disagreeable sensations consequent upon reflecting upon the tragic doings of the 12th inst. The experiment is worth trying at any rate, as the farmer said when he crossed his pink-eye potatoes with blue noses.

Explosion at the Washington Arsenal.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a small building at the Arsenal in Washington city, used as a magazine and laboratory for the manufacture of rockets, lights and shells for the Signal Corps, exploded, setting fire to several adjoining buildings and another magazine, which contained five hundred pounds of powder, a large quantity of bombs, shot and musket cartridges. A regular bombardment ensued, the bursting bombs and cartridges flying in all directions. Among the buildings demolished was the Model Room, or Museum, which was filled with models of all kinds of foreign firearms and equipments, ancient armor, Revolutionary trophies, &c., the loss of which is irreparable. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Count de Chambord.—The Count, we are informed, has resigned the seat to which he was elected in the National Assembly. As M. Rouher has decided to run for the first vacancy in the National Assembly he will now have an opportunity of doing so. The chances are that he will wait, and the vacant chair will be filled by another advocate of the republic.

The Breach in the Episcopal Church.

After what has appeared in the public prints from time to time we presume there will be no denial that a serious difficulty—a doctrinal one, too—does exist within the bosom of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. And, as we have also seen, the prelatical and ritualistic spirit is becoming so rampant that it threatens to drive out of that Church the most spiritual ministers and members, as its prototype in Great Britain did a century ago. Last Sabbath we took occasion to comment freely upon the issues in this controversy, as set forth in an interview between the Rev. Mr. Tyng and a reporter of this journal. Our comments on that occasion have drawn forth some correspondence from Episcopalians who think that Messrs. Cheney and Tyng are altogether wrong and that the ritualistic party are altogether right. We do not think so, and for several reasons.

The trouble, as we have said, and as the Rev. Mr. Tyng has declared, is a doctrinal one, and consequently cannot be settled by silencing or deposing one, two, ten or more "Low Church" presbyters. It is too deep-seated to be thus disposed of, and every act of repression or oppression—like those applied to Messrs. Tyng and Cheney and their brethren—will but stir up a stronger resistance to the spirit which seeks to crush out of them that manly independence which every minister of Christ should feel in himself. We contend that liberty is not libertinism, and that a very large degree of ministerial independence of congregations and of bishops is necessary and is consistent with true obedience to ecclesiastical authority. While, therefore, we defend the independent action of Messrs. Cheney and Tyng, we do not defend that liberty which sets itself above law, nor men who seek martyrdom by rushing madly on to death or disgrace.

Now, what are the doctrinal differences which so disturb the Episcopal Church and which seem likely to cause a division of that body, already small enough in this country? They are the doctrine of regeneration by baptism; transubstantiation in the elements of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper; the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of Episcopal hands in ordination, &c. These things the ritualistic or "High Church" party hold to most tenaciously, accepting the language of the Common Prayer Book literally, and even stretching that language to serve occasions. Upon these doctrinal propositions are based certain assumptions, among which may be named that of "apostolic succession," whereby the ministry of the large body of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and other evangelical Christians, composing more than nine-tenths of the population of this country, are wholly ignored, and "the American Church," as those ritualistic aspirants affect to call themselves, attempt to usurp spiritual authority over the land. And acting upon this assumption the General Conventions, composed for the greater part of High Church men, district the Union and send out their missionary bishops—mainly ritualists—to take possession. We do not object to this in itself; but when the newly elected prelates undertake to drive out ministers who have been on the ground before them, and who have gathered large and flourishing congregations together whom they love and by whom they are loved, to make way for men who have less of manly and spiritual independence and more of the spirit of subserviency than of true obedience, then we think the highest censure and condemnation should be poured out upon such prelates.

Another assumption is that the elders or presbyters in the Church have the power, by virtue of their calling and elevation to the ministry, to "declare and pronounce to the people being penitent the absolution and remission of their sins." There are other assumptions of lesser note, such as that the houses of worship of other denominations (save, of course, Catholics), are not properly dedicated, and are, therefore, meeting houses, and not churches; and hence, while the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., was convicted three years ago, technically, of violating section 6, canon 12, title 1 of the Digest of Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the pith of the evidence adduced by the prosecution went to show that he had "preached and read service" in a Methodist meeting house in New Brunswick. The section cited prohibits one presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church from officiating in the parish of another without the other's consent; and under the assumptions already noticed the entire population and area of New Brunswick belonged spiritually and legally to Rev. Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs, the Episcopal ministers of that town. Very little testimony was adduced on Mr. Tyng's trial to show his disregard of Dr. Stubbs' notification against trespass, but a great deal was introduced to show how he was dressed, what prayers he read, what hymns were sung, and whether in reading or reciting the prayers he altered this phrase or omitted that altogether, and whether he knelt or stood. These were the little details upon which the counsel and the court spent most of their time during that memorable trial. It is hardly necessary to comment upon them further. The spirit and purpose of that trial were too apparent then, and the same spirit is now following Mr. Cheney in Chicago, and is seeking other victims elsewhere. Mr. Cheney's congregation, like Mr. Tyng's, proclaim their fullest confidence in him; but the former, unlike the latter, does not stand to be reproved, admonished or deposed by his ecclesiastical superior, notwithstanding the Bishop's assumption of this right. And so long as his congregation hold up his hands, as the papers last Sunday and Monday reported they had done, he can safely resist the ritualistic power which would degrade him from his high office.

It will be necessary now briefly to examine those doctrines and assumptions which are creating so much controversy, in the light of the Bible and the *Book of Common Prayer*. It is well known that infant baptism by sprinkling water on the forehead of the child is the mode and manner chiefly used in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the baptismal rubric the object of this rite is declared to be to "testify the receiving of them that be newly baptized into the number of Christ's Church." And in the opening declaration the congregation present are asked to pray that our Lord Jesus Christ may grant to the child that which by nature it cannot have—namely, baptism by the Holy Ghost and reception into Christ's holy Church, and that it may be made a lively, that is, a living or active, member of the same. In the prayer following the application of water in baptism is said to be a "mystical washing away of sin," and not a real, as the *ritualists declare.* And in another prayer in the same ceremony the Holy Spirit is asked to be given to the child, that it may be born again, so that the non-regenerating influences of water in baptism are both implied and declared. And *furthermore,* as *infants* cannot understand the nature of the ceremony nor its consequences, proxies or god-parents make the promises for it and receive the godly admonitions of the bishop or presbyter. But who ever heard of *regeneration by proxy? After* the child has been baptized the minister declares that "this child being now regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church" the congregation ought to give thanks to God. *In* the Catechism of the Church the second and fourth questions positively declare *that* baptism or the application of water to the person in the sacrament is an outward sign of something invisible or yet to come. But the true motive and active spring of ritualism is a justification by works and *not by faith* in Jesus Christ, as we have before pointed out in these columns. And this is maintained by them, too, in contravention of the Articles of Religion, XI. and XV. of which ascribe our justification, and hence our regeneration, to Christ and the efficacy of His spirit upon our hearts, albeit Article XXVII. declares that baptism "is a sign of regeneration, or the new birth." This certainly cannot be predicated of infants who have no knowledge either of good or evil, and, consequently, no power to *choose the one or reject the other,* which knowledge and act are necessary to constitute moral guilt or the contrary. And yet, for the rejection of the word regeneration in the Book of Common Prayer, and the unscriptural doctrine based upon it by ritualists, the Rev. Mr. Cheney has been ecclesiastically ostracized. According to our reading of the Bible and the Prayer Book he is right, and his accusers and oppressors are wrong.

Of the doctrine of transubstantiation, or the literal conversion of bread and wine, in the Lord's Supper, into the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Book of Common Prayer, as well as the Bible, is silent, save where it speaks in condemnation. Article XXV. of the Articles of Religion declares that the sacraments *ordained by Christ* are not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but they are also sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace and of God's good will toward us; that the sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon or carried about, but to be duly used. And Article XXVIII., which relates especially to the Lord's Supper, declares that transubstantiation in that sacrament cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is contrary to the plain words of Scripture and to the nature of a sacrament. The body of *Christ, it further adds,* is given, taken and eaten only after a heavenly and spiritual manner by faith, and it (the sacrament) was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or worshipped. The beautiful communion service of the Church is also opposed to the ritualists' idea of transubstantiation and adoration, and an explanatory foot note in the English prayer books, while recommending that the Lord's Supper be received kneeling, yet, lest this attitude should by any possibility be misconstrued and depraved, it is declared "*that thereby no adoration is intended,* or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread or wine there bodily received, or unto any corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood; for the sacramental bread and wine remain still in their very *natural substances,* and the natural body and blood of our Saviour *Christ* are in heaven, and not here; it being against the truth of Christ's natural body to be at one time in more places than one." Article IV. of the Thirty-nine Articles substantially asserts the same thing, notwithstanding which the *ritualists* teach and practice the contrary and persecute those who oppose them.

The next doctrinal point in dispute is the assumed (by the ritualists) gift of the Holy Ghost to the bishops by the imposition of hands, and the *consequent right* and power to absolve the people from their sins. This right is not declared in the Prayer Book to belong to deacons or elders, but it is acknowledged in the consecration of bishops, and it is assumed by the ritualistic presbyters *for themselves.* We read in the Acts of the Apostles of a certain Simon, a sorcerer, who tried to purchase that power by the imposition of hands from the Apostles, but, after receiving a sharp rebuke *from St. Peter,* he was glad to ask their and God's forgiveness. *There is in the incident an important lesson for* ritualists. The Holy Ghost is declared in the Bible and in the Prayer Book to be the gift of God, and not to be purchased with money. The power of absolution goes along with this; and this, again, necessitates a *confessional.* It is against these false doctrines and unscriptural assumptions which have appeared in the Protestant Episcopal Church within the past few years that the evangelical or "Low Church" party *protest and fight.* And, as Mr. Tyng very pertinently said in his sermon last Sunday morning, it is a sure sign of a lack of spirituality to see Christians spend more time and money in forms and ceremonies and church decorations than in *efforts to save perishing* sinners. And we venture to assert that all over this land the most spiritual clergy and the hardest workers in the Episcopal Church will be found to belong to the Low Church party.

One of our correspondents lays great stress upon the words of *Christ to Nicodemus,* "Except a man be born of water and of the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." We might reply to this by asking of what avail is the Holy Ghost if regeneration comes by water, *as the ritualists maintain?* It must be evident to every impartial reader of the Bible, and to every unprejudiced reader of the Prayer Book, that water baptism was and is nothing more than a sign of Church membership, and that Christ speaking *to* Nicodemus or to any other person in his *circumstances,* and in the then weak condition of the Church, would use just such language as He did, but not attaching to it any such meaning as our correspondent and his party attach to it. The words of Peter to the multitude on the day of Pentecost are also held up as proof of baptismal regeneration by our correspondent—"Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Whatever *force there might be* in Baptists supporting their rite by this text there certainly can be none in Episcopalians, *who,* as we have shown, administer the rite almost exclusively to infants. And, besides, human experience renders it *too absurd to be believed* that *the* remission of sins and the gift of the Holy *Ghost* come by baptism. To apply our correspondent's own language, we may say that "in times like the present, when materialism, pantheism, rationalism (ritualism) and all isms subversive of the faith are rife everywhere, we cannot cling too strongly to the doctrines of Christianity, nor discountenance too severely all attempts to shake the foundations of religion." This is what the HERALD is doing to the best of its ability, and this is why we have examined this subject that we might comment upon it intelligently. Our correspondents attach much more importance to ordination vows and the promise of clerical obedience to prelatical authority than they do *to obedience to Christ and adherence to the* plain requirements of the Scriptures. And yet we have no doubt, if the question of obedience, in matters where conscience and faith are not involved are thoroughly sifted, the Low Church clergy will stand as *fully up to the* mark as their ritualistic brethren. We cannot, therefore, after reviewing all the facts as fully as our space would permit, and in the light of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and the long established *faith* and usage of the Church, decide in favor of ritualism, *but against it.*

Mischief-Making Demagogues—A Few Words to Our Irish Readers.

One of the worst consequences of unrestricted freedom is that, in times of *great* excitement, demagogues are enabled, by incendiary appeals to the passions of the bigoted and ignorant, to endanger the public peace. A madman raving through the streets may be arrested and placed in an asylum for the insane, but a loudmouthed and unprincipled *fellow who lives* by inciting his dupes to deeds of violence cannot, unfortunately, be so summarily dealt with. He is sure to demand the rights he is so ready to deny to others and defy authority. Nothing but the weight *of public censure* can avail against him. Then mark his insolence. The more his dangerous braggadocio is condemned the more impudent is he in the assertion of his own self-assumed importance. Notoriety is the breath of his *existence,* and *without it* he would starve. Vain, vapid and utterly unprincipled, *he cares little* of what is said of him so that something is said.

The irreclaimable agitator who lately endeavored by a public address to a crowd of excitable men to incite hatred and contempt of the laws which, perhaps unwisely, protect him, and of the principles of the government (which interposed between him and the aroused anger of the British authorities), is not content with the notoriety that achievement gave him. He wants to explain and to set *forth* again his "sympathy with his countrymen"—sympathy for which, perhaps, his countrymen have already paid too dearly. Mr. Stephen J. Meany sends us his speech, as corrected by himself, together with the following letter:—

NEW YORK, July 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You have passed severe animadversions on a speech purporting to be mine at the Irish meeting on Wednesday night. I have no desire to be made the victim of careless reporting or careful misreporting, and therefore I send you a correct version of my observations. You may make what you please out of it. The sentiments and words are mine. I confess to a sympathy with my countrymen, to a detestation of the outrage by which so many of them were shot dead and wounded, and to a desire for legal and legitimate punishment of the offenders. This is the sum and substance of my address. If this be a crime in your view by all means continue to denounce it; but by all means, too, and in justice, make my own words the text *for your commentary.*

STEPHEN J. MEANY.

Now, it matters little whether Meany used every word attributed to him in the shorthand *reports of the meeting* at which the speech was delivered. There is enough in the corrected address to condemn him as an incendiary, and as one to be avoided by his countrymen. He promises, with the warmth of a man who *knows he cannot fulfil his* promise, that the Orangemen shall never again be allowed to parade in the streets of New York; and with the art of a demagogue worked up his hot-headed hearers to that pitch of ferocious hate that one of *them cried out to hang* the Governor to a lamp-post. This is from Meany's own *report.* Altogether, the speech differs so very little from the report of it already published that a reprint is unnecessary. We have had *enough* of Meany. And, for the reasons stated above, we would not notice him at all in this way but for the fact that the city is infested with persons equally dangerous to the public peace. Against them we earnestly warn our Irish fellow citizens. *They* represent nobody but themselves; the Catholic Church condemns them; the intelligent public detest them, and administrators of the law regard them as dangerous enemies. Adventurers all their lives, fattening on *disturbances,* and growing rich through disseminating hate, *they should not* be listened to or regarded with any other feeling than aversion.

As American citizens the Irish should bury the differences that divided them in Ireland. Orange and green ought to strive together to *obliterate* the marks of former conflicts. Americans do not care for what Orange Billy did or did not do; for the atrocities of the Hessians, or the retaliatory acts of the insurgents of '98. The Irish, green, orange and *every other color and stripe,* have found a welcome on these shores, and they must not now in requital annoy us with their senseless feuds. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let there be no more quarrels between Irishmen on *account of deeds done beyond the sea.* As for Meany and his associate mischief-makers, they *should* be ignored. The indifference of the people, on whose generosity these fellows live, to what they do or say will be their most fitting rebuke. In *the meantime, however,* the authorities should see to it that men so dangerous *to the peace of the community* should not be encouraged. A fellow who dares to defy the authority of the State and labors to foment disorder is not fit to hold a *public office.*

A WISE PROCEEDING.—A *deputation* of Dutch, German and Austrian bankers are about visiting this country with a view of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad. These *financiers,* with thoughtfulness which we applaud, come to America to see for themselves where they may invest *their money to advantage.* The success of the Pacific Railroad already in *existence will,* no doubt, suggest to them the desirability of another line across the Continent. Not alone by this scheme, but by numbers of others, will those bankers see in this young, growing and prosperous country opportunities to turn investments to profitable account. Let them come, see for themselves and do as their judgment dictates. We are satisfied.

The Drug Dispensing Business.

It is not by any means a comfortable reflection that in the present state of the drug business the skill of the physician may be rendered useless by the ignorance of the dispensing chemist, and that the dose which was meant to save may be the direct cause of death. Surely it is enough that the unfortunate citizen should be exposed to the possible ignorance of a "Dr. Sangrado" in disguise without having his chances of being cut off from this pleasant world of sunshine increased *by the unpardonable ignorance of the dabbler* in compounds.

In this free country every one has so much the right to do just as he pleases that the enterprising Yankee sees no reason why he should not hang out an apothecary's shingle just in the same manner and with as little restriction as he would run out a barber's pole. For a long time the public accepted this view; but at last the frequency with which stupid *drug clerks* managed to sell deadly poisons in place of harmless drugs awakened a sense of insecurity that called for the action of the State Legislature. People naturally said, if the drug clerks make so many blunders in the matter of selling a simple drug, the chances are that they make a *great many more* when compounding. So reasonable a deduction could not be disproved, and hence the Legislature of New York State, in March last, passed a law empowering the Mayor of this city to appoint a competent board to examine the fitness *of* all persons engaged in the dispensing of drugs.

This act of the Legislature has given considerable umbrage to existing chemists, and especially to those among them whose ignorance makes them fear the ordeal of examination, and already they seek to throw obstacles in the way of the Board. However, public opinion will sustain the Board in whatever reasonable steps they may decide upon taking to save us from the risk of being poisoned by the ignorance of our druggists.

In Europe the dispensing chemist, or apothecary, is obliged to pass an examination as to fitness before he is allowed to practise, and must be furnished with a diploma from some board or institution appointed by the State before he can hang out his shingle and minister to the infirmities of mankind. We see no reason why the American apothecary should be free from the restrictions which are imposed in Europe for the safety of the public. No man should be at liberty to *endanger the lives* of the citizens through his ignorance, any more than by his malice. The respectable chemists of this city, we feel assured, think on this matter as we do, and will give every assistance to the Board in weeding out all incompetent parties at present engaged in dispensing medicines.

In Sweden, where the laws relating to the sale and manufacture of drugs are very severe, the young aspirant to chemical honors must bind himself for four years to a dispensing chemist and *pass these years learning practically the rudiments of his profession.* At the end of this term he is examined by a number of medical men, and, if considered competent, receives a recommendation to the Board of Health, who, if they are satisfied of the aspirant's competency, issue a diploma to him as "*student of pharmacy,*" which authorizes him to prepare prescriptions. Having worked for a couple of years more in the laboratory of some established chemist he enters himself on the list of candidates for admission to the college at Stockholm, and, if successful in his examination, is admitted. Here he spends two or three years in the study of chemistry, and then presents himself for the "tentamina," or final examination, and, if *successful, receives his* diploma from the Board of Health as full-fledged apothecary.

The difference between this roundabout way of acquiring the right to dispense medicines and the off-hand system *of simply* hanging out a shingle is very marked. And with all our admiration for progress, we confess a decided preference for the slow and sure method of the Swedes, rather than the go-ahead and somewhat *experimental system* of the Americans. The requirements of the new State law are by no means so exacting as to afford an excuse to those engaged in dispensing drugs for trying to escape from its provisions. If they have the chemical knowledge requisite to compound drugs, they need have no *fear of standing* an examination, and if they do not possess this sufficient knowledge their continuance in preparing drugs, to the manifest danger of the community, is an outrage and a crime. We hope, therefore, that the newly *appointed Board of Examiners* will exercise the powers conferred upon them by the laws vigorously in weeding out the ignorant and incompetent from among the drug dispensers of the city.

A Knotty Point Settled.

Solicitor Banfield, of the *Department* of Justice, yesterday rendered to Secretary Boutwell a decision which establishes the point that, in certain cases, the government is bound by the acts of its officials. In February last Commissioner Pleasonton decided that under the act of July 14, 1870, taxes on interest could not be collected for the last five months of 1870, and that interest falling due subsequent to January 1, 1871, is taxable at the rate of two and a half *per cent.* This decision was overruled by Secretary Boutwell *and subsequently* revoked by Mr. Pleasonton. Corporations which had, in the meantime, paid their interest falling due followed the instructions of the Commissioner, and withheld from their creditors no tax for the last five *months of 1870* and at the rate of two and a half per cent for 1871. Revenue collectors, however, demanded payment of tax for the full time and at the rate established under the act of July, 1864. Several corporations appealed *from this* demand to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Attorney General for examination. Solicitor Banfield, in the absence of Mr. Akerman, decides that the corporations, having complied with the instructions of the proper officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, are exempt from the payment of the additional tax claimed *under orders* from Secretary Boutwell. The Solicitor says the companies, in withholding the tax, acted only as agents of the government, under instructions by the proper authority, and therefore it would be manifestly *unjust to enforce the collection of* the balance of the tax now held to be due.

The Past, Present and Future of the Yachting Season of 1871.

The opening of the yachting season of this year did not disappoint those who expected it to be worthy of our fleet of magnificent yachts. The regattas of the New York, Brooklyn and other *yacht clubs,* and that at Cape May on the 5th of July, were satisfactory, even if all the wind needed for an exciting race was not furnished by the clerk of the weather on each occasion. They exhibited the great strength of our *yacht squadron,* however, and gave substantial evidence of how popular the amusement of yachting has become in this country. In this respect they were all that yachtsmen desired, and they proved that the interest now felt in having the best vessel that money and art can procure has not in the least abated, but is destined to increase until our yacht fleet will be numbered by hundreds. Since the race at Cape May, and the return of the yachts that took part therein to the waters of New York, there has been a comparative *lull in yachting excitement.* This was to be expected. The first flush of the season was over, the preliminary races had been decided, and time was required to refit and prepare for the summer cruise, which is, in fact, one of the *greatest* of *yachting* pleasures. Then the fleet move from port to port under easy canvas, an occasional race being inaugurated merely to keep the excitement alive. Everything goes easy. Sail is made and *taken in as the occasion* requires. The yachtsmen drop for a time the cares and anxieties of business. They think only of having a pleasant cruise. They exchange visits; they discuss the yachting situation in preference to the situation in Europe. They talk keel and centre-board rather than stocks and money market. Indeed, everything is given up but the plan of obtaining all the recreation possible within the allotted time.

The squadron cruise of this year, which *commences on the* 5th of August, will, however, be varied, from the fact that it is to be extended to Boston Harbor, where a number of prizes will be offered under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club. This will be the first visit of the New York Yacht Club squadron to those waters, and the fleet will for the first time pass to the eastward and northward of Cape Cod. The squadron will then return to the harbor of Newport, from which place a number of matches will be sailed *for* the valuable prizes that have been or are to be offered. In the first place the holders of the challenge cups won at the regatta of the New York Yacht Club will have to sail a race or races to see if they can retain the reputation they then gained or if they will be compelled to *surrender* the prize to some more fortunate vessel. Then there is to be an ocean race for a challenge cup from the lightship off Newport to and around the lightship off Sandy Hook and return. Then other cups or prizes are to be *offered, which will* be *sailed for from time to time,* either during the cruise or afterwards; so that it is a very certain thing that the season which was inaugurated so brilliantly will be kept up with no abatement in the excitement until its close. If Mr. Ashbury comes with the Livonia to try once *more* to carry back to England the prize he so much covets, we shall have the most interesting race of the year in October next, the month in which it is now proposed the great race shall be sailed. Of course it is not known *yet* what vessel of the American fleet will be detailed as the champion. This will have to be settled in future. There is time enough for that, when by experience it has been proved what yacht can be named that will stand the best chance of defeating our English antagonist. The race for the Wallack Cup has *yet* to come off, and this will probably be deferred until later in the season—until after the summer cruise is over. With the brief outline we have *given it* will be readily seen that our yachtsmen are destined to have their hands full until the time that winter is almost upon us, and until the yachts either go out of commission or prepare for a winter's cruise to the southward.

The possibility has been mentioned of some of our *larger* yachts making an extended cruise in the waters of the West Indies next winter, following the example set last winter by Mr. Durfee, in the yacht Josephine. We heartily approve the idea, and think that a *better move could* not be made by those who have the time to spare. Should such a cruise be determined upon it would be well for the yachts to go together, to move as a squadron. In this manner they will present a finer appearance in *foreign ports* and command more attention than if acting independently. The West Indies will become a favorite cruising ground in the winter season for our yachtsmen, and when once the way has been fairly opened we shall *expect* to hear *of a fleet* of our pleasure vessels cruising in the Caribbean Sea every year. That locality offers many inducements—fine harbors, beautiful and novel scenery, delightful climate, all the wind wanted and a certainty of a cordial *welcome* in any port they may visit. With all these advantages there is no good reason why the yachtsmen of the United States should not be on hand for a tropical cruise whenever the opportunity offers. We *recommend* it *highly* as a fitting termination to the yachting season of 1871.

SENATOR MORTON.

The Indiana Senator's Views on the Condition of the Country—A Strong Endorsement of the Administration.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1871.

Senator Morton, on 'Change to-day, spoke a few minutes, expressing the opinion that never, in the history of this country, had we such favorable prospects as now. The late treaty with England he believed to be the greatest tribute ever paid to the character and power of our nation. This treaty gave us assurance of peace for years to come and inaugurated a new era among nations in the settlement of differences without war. He encouraged merchants by presenting a bright business future, and assuring them that he never, in the course of his life, saw more confidence than was now felt. He was heartily applauded when he concluded.

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord Resigns His Seat in the National Assembly.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION CRUSHED.

Exciting Debate in the National Assembly on the Petition of the French Bishops.

M. Thiers Promises to Secure the Independence of the Pope.

Persigny's Letter on the Cause of the French Disasters.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 22, 1871.

Count de Chambord has resigned the seat to which he was chosen in the Assembly.

WHAT PERSIGNY KNOWS ABOUT THE FRENCH DISASTERS.

A letter from the Count de Persigny, published in the London papers of to-day, attributes the French disasters during the war with Germany to the isolation of the French armies.

CLEMENCY TO THE CONDEMNED COMMUNISTS.

It is probable that the sentence of death imposed upon political insurgents will be commuted to exile, transportation or imprisonment for life.

THE BOURBON ORLEANIST FUSION ON THE TAPIS.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Legitimist and Orleanist deputies in the Assembly.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST CAUGHT.

Buisson, the Communist commander of the Paris Free Shooters, who was believed to have been killed in the fight at Belleville, has been arrested by the agents of police in Paris.

HASTENING THE TRIAL OF PRISONERS.

M. Favre has promised to accelerate proceedings *relative to the fate of foreigners,* prisoners and political agents.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA DYING OUT.

The advices from Algeria to the government are satisfactory, and *indicate that* the insurrection is about crushed out.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. Thiers' Speech in the National Assembly on the Affairs of the Pope—Gambetta Coincides with the Views of M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, July 22, 1871.

In the *Assembly to-day* there was a very excited debate upon the subject of the petition of the bishops in reference to the temporal power *of the Pope.*

President Thiers, who was the chief speaker, declared unequivocally that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country he would do his best to secure the Pope's independence.

M. Gambetta followed in a speech approving the sentiments of M. Thiers, and supported the motion for the order of the day, which was rejected by the Assembly.

The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Further debate on Italian affairs has been adjourned by the National Assembly.

THE FATE OF THE MARSEILLES COMMUNISTS.

The Communists convicted by the military commission at Marseilles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD IN BELGIUM.

The Count de Chambord is passing the summer in Belgium, near Ostend.

PRESIDENT THIERS' POLICY OF PROTECTION.

M. Thiers *addressed the Assembly* to-day in support of the bill providing for the imposition of a duty on the raw material of cotton. It is thought, however, that the bill will be rejected by the Assembly.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis Not Yet Ended—An Early Formation of a Cabinet Anticipated—A Sensible Speech of King Amadeus—He Believes in Popular Rights.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 22, 1871.

The announcement of the names of the new members of the Cabinet was premature. Nothing definite has yet been settled by the King, and the Ministerial crisis still continues.

Señors Sagasta and Herrera and Admiral Topete had a long interview yesterday with the King. It is believed that they will form part of the new Cabinet. Señor Sagasta is said to have already accepted the post of Minister of Finance.

SPEECH OF KING AMADEUS.

King Amadeus made the following speech on the occasion of the resignation of the Ministry:—

"The Cabinet deserves my confidence, but my confidence is subordinate to that of Parliament. The Chambers only must decide whether the present *Ministers* should remain at their post or not.

"I profess a blind belief in the sacredness of duty, and *it is necessary* that every one should be actuated by the same spirit, and that every one should fulfil *the obligations of his trust faithfully.*

"Under circumstances of great solemnity I once said that I *should not impose* myself upon the noble Spanish nation. I now say that I shall never fail to discharge my duties according *to the constitution* and parliamentary laws and customs. Since I mean to fulfil my obligations I expect *everybody to do* likewise."

GERMANY.

Part of the German Army of Occupation Returning to Fatherland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 22, 1871.

The *North German Gazette* of to-day announces that the German *troops now* evacuating the French departments of the Eure, Somme and Seine-Inférieure will return at *once to Germany.*

ENGLAND.

Movements of the Prince and Princess of Wales—Arrival of the Steam Frigate Agincourt—Disaster at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 22, 1871.

The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. The Princess of Wales remains at Kissingen.

Her Majesty's frigate Agincourt, recently ashore at Gibraltar, has returned to England, and arrived at Plymouth last night.

AN AMERICAN BARK WRECKED.

The brig Kyrre, Captain Halverson, from Philadelphia, May 20, for Elsinore, has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather throughout England continues fair and *favorable* to the growing crops.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, *July 22.* Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 91¼.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, July 21—Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f. 12c.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 22—11:30 A. M.—Tallow, 44s. a 44s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 22—1:30 P. M. The market continues firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, have been made at 9 7-16d. for middling.

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Crushing Defeat of Quesada's Expedition by the Spanish Troops.

The Insurgents Dispersed, Killed or Captured.

SURRENDER OF PROMINENT CUBANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 22, 1871.

The Captain General has published an official account *of the landing of Rafael Quesada* with 200 men on the coast near Guantanamo.

The expedition landed with eighteen mules and a small quantity of rifles. Within the first few days the invaders ran short of provisions, and were compelled to eat all the mules for want of food.

The rifles were *distributed among the* insurgents under Gomez and Saclan, whom they joined near Puerto Principe.

The whole force was discovered by 140 men of the "Espana" regiment. A fight ensued, during which the Cubans were ejected from their position and finally routed by the timely *arrival of fresh Spanish forces* under Brigadier Velasco, who pursued them until they dispersed.

The insurgents left twenty-three killed on the field, besides losing six flags and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Pancho Vega and another of their leaders surrendered to the troops.

The loss of the Spaniards amounts to two killed and twelve wounded.

The most important *result* of the engagement has been the capture of a great number of insurgents, and in many instances the voluntary surrender of whole families, many of them of important standing among the Cubans.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Reported Falling In of the Roof of the Tunnel Flatly Contradicted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, *July 22, 1871.*

The recent report, originated by an obscure news *agency in this city and telegraphed to some minor* journals in America, to the effect that a portion of the roof of the Mont Cenis tunnel had fallen in, and that many of the workmen were buried in the ruins, proves on investigation absolutely devoid of truth in every particular.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An Austro-German-Dutch Committee of Investigation Coming.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, *July 22, 1871.*

A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers has sailed *from* Europe for the United States, for the purpose of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and financial prospects of the North Pacific Railroad.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 22.

1870—Emperor Louis Napoleon issued a proclamation throwing the responsibility of the war upon Prussia.

1812—Battle of Mohilo, Russia; the French, under Marshal Davoust, signally defeated the Russians.

1403—Battle of Shrewsbury, England; the insurrection of the Perceys against King Henry IV. was suppressed by its result.

A.—Barry's Tricopherous is the best of all articles for *dressing, beautifying* and renewing the hair, and BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE is the only really good article for coloring the hair. It is guaranteed not to contain lead.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—To Americans Travelling in Europe.—Circular letters of credit, available in sterling or francs, issued by BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., 19 William street, New York; 27 State street, Boston.

A Cool, Delicate Hair Dressing.—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

A.—Going to Boston.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York, who cures unnatural redness of the nose and face, pimply eruptions, falling, loss and premature gray hair, will close his New York office Monday evening, July 31.

A Splendid Head of Hair and a Clean Scalp is obtained by using CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE. Depot No. 6 Astor House.

Bathing Suits.—Ladies' Gray, $2 50; Shoes [illegible] wholesale and retail at TRIPLER'S, 324 and 326 Grand street, New York.

Cesar Covered His Bald Head and Gray hair with a laurel crown. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR covers gray heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.

"Civita."—The Delight of All who Use It. Sold by druggists and LADY ADAMS CO., 53 Broadway.

Electrical Treatment for the Sick and Sad, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

J. A. Gilka, Berlin Kummel,
for sale by
ANTHONY OECHS,
sole agent in the United States.
NEW YORK, July 15, 1871.

The Verdict Reached at Last.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Never has a more intelligent jury been selected than the one which has been deliberating over the cases of Milton Gold. Never has the art persuasive been used more persistently and adroitly to prevent the recognition of the merits of a novelty. Yet the verdict has been reached at last. The jury, the people, have decided that MILTON GOLD JEWELRY is the handsomest, because the latest in design; the most durable, because of its solidity; the most fashionable, because they see all of their neighbors wear it; better than California gold jewelry, for the reason that everybody can adorn themselves with these chaste and elegant ornaments at $1 each. Great crowds of people daily signify their approval of this verdict by visiting the American Agency of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company, at 667 Broadway; and the agents, flattered by these testimonials of popular satisfaction, have resolved to eclipse all their former grand demonstrations by displaying to-morrow, and continuing during the week, the largest, best and most elegant stock of jewelry in the whole world. The other departments of the celebrated Dollar Store, each a complete store within itself, are, as ever, filled with articles of such excellent material and superior workmanship that no one can visit the store without purchasing. Fans, Parasols and [illegible], Penknives, Meerschaum Pipes and Silverware, Glassware, Table Linen and Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments, all for $1 each.

The Book Department contains all the Standard Works, the equaling that of any bookstore in the city, at $1 per volume.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheapest first class machines in the world; price from $50 to $160, easy payments. Salesroom 707 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet or Fancy Hard Wood Floors in great variety. Call and see them at 440 Broadway.

RULLOFF II.

Zeigenmeyer, the Chicago Murderer.

The Crime—The Victim—The Murderer—Drowned at Midnight—Personating the Dead—Adroit Forgeries—A Tireless Pursuit—Run to Earth and Brought to Rights—For Life—One of Earth's Greatest Criminals.

CHICAGO Ill July 16 1871

One of the most extraordinary [illegible] recorded in the annals of American criminal jurisprudence has just terminated, and a jury of his peers has adjudged Alfred Zeigenmeyer guilty of the death of Michael William Gumbleton As the case is one of a most sensational character I have thought that a review somewhat more ample and intelligent than that furnished by the telegraph might be of interest to the NEW YORK HERALD and consequently proceed to furnish it.

On the 2d of January last a man on an engine which was passing along the track of the Michigan Central Railway which is built upon piling before the city, saw floating in an open space in the icy waters the body of a man He fastened it to a pile and secured a policeman who examined it. The body had apparently been in the water for some weeks Decomposition had already set in and the chest and face were of

A GHASTLY PURPLE-BLACK

Round the head passing through the mouth was tightly tied a piece of bell cord about four feet in length, which at the free extremity was frayed as if worn away from friction The body was rigid with frost and a clammy icing covered the face The body was that of a man about thirty eight years old, dark haired and bearded and of full habit. On it were found about twenty six dollars in money and a letter from Messrs Blake Brothers & Co bankers, of New York, addressed to M William Gumbleton, Baltimore A coroner's inquest showed that death had ensued from drowning, water being found in the stomach and that the corpse had been in the water about three or four weeks Beyond this all was

AN IMPENETRABLE MYSTERY

No clue whatever was afforded to the perpetrator of one of the darkest tragedies recorded in the annals of a city famous for its sensational crimes

A few days after detective Joe Dixon discovered that there was a man named Gumbleton who had been boarding at 112 114 Dearborn street but that he was a German, much younger and entirely different in appearance from that of the drowned man This Gumbleton had, moreover sailed for Germany There was a mystery here, and, with States Attorney Charles Reed he set himself to its solution He made such discoveries as convinced him that the pseudo Gumbleton's name was Alfred Zeigenmeyer a native of Brunswick Germany, and having secured an indictment against Ziegenmeyer by the Grand Jury of Cook county for murder he procured a warrant of extradition and sailed for Prussia.

HE FOUND HIS MAN,

and about the 1st of June had him lodged safely in the jail awaiting his trial, which commenced on Monday last, before Judge Booth, and terminated on Friday night in a verdict of guilty

So remarkable was the conviction of this man upon purely circumstantial evidence, so romantic are

THE PARTICULARS OF HIS CRIME

and so fiendish was the deliberation which marked every step of the stage from covetousness to murder and forgery that I consider a brief synopsis of the facts as produced in evidence of interest.

Mr Reed, States Attorney, prosecuted assisted by Mr Sidney Smith, while the defence was undertaken by Mr John Mason and Mr E M Evans Mr. E J Asay one of the leading lawyers of the city, had been retained for the defence but a quarrel between himself and his client led to his withdrawal Sixty two jurors only had been called when the necessary

TWELVE GOOD MEN AND TRUE

were selected The prosecution from the outset manifested a desire to finish the case without undue fencing and wasted no time in unnecessary challenging or formality The defence called no witnesses so that a summary of the evidence for the prosecution fairly epitomizes the case

Alfred Zeigenmeyer is a young man of twenty years of age and stands about six feet in height. His face is beardless and of a pale hue from confinement. The eyes are light blue and hair auburn, curling slightly He has rather a heavy countenance massive and inoffensive and seems to be an ordinary man with nothing about him peculiarly bad or peculiarly brilliant Gumbleton was the son of a somewhat well to do Irish farmer, and one of three brothers He was

GIVEN TO DRINK

In April 1870, he came to New York with about eight thousand dollars in the shape of a draft on Blake Brothers & Co He drew a few hundred dollars of this and went to Baltimore, where he studied telegraphy Here he met Zeigenmeyer, who was also studying it. They became friends, and were constantly together hunting and fishing. On the 15th of November Zeigenmeyer told his landlord that he was going to Richmond and left the house. He met Gumbleton. One expressman conveyed their luggage to the Northern Central depot, where he saw that they had tickets for Chicago On the 17th they arrived here and took a room together at Mr Vickets' boarding house, 10 West Randolph street. There they remained until Saturday night Gumbleton being unwell and confined to his room On Sunday night they went out Gumbleton was

NEVER AGAIN SEEN ALIVE.

On Monday morning Zeigenmeyer returned and said that his partner had gone to New York whither he himself was also going He paid the board bills of both removed their luggage and left

On the afternoon of the same day he went to a Mrs. Hickson, 112 Dearborn street, and took a room under the name of Gumbleton. Here he remained some days He went to the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway and obtained a duplicate bill for some boxes of freight which Gumbleton had shipped for Manhattan, Kan , then said that

HE HAD CHANGED HIS MIND

took the boxes and sold their contents, as Gumbleton to a second-hand dealer He had, meanwhile, a draft for $300 which he presented at the bank, stating that his partner was at New York. The bank clerk informing him that the draft must be endorsed on the back he produced it endorsed "Pay to Alfred Zeigenmeyer or order M W Gumbleton" He also wrote to Blake Brothers of New York, as Gumbleton asking them to forward him a check for the balance in their hands. This balance about $7,500 was forwarded to him at Dearborn street It being necessary that he should be identified at the bank to obtain this money he introduced himself to a Mr Mills as Gumbleton and by him was introduced to a gentleman who had a farm to sell and which Zeigenmeyer—I beg his pardon Gumbleton—expressed a desire to buy But before he could do so

HE MUST DRAW HIS MONEY,

and consequently he asked the real estate owner to introduce him at the bank. This was done and he obtained a certificate of deposit promising to go and see the farm in the morning Leaving his friend he went and drew the money, signing the name of Gumbleton An hour later he went to Greenebaum's bank and purchased exchange on Brunswick and a passage ticket as Zeigenmeyer Still another hour later he went to his landlady and said he was going to St Louis When next heard of he was in Germany where he had soothed the declining years of his father with a pension and had bought a sugar factory and was in a fair way to become a landed proprietor and a count

The facts against Zeigenmeyer were these —

HIS [illegible] FALSEHOODS

his assumption of Gumbleton's name as soon as Gumbleton disappeared his forgeries, executed with deliberation betokening no anxiety that Gumbleton would reappear and his possessing himself of Gumbleton's goods A more complete chain of circumstantial evidence was never forged and there was not a single man in Chicago but what was formerly convinced morally of the prisoner's guilt This was shown signally in the examination of the jurors Mr Reed for the prosecution dwelt upon these facts very briefly claiming that [illegible] had been made out and that none other than the prisoner had been the murderer.

Mr John Mason of counsel for the defence made a long and [illegible] what ill judged speech He accused the prosecution and Detective Dixon of

HUNTING THE PRISONER TO DEATH

aimed at him as a [illegible] limb of the law He charged Mr Asay of selling out his client and generally criticised people and things His defence was that the prosecution had not established the identity of the corpus delicti that the forgeries proved nothing about the murder and that in all probability the two men had gone out together for a walk when Gumbleton fell into the river and Zeigenmeyer, [illegible] to report the occurrence had spent [illegible] to find the body Mr Evans took [illegible] a similar line of argument holding that if Zeigenmeyer had intended the murder he would not have [illegible]

THE FATAL LETTER ON THE BODY

[illegible] induced Gumbleton to draw his [illegible] Mr Asay [illegible] almost [illegible] the charge against the prosecution [illegible] he traced the chain from start to finish [illegible] it was shown [illegible] that no one but Zeigenmeyer could have committed the deed and that the body was fully identified by the papers [illegible] charge [illegible] of law The jury retired on Friday at four o'clock. The first ballot showed guilty 11 not guilty 0 On the second ballot for sentence which the jury has the privilege of fixing the vote was—hanging 8 imprisonment 4 [illegible] debate ensued, and finally at ten minutes past eight a verdict of guilty was returned and the prisoner's sentence was fixed [illegible]

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE

Mr Mason made the customary motion for a new trial but it is not likely that he will make anything by it

The falling out between Zeigenmeyer and Mr Asay his first advocate is thus explained —Mr Asay wished him to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter possibly with the idea that as manslaughter is not known to the extradition authorities the Prussian government could reclaim the prisoner. He had consulted Mr Reed who declined expressing an opinion until Zeigenmeyer's consent should have been authoritatively announced to such an arrangement. Meanwhile Zeigenmeyer, confident of acquittal changed his counsel

There are two other charges against the prisoner of forgery but these will not be pressed. A civil suit to recover the

MONEY OBTAINED ON THE FORGERIES

has also been instituted, but [illegible] thousand dollars have been paid to counsel by order of the court, and it is not likely that any of the remainder will ever be recovered by the banks

The arrest and conviction reflect the greatest credit upon the perseverance and acuteness of Detective Dixon and Attorney Reed Seldom (if ever) has a case been so patiently and successfully worked up from so slight a clue In the files of the HERALD where are inscribed the great crimes of the past thirty odd years I doubt if there is to be found another such as this. That a mere boy should have planned so devilish a crime and have carried out his plan in its every detail with such coolness such completeness and such callousness seems almost incredible

HE LURED GUMBLETON TO CHICAGO

where he was unknown and where his absence would cause no comment disposed of him with cool determination exhibited an infernal ability in securing the murdered man's property and remarkable skill as a forger His crime might have remained undetected but for his selling the goods, among which was an account book wherein was Gumbleton's handwriting, and for the presence on the body of Blake Brothers' letter

I have seen Zeigenmeyer twice since his arrest On Sunday last the day preceding his trial I visited him in his cell with Captain Wells Sherman [illegible] Superintendent of Police It was a sweltering day and the murderer was

IN HIS CELL NAKED

as the day of his birth He spoke confidently of the result of his trial which he seemed ardently to desire During his trial he sat beside his counsel dressed in a brown tweed suit and wearing no collar His countenance was white and he was immovable as if cut in marble He never spoke to his counsel nor moved a muscle save once when the witness whom he had humbugged into identifying him at the bank said that he had gone to the depot where Zeigenmeyer had not kept his appointment then the prisoner smiled perceptibly On the evening of his conviction Zeigenmeyer said he did not blame the jury, on such evidence he would have rendered a similar verdict. He, however, held to his first story that he and Gumbleton went out together, on that fatal night and that they both got drunk. After that he remembers nothing The forgeries he admits

THE MURDER OF [illegible]

There is not in Chicago to day one man who believes that the real murderer has not been secured and in a few days the grated doors at Joliet will open to receive one of the greatest criminals that ever lived never to pass them again save as a corpse.

MILITARY CHIT-CHAT.

The riot still continues to be the all absorbing topic of conversation in military circles. It is to be hoped, now that the various regiments have had a little taste of the rough experience even a non paid militiaman has to go through once in a while whether he likes it or not, that the lessons of the past week will not be entirely thrown away The National Guard as a whole is well worthy of all the praise General Shaler lavishes upon it in his official report of the riot but there are not a few of the regiments who need to turn over a new leaf in discipline if they desire to be well prepared to cope in the future with a mob of murderous rioters or any other kind of public enemy who dares to defy law order and authority. In the first place a careful weeding out of incompetent officers should be the first self imposed task of every command which is unfortunate enough to be at present hampered with them and secondly, a greater degree of respect and obedience for the properly constituted officers should be infused into the men Doubtless a great deal of the coolness displayed by the Twenty second in the late riot when the men stood steady beneath the shower of shot and missile that was rained down upon them was owing to that respect for their officers in command which every private in the regiment is taught to religiously observe. And the same may be said of the admirable conduct of the Seventh on the same occasion The idea that one man is just as good as another in a militia regiment is all very true but for all that a private should always understand that his superior officer is his superior while in command no matter what equal footing the two may be on [illegible] on duty The great mistake made by many officers in the National Guard is that to be popular they must necessarily make free" with their men while on duty, just as though there were no distinction of rank between them To have his company well disciplined and always ready to obey orders not only but to wait for orders before making a single move, a captain need not, certainly make it a point to be as familiar with his subordinates at all times as to make obedience on their part more a thing of option than duty In this connection it may be said that the Army and Navy Journal this week gives some very good advice to the National Guard as to how they should profit from the experiences of the riot. Its suggestions as to the practice of street firing by the regiments should be heeded at once. At the same time that the militia has much to gain by the lessons of the riot the State authorities should not overlook the fact that they too can draw profit from the same source by seeing to it that every regiment be furnished immediately and be constantly drilled in the use of breech loading rifles No one who was a witness of the firing upon the mob on the 12th inst and who noticed the trouble the troops had to load in a crowd, using ramrod and old style cartridge but will lend his voice in favor of supplying the troops with breech loaders Had the Ninth not been compelled, as they were in their huddled ranks to use the ramrod it is quite probable that much of the confusion into which one of the companies was for a moment or so thrown by the onset of the mob would have been impossible The old cry that the militia do not need the new style of musket because they will never have occasion to use them will prove a very weak one from the present in the light of the 12th riots, which they had to be called upon to squelch

The Seventy first regiment will go to Providence to morrow (Monday) and if Providence favors them with good weather the boys will doubtless have a splendid time of it. The folks in Providence always make a good deal of a good New York regiment and the excursionists are so well known in Little Rhody that the people will be certain to take them in hand in real Old England hospitality style The boys say they will be away only a couple of days but the Providence militia may keep them longer if they don't look out

The new French regiment is getting along splendidly Recruits are joining by the dozen every few days, and the prospects are that by Lafayette's birthday next the First division will have a real out and out French regiment to swell its numbers But would it not be well for its organizers to drop that long title they have assumed for the regiment No person will ever be able to remember it after he has heard it a dozen times Something short and sharp gentlemen would do much better

Why does somebody who has money enough to spare not do a good thing for his own fame and that of others by donating a fund to provide [illegible] for all members of the National Guard who distinguish themselves in hours of peril A military medal is it all isn't much, but when it is won for bravery it demands the winner's value it beyond price even though he be a [illegible]

What has become of that new cavalry regiment in which every dragoon was to own his own horse? Can one of the [illegible] organizers tell

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED DAME

The death reaper has lately been busy in New Brunswick N J lopping off great personages It is but a few weeks since Amos Robbins a widely known public man and one of the prominent candidates for the Governorship was gathered to his fathers, on Thursday evening the erudite scholar author and professor of divinity Rev Dr Berg was called hence, and again, on Friday night Mrs Colonel Alexander Hamilton [illegible] in her ninetieth year flickered into eternity. The deceased lady was the wife of Colonel Alexander Hamilton, a son of the great Hamilton, who was shot by Aaron Burr She was a niece of President Monroe, and was a woman of much refinement and culture Her husband is a venerable octogenarian, long a resident of the [illegible] town of Brunswick He is more distinguished for his fine, thorough gentlemanly bearing and his illustrious progenitor than for any particular greatness developed by himself He was at one time United States Consul to Cuba

FOUND DEAD IN TRENTON.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock Edward [illegible] a colored man said to be eighty six years of age, was found dead in a store [illegible] on the banks of the canal, in Trenton N J [illegible] last seen of the [illegible]

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

RAMBLES IN MOUNT DESERT By B F De Costa. New York A D F Randolph & Co 12 mo , pp 250

This pleasant book is about equally compounded of history, adventure and description The wild and picturesque Maine coast from the Isle of Shoals to the Grand Menan although well explored, has been but little described in books Mr. De Costa introduces us to the finest of this scenery—Mount Desert with its lakes and coves, and islands and cliffs and mountains—and that his tale is trustworthy no one who has spent a week at Bar Harbor or Somesville will doubt.

DELAPLAINE, OR THE SACRIFICE OF IRENE A novel By Mansfield Tracy Walworth. New York G W Carleton & Co 1871. 12mo pp 300.

This book reads as if it were written in pursuance of a contract to furnish three hundred pages of the most preposterous improbabilities which could be woven together in the shortest possible space of time. The scene is laid in Persia and the story is gotten up on the lavish scale of those writers who trade upon the magnificence of the unknown It is full of nonsense about Ghebres and *[illegible]* and Ormuzd and the writer (whose sixth work of fiction is here presented to the public) appears to expect us to read and admire this crude imitation of the Oriental romances, although it is alike barren of ingenuity of plot, skill in the drawing of character, or grace of style

NEW MINING MAP OF UTAH B. A. M Froiseth Salt Lake City, 1871

This map which has been compiled by Mr B A M Froiseth from the latest United States surveys and other authentic sources, shows twenty eight mining districts and the location of the best known mines in Utah It must prove invaluable to all interested in the vast mineral resources of that region Saints and Gentiles alike will appreciate the skilful distinctness with which those resources are indicated The very advertisements which form a border for the map are suggestive of the actual and prospective wealth of Salt Lake City, that almost miraculous illustration of the force which resides in the old Latin motto adopted by the Mormons—*Laborare est orare*—to work is to pray The map is on sale at Colton & Co's 172 William street New York, either in pocket form or mounted

GOOD SELECTIONS IN PROSE AND VERSE New York J W Schermerhorn & Co

Mr W M [illegible] a teacher of elocution is the compiler of the small portable pamphlet bearing the above title It is seldom that so good a selection has been placed at the disposal of schools and academies The author has exercised a commendable judgment in the book With an intelligence and a discrimination that are not very frequently found in books that are intended for school use he has laid all languages under tribute and has thereby produced a collection of prose and poetry that is likely to be remembered after the school hours are over There are more 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn'' than are generally found in so small a space. This book need not be confined to the school house, it will be a welcome addition to the family library, and all parents who desire to familiarize their children with the living literature of all lands will do well to invest in these good selections

The Episcopal Church has a new candidate for public favor in the *Christian Year*, a monthly magazine of church literature for the people The first number for July is handsomely printed by Pliny F Smith, and issued in a most attractive blue cover of novel design We regret that we cannot give unqualified praise to the contents The initial article embodies more violations of English grammar than we have space to expose Witness this — In the department of magazine literature the world has so encroached on the Church as to crowd it almost entirely out of the market and whose apathy leaves the secular press in almost undisturbed possession of the field'' And this — 'Our literature is at the present moment at by far too low an ebb to meet the crying demands of the Church, and in which regard we are making no improvement We are elsewhere told that the best talent of the Church has been secured as a staff of contributors' and assured that 'for quantity and quality of matter we intend it shall be of the highest class which a glance at our literary staff will abundantly show' The following sentence is an illustration of hopeless confusion of thought — 'The *daily multiplication* of serials from the Church of Rome the various denominations, the arts science fashion folly and heresy throw the Church's magazine literature completely into the shade They however, make it a splendid success, and some of them boast of a monthly issue of hundreds of thousands' The learned editor cannot mean to convey the idea that the rival serials he complains of make "the Church's magazine literature" a splendid success. This however, is what he says

Literary Chit-Chat.

IT IS AT LAST judicially settled in England that articles sent to newspapers unsolicited are not the property of the writers and cannot legally be demanded back So the editorial apparatus of Mr Bull breathes easier

WALTER SCOTT'S portraits are all being revived apropos of the centennial anniversary of his birth Most of them show the front face with the head disproportionately high which gave rise to the witticism that Scott had a story in his head more than any other man

DORE'S FAMOUS ILLUSTRATION of 'Paradise Lost' published in London at five guineas being out of print Messrs Cassell will print an edition for the masses in sixteen parts at two shillings each or about seven dollars for the fifty five plates, with text

A PHILADELPHIA BOOKSELLER puts forth a book for every Baptist which he says goes to the very bottom of the Communion question and settle it truly finally and forever We fear it won't stay settled Theological questions have a queer way of getting 'riled up'' from the bottom [illegible] that unrest may fairly be said to be their normal condition

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT appears to need reconstruction judging from the fate of Mr Edward Jenkins author of 'Ginx's Baby' who complains that he has been pirated in Montreal in a form and at a price that makes me shudder' He wants to know you know why it is that 'in one part of Her Majesty's dominions one subject of Her Majesty may pick another's pocket with impunity'

A NEW EDITION OF DWARRIS ON STATUTES an English law book of great merit with American notes and additions by Judge Platt Potter of the New York Supreme Court, is in the press of William Gould & Sons Albany

A NEW EDITION OF [illegible] complete works containing over one hundred letters to and from the poet not previously published is being issued in London

THE NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA in the German language edited by Professor A J Schem of New York, and entitled German American Conversations Lexicon has reached its fourth volume It is a most thoroughly prepared work particularly full in geographical information and modern history and science Its biography includes almost every character of note living or dead from Adam down to Anna Dickinson and there is scarcely a town in America that is not fully described The work is indispensable to every German who would be intelligent in American matters

GERMANY IS NOW FLOODED with books on the Franco Prussian war in every possible phase and detail Most of them are too full of minutiae and glorification of leaders to be of permanent value Bismarck and Moltke are lifted to the skies, and if there ever were such a thing as contemporary apotheosis we have it here But the cautious muse of history will come later

THE ABBE BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG so noted as an accomplished archaeologist who has contributed much to our knowledge of the Aztec history religion and literature has just published in Paris the second volume of the 'Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale' It is entitled 'Manuscrit Troano, Etudes sur le Système Graphique et la Langue des Mayas'

STANFIELD'S original drawings for Captain Marryat's novel of 'Poor Jack'' were recently sold at [illegible] There are only forty four drawings and they realized (about sixty dollars [illegible]) [illegible] money invested [illegible] is seldom thrown away.

ART MATTERS.

The Sculpture in Central Park—Ward's "Indian Hunter"—Some Thoughts on Modern Art.

The sculptor's art is never more delightful than when seen in contrast with verdant meadows and graceful foliage under the immense canopy of the blue vault of heaven Pure white marble is especially effective when bathed in the warm tones of the summer landscape that tinge the cold white surface with

A MELLOW, GOLDEN LIGHT,

until the inanimate stone seems to breathe and palpitate in harmony with nature At such a moment art is forgotten and the passive marble becomes instinct with life breathing upon us and whispering to us, albeit in an unknown tongue, of dormant beauties that

OUR TOO MATERIALISTIC SENSES

had hitherto failed to perceive and under the magic influence of a new revelation we appreciate the charms of art and of nature under conditions new to us The influence of art is never more healthful than when exercised thus in the pure air, and the children of the people may come out from the sorrow and misery of everyday life to be comforted by

THE CONTEMPLATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

In order that this source of general enjoyment be invigorating it is necessary that great care should be used in the selection of the works which are to stand as public instructors and whose lessons will not be the less lasting because they are unspoken.

There are two classes of public statues which should form part of the decoration of every public place—memorial statues to great men and ideal figures or groups representative of some beautiful conception or bold grand thought Purely imaginative sculpture harmonizes best with the graceful trees and

SHADOWY FOLIAGE

of park or garden and, when appropriately placed, heightens considerably the charms of glade or grove. Something of this truth seems to have forced itself on the mind of our Park Commissioners in their very successful efforts to embellish Central Park, but so much remains to be done in the sculptural department that we can scarcely consent to look upon the work as having been commenced. And at the same time that we clamor for more good art we must express a hope that the day is not far distant when some of the art now present offending the eye will be removed to make way for

WORKS WORTHY TO CHARM

and educate a people

In previous articles on 'Art Matters' we have dealt with a class of art that we deem objectionable, and have not hesitated to deliver our opinions and point out the grounds upon which our unfavorable conclusions are based so that there might be no excuse for the suspicion of partiality or prejudice To-day we enter upon a more pleasing duty because while it should be necessary to fault and yet the balance of our good report will weigh down greatly all that we shall say of unfavorable

MICHAEL ANGELO

used to say that perfection was made up of trifles and the truth of this remark is not unfortunately, sufficiently recognized by the artists of the present day We have a great many more men ambitious to imitate the boldness and daring of Angelo's mature efforts than we have students willing to follow in the severe discipline which made it possible for the master mind of Angelo to strike out from conventional treatment in a way that would have irretrievably lost a man of less power or knowledge And the natural result is the imperfection of the noblest modern works

INSPIRATION AND POWER

and beauty of thought are wasted because there is not sufficient knowledge to give them appropriate expression Our life is too fitful and feverish, our objects too selfish and worldly to allow us to toil on patiently in the laborious pursuit of severe truth without hope of any immediate or

BRILLIANT REWARD

Among American sculptors Mr Ward is honorably distinguished as one who, contending against great difficulties achieved much in the domain of art It was therefore a well merited compliment which the Park Commissioners paid Mr. Ward in placing his statue of the Indian Hunter in Central Park Peeping out from the trees near the mall may be observed the crouching form of a bronze figure bent forward with eyes attentively directed towards the game in front and eagerly watching the movements of some animal The head is turned slightly to the right and the right hand grasps firmly the shortened leash to keep the dog which is at the hunter's side *perfectly still* In the left hand which is drawn up close to the left breast the Indian carries his bow and arrow The weight of the figure is thrown entirely on the right foot and though the pose is slightly strained and exaggerated

THE ACTION IS SO VIGOROUS

that we easily lose sight of this blemish in the general excellence of the expression It is not saying too much for this statue to state that it tells its own story so completely that there is no need of inscription The most stupid of mankind could not possibly mistake the purport of the composition and though the work cannot claim to belong to the higher walks of imaginative art yet there is so much simple truth and vigor in its treatment that it well deserves the honor accorded to it Had there been more attention paid to detail the work would have ranked much higher but excellent as the conception was, as soon as the artist attempted to realize his thought there came that

TERRIBLE WANT OF KNOWLEDGE

to which we have before referred and which paralyzes the modern artist

We remember one day to have found ourselves wandering in the Greek Court of the British Museum admiring the wonderful marbles which the titled robber Elgin stole from poor distracted Greece, and there by chance we met two of the greatest British sculptors lost in admiration of the study of horses of the friezes of the Parthenon We joined them and the conversation at once turned upon the question of relative knowledge of the artists of the two periods when one of them said pointing to one of the horses said 'It would require

THE STUDY OF A LIFETIME

to acquire the knowledge displayed in that single figure' and [illegible] frankly confessing the deficience of high art knowledge those great men admitted to their studios more convinced than ever that if they would [illegible] which should last into the ages they should [illegible] and earn unceasingly

We have said that the expression of Mr Ward's figure was very good and the intent look of the fine natural and lifelike [illegible] suspended action are well expressed in the pose though we think the figure would have been much improved by [illegible] It appears to us also that the introduction of this dog was a mistake [illegible]

THE QUESTION OF EQUILIBRIUM

[illegible] the dog [illegible] in the composition [illegible] in modelling [illegible] only an accessory [illegible] interferes with the sweeping lines of the figure In his modelling and flesh treatment the artist has not been nearly so successful as he has been happy in conception As [illegible] the flesh modelling is [illegible] the larger muscles [illegible] and the transitions are [illegible] to [illegible] interfere with

THE FITNESS AND BEAUTY OF THE OUTLINES

This is painfully evident looking at it from the right side of the figure at the right [illegible] the anatomy [illegible] and this is accompanied by [illegible] modelling [illegible] the knowledge [illegible] the pectoral muscles is hard and [illegible] and the anatomy [illegible] In looking at the figure we are struck by

AN ABSENCE OF IDEALITY IN THE FORMS

[illegible] the figure is more correct in proportion than [illegible] there is lacking the refinement of form which is such a prominent feature in ancient [illegible] Many artists seriously interfere with the success of their works by a too close [illegible] and this of itself is only [illegible] result of want of knowledge which prevents the artists selecting what is good in one model and [illegible] it with what is good in another Here the imperfectly educated artist always fails, no matter what his natural abilities may be [illegible] there is enough evidence of both power and art feeling in the 'Indian Hunter' to make us forget the absence of more extended art knowledge But in spite of these shortcomings Mr Ward's work is an encouraging example of what American artists may contribute to high art if only they will conscientiously undertake

THE SEVERE AND EXACTING STUDY

without which it is impossible for them to succeed and without which no artist in any age has ever succeeded If the Park Commissioners will continue to devote some of the funds placed at their disposal for the embellishment of Central Park to the purchase and erection in suitable situations, of ideal sculptural works they will deserve the thanks of the citizens But above all things we are anxious that proper care shall be used in the selection of the works, and we insist only on

ONE CONDITION

that they be good A step in the right direction was taken in the purchase of the 'Indian Hunter' and we can only urge upon the authorities the propriety of following it up in [illegible] in addition to our already beautiful Park

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT

[illegible] Dobbins who was accidentally shot in [illegible] night [illegible] hours will [illegible] the [illegible] man.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S —Boucicault's drama, "Elfie" improves on acquaintance, and is now in complete running order and in the full tide of popularity Mr Moss has reason to congratulate himself on the success which has attended his summer season so far, a success which will probably be largely increased when Lydia Thompson and her new troupe of blondes take possession of the boards of this popular theatre

LINA EDWIN'S —The talented Berger Family commence to morrow night the third and last week of an exceedingly interesting and successful engagement. Their performance is novel and elegant, just suitable for a summer season They number in the troupe female violinists, violoncellists and cornet players and a parlor orchestra of string and brass. The bell ringing alone is quite a feature, and Mr Sol Smith Russel, comedian and Miss Maud Stanley vocalist contribute much to the attractions of the performance

TERRACE GARDEN —Julien's concerts on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays have met with all the success they deserved, and a greater share than was anticipated The conductor is indefatigable in his efforts to present a programme of real merit and of variety His sparkling 'Polonaise' has now become a necessary fixture on the bills The singing of Miss Hesse Miss Krause and Messrs Habelmann and Hill and the violin playing of Joseph Heine are also very attractive

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN —An evening with Thomas' unrivalled orchestra is about the most pleasurable entertainment we can look for this summer. Despite the correspondence from the watering places and the announcement in fashionable society that 'everybody is out of town' one may meet here every evening many of the recognized leaders of *ton* and [illegible] can admire their choicest handiwork

FANNY JANAUSCHEK —This great tragédienne, who now stands confessedly at the head of the dramatic profession in America, will return from Europe next month and will commence preparations at once for the coming season Her *repertoire* has been largely increased the principal plays in it being 'Fetra or Love and Revenge' 'Mother and Daughter' 'Chesney Wold' 'Deborah' 'A Winter's Tale,' '[illegible]' and 'Macbeth' Mlle Janauschek through her agent and business manager Mr Tillot has already 'filled up' the greater part of the next season with engagements throughout the country Unfortunately for New York it is hardly probable that she will play here and we will thus be deprived of the greatest actress of the age through the want of foresight on the part of some of our managers A very strong company has been engaged to support Mlle Janauschek and to Mr Alfred Joel is committed the responsible position of advance agent

Metropolitan Gossip.

'Across the Continent' still runs its course at Niblo's

G W Thompson appears to morrow night at Tony Pastor's

'The Idiot of the Mountain' will replace Victor Hugo's sensational work at Wood's.

Mr James Ward announces the play of 'Through by Daylight' at the Bowery this week

The Arion Society had a concert and summer night's festival at Terrace Garden last night

Johnny Allen is reaping a harvest of success at the Olympic with McCloskey's best play, 'Schneider''

The Ninth Regiment Band will play at the Continental Long Branch on August 8, on the occasion of Levy's benefit

Signor Tossati the well known basso has just returned from an operatic tour through Costa Rica, Guatemala and California.

The clever and rising young actress, Miss Lillie Eldridge appears at the Park, Brooklyn, on Monday in her new play, "[illegible]"

Carl Bergmann's concerts at the Brooklyn Rink are enhanced by the addition of the talented Joseph Heine violinist and Ada Heine Pianist

Among the musical events next season will be the debut of Mme. Annie Butler a young lady who possesses musical attainments of a high order Her voice is a pure soprano and it has been cultivated for some time past both in this country and Europe with a view of placing her on the operatic boards She is a daughter of the late William Newman a well known caricature artist, formerly on *Punch* but who has been connected for the last ten years with the illustrated press of this city

Senor Fermo Agramonte will start on Monday on his tour accompanied by Miss Lizzie Allen (soprano) Miss Sturm (contralto) Signor Boy (tenor) Mr Frank Bartlett (baritone) Senor Martinez (basso) and chorus and orchestra He intends to give the operas 'Lucrezia Borgia' and 'Ernani' and some sacred concerts at the principal watering places The first opera will take place at Long Branch on Monday 24th Wednesday 26th and Thursday 27th at Saratoga Saturday 29th, and Sunday 30th at Newport

Driftings Abroad.

Mr and Mrs Patey are rusticating in the wolds of Devonshire

A new tenor, Signor Prudenza is about to appear at Her Majesty's Opera

Mr Stanley and Mr Charles Lyall started July 7 on a trip to Swiss Oberland

Herr Rubinstein will stay at Gmunden during the summer and pass the winter in Vienna

The seventh festival of the Rhenische Sängerverein took place at Bonn on the 15th inst.

Mr Robert Houdin the conjurer died at Blois a few days ago He was in his sixty sixth year

M and Mme [illegible] have returned to Paris M Saint Saens and other artists have left London for France

At Trieste a new drama in verse entitled 'Nella' by Signor Stefano Interdonato has been successfully produced

At the Andrea Doria Theatre of Genoa 'Norma' has been given for several nights with Signora Alice Dancy in Norma

Madame Patti (La Marquise de Caux) and the Marquis de Caux had the honor of an invitation to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales Chiswick

Mr Charles Lyall has been engaged by Mr Max Strakosch for the forthcoming season of Italian [illegible] in the United States *[illegible]* for Max Strakosch and the Nilsson opera

Madame Palmer an English woman, who sang in English opera with Miss Louisa Pyne (Mrs Bodda) and the late Mr Harrison were the directors of Covent Garden has been lately a special favorite at the San Carlo in Naples

A brass band contest is announced to take place in the grounds of Hewley Hall Batley Yorkshire under the management of Mr Richard Smith of Hull on the 5th of August Over one thousand performers will attend it being open to all England

Sir Julius Benedict has again accepted the post of Conductor of the Norwich Festival which is to take place in the autumn of next year His oratorio 'St Peter' will be performed on the occasion and probably a new symphony from his experienced and fecund pen

The Milan corporation have granted the Scala a subsidy of 150,000 francs next season Among the operatic novelties to be shortly produced are '[illegible]' by Signor [illegible] 'L'Avvocato Patelin' by Signor Montuoro at the old Teatro Re and 'La Contessa [illegible]' by Signor Usiglio at the Teatro Milanese

At Cagliari in the island of Sardinia, an opera by Signor Carlotti [illegible] entitled '[illegible]' has received an enthusiastic welcome [illegible] the first performance [illegible] bouquets fell on the Signora [illegible] was presented to her poems [illegible] in her honor and a ball given [illegible] the event [illegible] the musical amateurs [illegible] other operas of Signora [illegible] poetess and dramatist has earned golden opinions in Sardinia

We find the following concerning the favorite actor Walter Montgomery in the last issue of the London *Era* — Mr Walter Montgomery will make his reappearance at Nottingham on the ensuing Friday under the auspices of Mr Lyall the spirited *[illegible]* of that ancient and honorable borough The success which attended Mr Montgomery's management of the New Theatre is a sure guarantee of crowded houses on this occasion and we should not be surprised at an extension of the engagement Mr Montgomery is the guest of the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers on the 4th of July and will be privileged to meet the American Knights Templars who celebrate the Day of Independence under His Lordship's hospitable and princely towers

An eye witness has given to a wondering world the following description of Herr Richard Wagner as he appeared when his "Kaiser March" was performed at Leipsic —

> During the first bars he remained quietly in his seat contenting himself with marking the rhythm with his head and hands But this did not last very long Soon he could not endure to sit still any more at the first [illegible] he sprang up, loudly sang out the trombone passages gesticulated with his clenched hands and stamped his foot convulsively The more fierce and noisy the composition became the more excited [illegible] grew his movements All his gesticulations and the ever changing expressions of his face were as a continual uninterrupted commentary to the composition, sometimes comical but always very [illegible] I seem to see him yet as he depicted [illegible] a flourish of the trombone—he stood leaning forward [illegible] his right hand like a boxer fixing his eyes upon the instruments and at the decisive moment [illegible] with marvellous energy as though he meant to annihilate some invisible [illegible] enemy [illegible] *[illegible]* it went through and through me Most delightful [illegible] was his representation of the [illegible] He extended both arms as far as possible, swiftly moving his [illegible] and it was as though [illegible] While he gave himself up to these [illegible] and talked [illegible] beyond the impulses of the moment without any restraint [illegible] at Richard Wagner

JENNY LIND.

Her Recent London Appearance—The Members of the Famous Lind Troupe—Goldschmidt's 'Ruth'

LONDON July 6, 1871.

Jenny Lind is again before the public and in her legitimate sphere as a vocalist The days of her American triumphs have passed so long ago that to the amateur of New York she is now only a magnificent tradition, but here in London she still revisits the pale glimpses of the moon.

She only sings now for charity, to which kindly sentiment may possibly be added a little harmless vanity in her husband's compositions, for it is the 'Ruth'' of Mr Otto Goldschmidt that brings her before the public "Ruth" is not a popular work The critics are very severe upon it and the public is indifferent yet it contains many fine passages Modelled after Mendelssohn it is a very clever imitation of that master's style The aria for contralto, 'Commit Thy Way,'' is very suggestive of 'O Rest in the Lord,'' and is almost equal to that famous song There is a trio, 'The Lord is Thy Keeper,' which serves as a worthy pendant to 'Lift Thine Eyes,'' and a duet, 'They that Sow in Tears,' Mendelssohn might not have been ashamed to own

The solo soprano music is not very brilliant There is rather a showy finale with chorus, but no one solo which stands out distinct, like Mendelssohn's 'Hear Ye, Israel'' The baritone has several arias, which however, require a wider compass than is possessed by most singers The tenor is greatly slighted He has no aria at all and has only to sing a few recitatives and his part in a trio.

The choruses, in a few instances, suggest Handel, though fugues are carefully avoided. After hearing the superb Handelian choruses at the recent Crystal Palace Festival Mr Goldschmidt's choral music seems both turgid and tame Yet there is very much in his oratorio to admire, and it seems surprising to me that a work like this, written for a London audience should meet with so little favor from the London connoisseur To hear not this work specially, but the far famed

JENNY LIND

was the attraction which brought a party of American amateurs to St James' Hall the other evening The prices of admission were high ranging from three to twenty one shillings for single seats but the place was crowded by an audience very showily if not very tastefully dressed The seats for the chorus were well filled and the orchestral performers few in numbers were grouped in front of the singers At the appointed time Mr Goldschmidt appeared on the platform conducting Mrs Patey, the recognized contralto of England since the retirement of Mme Sainton Dolby Returning he led Mme Lemmens Sherrington an admired soprano whose services are in constant request in the concert room and for oratorios Then Mr Cummings the tenor—a most accomplished artist, who is soon to sing in New York at the Dolby ballad concerts—appeared leading the Madame Lind Goldschmidt who was received with the most cordial applause

Jenny Lind for by this familiar name it seems right to call her even now, is very different in appearance from what she was in the days of her American successes, and yet was she to-morrow to appear unheralded at Steinway Hall she would be recognized at once She wears her hair in the same peculiar way she did in her young days, and certain attitudes and gestures peculiar to her then are still retained Once or twice during the evening she sat looking upward, her hands lying crossed on her lap as in the portraits of her so abundant in the United States and at such moments she is the Jenny Lind whose career in the New World now seems like a long past dream of unparalleled triumphs.

But again, time has made her an elderly, matronly woman older even than her years would warrant In England old ladies dress with a degree of gaudy show that in the United States would be considered ridiculous Dowagers flaunt around in cheap lace and brilliant silks with necklaces and bracelets and flounces and feathers innumerable Madame Lind Goldschmidt on the occasion of this public appearance wore a mauve satin dress with very short sleeves and elaborately trimmed with laces A pearl necklace fastened with a diamond, encircled her neck and a white feather adorned her hair This dress, though not suitable to the individual nor in accordance with the marked simplicity which was characteristic of the Jenny Lind of years gone by, was nevertheless in entire conformity with the customs of English society

During the instrumental prelude to the oratorio—which by the way the composer modestly calls a sacred pastoral—and during the recitative for the tenor and the fine chorus 'Sing unto the Lord' Madame Goldschmidt sat quietly listening The first note of the part of Ruth occurs in a duet with Naomi (Mrs Patey) leading to an allegro 'Whither Thou Goest I Will Go.' This allegro running to the upper B flat, was a severe test of Jenny Lind's present powers Her voice to day shows only faint traces of its once exquisite beauty It is an evident effort for the great artist to sing and at times this effort becomes more painful to the audience—or rather the spectators—than to the vocalist. There is moreover, an occasional tendency to sharpness of intonation Those who remember the wondrous ease of Jenny Lind's singing when in America—something quite as noticeable as the charming quality of her voice—would find it sad to hear her now And yet, when this first impression is worn away, and the eye and ear become reconciled to the changes which time has wrought the consciousness that this woman is yet perhaps the most transcendent of living vocal artists is suddenly felt Such perfect phrasing such superb declamation to the musician atones for the lack of vocal force In hearing Jenny Lind even to day you may hear the most magnificent musical declamation the world has ever known The fire spirit and triumphant grace with which she concludes a phrase such as 'Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God' is something to remember for a lifetime In the finale *I will Praise Thee* to the oratorio 'O Lord I Will Praise Thee' Madame Goldschmidt manifested again her fine intellectual appreciation of the composer's meaning She did not sing all of the music of the part of Ruth but shared it with Madame Lemmens Sherrington whose freshness of voice was decidedly agreeable especially in the duet with Madame Patey Mr Cummings did well what little was required of him and Herr Stockhausen the baritone, was moderately successful with the airs allotted to him The interest of the audience was however, centred in Madame Goldschmidt who was enthusiastically applauded and called to the platform after the close of the oratorio Jenny Lind has never taken a formal farewell of the stage but shortly after her American tour and when her voice was yet in the zenith of its splendor, she voluntarily withdrew into private life Of late years she has sung in public not from necessity but always in behalf of some object of charity Her home is near London, and she seldom leaves England

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT

The American public will remember that in her celebrated American tour the concert troupe included Jules Benedict as conductor Signor Belletti as baritone and Signor Salvi as tenor Mr Benedict and later Mr Goldschmidt were the solo pianists These gentlemen are all living, Mr Benedict now Sir Julius Benedict, Knight—resides in London and is in the very foremost ranks of the musical profession His new title is purely honorary and brings with it no emolument The honor was entirely unexpected by him and he knew not that it was intended until notified by a royal messenger that Queen Victoria had appointed a time for him to come to her and receive the magical touch of the sword which would give the prefix of Sir to his name He has the privilege of selecting a new coat of arms at the herald's office and at all the public receptions and 'drawing rooms' of the Queen he is by his rank always entitled to an invitation and this privilege also extends to the other European courts

Sir Julius as he is now called in society is at present at work upon a new opera to German words His oratorio, [illegible] 'St Peter' which was recently so very successful at Birmingham where it met with a reception equal to that given to Mendelssohn in the same place in 184[illegible]—is to be brought out at the next Norwich festival It is a noble work

SALVI

What opera lover of New York does not remember the inimitable Salvi? No man ever sang in 'Il Trovatore' and 'Lucia' with more exquisite effect than he After leaving America this delightful singer went to Vienna, where for a long time he was manager of the opera and where, I am told he still lives What pleasant memories of America must such artists as Jenny Lind and Salvi retain

BELLETTI,

the baritone, was a very fine singer in his prime and his duets with the Swedish Nightingale were notable features of the Lind concerts at Tripler Hall in those days which now seem as far back as the Heptarchy or the reign of the Pharaohs Belletti was a prudent man, saved the money he made in the Lind tour and went back to Italy with what was to our Italian a colossal fortune He settled in the little town of Sarzana, near the Spezzian Gulf There he still lives, quite a local Croesus though unfortunately his health mental, and physical, is poor

Goldschmidt, the pianist of the troupe, as everybody knows, married Jenny Lind and now lives in London and writes oratorios A new generation of concert singers has sprung up and the names of Patti and Nilsson take the place of [illegible] the delightful [illegible] of Jenny Lind

INITIATED [illegible] The Commissioners [illegible]

RE GALANTUOMO.

The Coming In of the King and the Going Out of the Pope.

Preparations for the Reception of Victor Emmanuel in Rome—Features of the Fetes—His Holiness in the Vatican—Pio Nono's Amiability—His Address to His Cardinals.

ROME, July 1, 1871.

The Pope's jubilee having come to its conclusion and foreign deputations returned to their respective homes the national jubilee in honor of Victor Emmanuel and the installation of Rome as the capital of Italy is about to commence. His Majesty's run from Florence to Naples, where he arrived at twenty minutes past nine on the morning of the 29th, was made the occasion of a series of ovations at all the stations, including Rome, where the royal train passed at half past one A. M., insomuch that the King towards the conclusion of his journey was obliged to signify to the local authorities that he was too fatigued to receive any more deputations.

THE FESTIVITIES AT NAPLES

seem to have gone off very well, and the King's visit to the naval exhibition and his distribution of the prizes were performed with a degree of simplicity and unaffected heartiness which gave the spectacle more the character of a father among his family than a sovereign among his subjects. The Prince of Piedmont is to arrive in Rome from Milan this evening at ten minutes past eight, and Victor Emmanuel is expected to-morrow, soon after noon.

WAITING FOR THE KING.

I need not say that the municipal authorities are in a fever of excitement to give a suitable reception to the *re galantuomo*, for although the King telegraphed in the beginning of the week to the Sindaco Prince Pallavicino requesting him to devote to charitable purposes the money voted by the municipal council for the public rejoicings at his arrival, the preparations were then already so far advanced that they could not be conveniently countermanded, consequently the original festive programme will be carried out, but in order to realize also the generous intentions of His Majesty an additional sum of money has been voted by the municipal council for the institution of two new infant asylums, which will take the names of Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert, and another nursing ward to be called after the Princess Margherita.

ON ARRIVING AT THE STATION

the royal cortege will proceed by the Piazza Barberini to the Piazza di Spagna and thence down the Via Condotti and along the Corso as far as the Piazza Sciarra, turning up the Muratte to the Fountain of Trevi, and so gaining the Quirinal by the new ascent.

As the King will only stop two days in Rome they will be busy ones. The principal

FEATURES OF THE FETE

will be the grand review of the regular troops and National Guards, to attend which the provincial districts will send their contingents of citizen soldiers; also, the inauguration of the *tiro nazionale* in the Farnesina meadows, the opening of Parliament, although the localities destined for the two Chambers are far from complete; the State dinner at the Quirinal, the grand ball at the Capitol and the illuminations, fireworks and temporary architectural decorations all over the city.

ABSENCE OF ILLUMINATIONS.

I must register the utter darkness of the cupola and colonnade of St. Peter's on the eve and festival of that apostle. The 29th of June has hitherto been celebrated with great pomp every year in honor of the Protector of Rome, but on Thursday last Pio Nono ignored his predecessor and the service was consequently performed by the dean and chapter. But notwithstanding the Pope's absence the ample church was very fully attended, especially in the afternoon, when the vespers were sung to exquisite music. In the evening the façade of the church was partly illuminated, but the splendid spectacle of the cupola and colonnade with their instantaneous changes of light and the grand pyrotechnic display of the *girandola* were wanting.

IN SECLUSION IN THE VATICAN.

The Pope adheres to his firm resolution not to emerge from the seclusion imposed upon by his [illegible] in the Vatican, and if His Holiness sincerely wishes, as is most probably the case, to surpass the *annos Petri* and live much longer than his apostolic predecessor he will do wisely by following the advice of his physician, Dr. Viale, who cautions him against any change. Pius IX. is now eighty years old and in admirable health, but a complete change of habits, air and diet, added to the unavoidable fatigue of travelling, might, and most likely would, be a very dangerous experiment for him to make. The French journal, *Internazional*, published at Florence, gravely announces that the Pope will leave Rome to-morrow morning for Civita Vecchia and embark there on the French steam frigate Orénoque for Corsica. The same journal adds that the Italian government has offered the Holy Father an escort commanded by a superior officer to guarantee his person and accompany him with due honors to his destination. It would be superfluous to demonstrate the incorrectness of this statement, but the rumor is not altogether unfounded, as I am positively informed from sources connected with the Vatican that everything is and has been for some time prepared in the palace for the Pope's departure at a moment's warning, so to say, should any urgent motives render such a determination inevitable. But according to my information it is not to Corsica, but to Pau, in the south of France, that the Pope will wend his way if he really consents to such a step. The French government is showing more sympathy for the dethroned Pontiff than any other just now, and M. Thiers sent a letter to His Holiness two days ago, which was conveyed to the Vatican by the French Ambassador, Count d'Harcourt, who had a prolonged audience of the Pope.

THE POPE'S RECEPTION.

Pius IX. continues to receive deputations with gifts and complimentary visitors every day. A friend of mine went to the audience yesterday and informed me that the Pope looked most jolly as he walked down the fine halls along which were ranged in single file the applicants for the honor of kissing his foot. My friend, although a good Catholic, is of republican principles, being a Swiss, and therefore could not get quite so far as kissing the Pope's slipper, but he knelt down on the suggestion of one of the household prelates, and had the honor in his turn of kissing the Pontiff's hand. With his snuff box in his hand and a smile on his face Pio Nono had a word, a nod and occasionally a joke for every one, and especially notice for any person more particularly introduced to him.

HIS HOLINESS TO HIS CARDINALS.

The following expressions used by His Holiness at the conclusion of his harangue to the cardinals at the consistory, held on Monday morning at the Vatican, do not indicate much expectation of a favorable change in the temporal prospects of the Holy See:—"Yes, venerable brethren, we are abandoned by all and there is no Power we can reckon upon. The sovereigns have sent me envoys and congratulation, but these are mere words and we have nothing to hope for in the way of deeds. The King will come, the Ministers will come and the diplomatic body also, and if some chief is absent his legation will be present, which is all the same. We have done everything that was possible; we have left nothing untried with the Powers. They have replied to us with plenty of compliments, but nothing more. All is over and there is nothing more to hope for. Perhaps you will say that we must hope in France, but France has just emerged from a terrible crisis and will have to undergo trials still more severe. Therefore let us unite more than ever in prayers to God, since unless a miracle happens all is lost."

FATAL MIDNIGHT AFFRAY.

A Man Beaten to Death—Arrest of Suspected Persons—Captain Walsh Looking Up Evidence.

About twelve o'clock on the night of the [illegible] inst. Officer Keegan, of the Fourteenth precinct, while on duty, found Anthony Crowley lying on the sidewalk in front of 141 Mulberry street, bleeding profusely from what then appeared to be only a scalp wound on the right side of the head. Crowley was removed to the Spring street police station. Being much under the influence of liquor he was unable to state the manner in which he received his injuries. He was attended by a police surgeon and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. Captain Walsh ordered his officers to make an investigation, which resulted in showing that Crowley and James Devine, the latter living at No. 140 Mulberry street, had engaged in a fight in which several others took an active part, and before it was over some one knocked Crowley down with a blow from a club or other heavy weapon. Devine was arrested the following Monday and Judge Hogan, on the evidence presented, committed him to await the result of Crowley's injuries. Two other men were also taken in charge, but released by the magistrate owing to the insufficiency of testimony to hold them.

Crowley then [illegible] apparently sank into [illegible] and remained in that condition till [illegible] night, when [illegible]. Coroner [illegible] will make a post mortem examination on Wednesday [illegible] Crowley was twenty [illegible] years of age [illegible] Mott street. Captain Walsh [illegible] the Fourteenth precinct [illegible] witnesses [illegible] of this at present [illegible] Crowley [illegible] fracture of the skull or compression of the brain.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Israel the Priesthood of the Race and the Custodians of Divine Truth—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gutheim.

The Scripture lesson read yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Gutheim to the congregation Temple Emanuel was a part of the prophecy of Malachi, from which he subsequently discoursed. Malachi, he said, was the last of the prophets and lived in the time of the second temple. The Mosaic service had fallen into neglect, and after the seventy years' captivity of the people in Babylon Joshua and the other priests found it difficult to organize a proper form of worship, and the people in Malachi's time manifested great indifference and neglect of the temple services. They offered in sacrifice such animals as were not fit and which if offered to the governor would neither be pleasing nor acceptable. The blind and the lame and the sick were offered, thus polluted bread was laid upon the altar, and not one of them would even kindle the altar fires nor shut the doors for naught. The name of the Lord was profaned, his table polluted and the fruit thereof, even his meat, deemed contemptible. They snuffed at his sacrifices and considered his service a weariness, and when reproved for such conduct they contemptuously asked, "Wherein have we despised thy name?

WHEREIN HAVE WE POLLUTED THEE?"

And the priests were as guilty as the people in all these things.

The prophet begins by reminding the people that a son honoreth his father and a servant his master, and that they looked upon Jehovah as standing in both relations to them, and he asks them, "If, then, God be a father, where is his honor, and if a master, where is his fear?" This is the character of the prophecy, and its design was to secure a proper rendering of the temple service both by priests and people. Ezra, the restorer of the law, the second Moses, insisted upon a full and correct provision and execution of all the services according to that which appertained to the old temple. But the sacrifices were not according to the spirit of the age, because as culture and civilization advanced and people became more spiritualized a spiritual service was demanded. The people were too much given to sacrificing, so that Jeremiah, the prophet, accuses them of sacrificing upon every high hill and under every green tree to idols. But at this time, of which Malachi speaks, a reaction had taken place and this idolatrous sacrifice had completely ceased. The priests had to stand in the offices of God and to perform duties which were not limited to the mechanical act of sacrificing, but they were to be the spiritual heads which should instruct and direct the people. But they did not fulfil their high duties nor meet the expectations of the Lord or of the people, and hence the national life became corrupt and the people fell into internal dissensions and finally were swept away from the land of their inheritance and scattered abroad, and the sacrifices and temple worship ceased. As Aaron's sons were chosen to be priests to Israel, even so was

ISRAEL CHOSEN TO BE PRIESTS TO THE WORLD,

and when the temple was in ashes and the people were dispersed abroad they had become the custodians of God's blessed truth to all mankind. The destruction of the temple was an irrevocable blow to the national life of Israel, but only temporary to its spiritual life, for as it is with nations as with individuals, everything must tend and be subservient to the general good. And thus the world has been benefited by Israel's dispersion. This is the mission of Israel, to be the priesthood of mankind and the custodians of divine truth, and this is what Malachi declares should be the character of the priests:—"The priest's lips should keep knowledge and the people should seek the law at his mouth, for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts." The law of truth should be in his mouth and iniquity should not be found in his lips. He should walk with God in peace and equity and turn many away from iniquity. Here are the outlines of a good religion, to which every one of us should aspire and which we should endeavor to attain. Truth should be the law of the mind, and then religion will be in harmony with life. Was this the whole of religion [illegible] the people had offered their sacrifices? No, says the prophet, religion consists not in outward forms and ceremonies. It is a spiritual essence which permeates the whole life of man, no matter where we are nor under what circumstances. Consciousness of our duty to God always inspires courage and faith, and the fulfilment of those duties should be our highest aim. There can be no partial state whatever for religion; we must follow God wholly and perform our duty fully, so that not only

RELIGION AND LIFE SHALL BE IN HARMONY,

but the head and heart, the reflection and thought shall all be at the same time engaged in the work of life. But not alone in the belief which we express, not in the feelings of our hearts, but in good works, must this religion be manifested. The root of falsehood cannot bring forth the fruits of righteousness. Indeed, the more perfect and righteous we are in life the farther shall we advance, and the more useful shall we be in religion. It must become a reality in our lives, and it cannot become this if it be either above or below our natures. It must therefore repudiate all unintelligible dogmas and must show itself in an active life of devotion, of self control, of self abnegation and usefulness. Truth and religion must be possessed by every man for himself. It cannot be inherited by a son from a father, but what is truth in one age is truth in another, because truth itself is eternal. The idea of a spiritual self existent God, as taught by Moses, above the universe, which He created and governing that universe, endowed with a will and power to do whatsoever He pleaseth—this doctrine is a truth, not because it has been transmitted to us, nor because it is written in the book, but because it is grasped by our human consciousness, and we hold fast to it as one of those

SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS WHICH CANNOT BE DISPUTED.

Knowledge will secure to man the consciousness of the being and reality of God, if his mind seeks the assurance of the first cause of things. Truth, virtue and active love form the three fundamental attributes of religion, but the greatest of the three is love. The result of such a life as has been indicated will be inward peace and happiness, and to-day all may enter upon the worship of God and enjoy this peace, and we may hopefully look forward to the time when the earth shall be full of the knowledge and the glory of the Lord—a knowledge which shall lead us to love and to good works and secure for us peace in this world and in the world to come.

THE COCOS ISLAND AND THE GOLD HUNTERS.

A San Francisco paper tells the following:—

The swarthy, heavy bearded, short haired, thickset buccaneer who fabricated the tale of hidden treasure at Cocos Island has probably accomplished more than he originally intended. With each succeeding year the yarn has sustained embellishments. The original buccaneer, like Washington's body servant, has grown into many. The secret he told has also been credited to buccaneers innumerable. According to a careful estimate a larger sum of money has been expended in hunting the treasure than the treasure itself—the doubloons, ingots and jewels—is supposed to be worth. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted in profitless searches, and not even the color of gold has been discovered. Europeans and people of the Eastern States have finally come to the conclusion that the buccaneer [illegible] the tale with malice aforethought and that it really has no foundation in fact. But we have those in California who scorn this theory. They will succumb to the thinnest mining excitement and start on prospecting expeditions upon the slightest provocation. We also have a credulous class who will accept Munchausen stories for truth—not only accept, but relish them—and pay for the enjoyment. The Cocos Island treasure seekers belong to this class. They exhausted their means a few months ago, but [illegible] got a fresh start. In view of the foregoing facts information relative to the island is of special interest. During a conversation with a gentleman who returned from the island with the last expedition our reporter learned something of its characteristics. Cocos Island is situated in the Pacific Ocean about six hundred miles west-southwest from Panama, in lat. 5 deg. [illegible] min. north. A majority of the newspaper accounts have spoken of the island as being very low and sandy. This statement is incorrect. The island is [illegible] high and is accessible in only two places. There is but one safe anchorage, and here a small patch of beach is found. The island, according to our informant, is four miles across and twenty miles around, and is of volcanic origin. Heavy timber, a species of cedar, is found in considerable quantities. The greater portion of the island is hilly and is covered with a heavy growth of vines, weeds and grass. The vines form barriers at some points which it is almost impossible to penetrate. An immense amount of rain falls upon the island, preserving its mantle of green all the year round. Our informant has visited the island several times at different seasons of the year and always saw more or less rain. When the storms are on the island presents a beautiful sight. Torrents of water dash over the [illegible] of the hills, forming lovely cascades, and wind their way through the ravines to the ocean. At one time 100 cascades were visible from a high bluff, and some of the [illegible] sufficient magnitude to render them truly grand. While the island is constantly green and contains an abundance of fresh water, our informant assures us that it does not produce any edibles. Wild hogs are found [illegible] in number [illegible]. The present [illegible] seekers have not made any attempts at cultivation [illegible]. The little beach [illegible] the hills and valleys [illegible] [illegible] the island [illegible] now uninhabited [illegible] [illegible] in process of organization in this city.

BROOKLYN DOLLAR-OCRACY.

What the Census Returns Show—Fortunes of $100,000 and Upwards—The Dollar-ocracy of the City of Churches.

The following list of names of the residents of Brooklyn who are worth $100,000 and upwards, according to the statement which has just been compiled from the census of 1870, will be of interest:—

A			
Anderson R H G	$200,000	Armor Herman	$150,000
Ain[illegible]	1[illegible]	Arthur [illegible] Mary J [illegible]	
Allinson Jo[illegible]	110,000	1[illegible] years of age	1,000,000
Ayres Daniel	110,000		
B			
Burtis Devine	$125,000	Byrne Owen	250,000
Baker Eden D	100,000	Bernard W H	10[illegible]
Bennett George C	[illegible]	Brown [illegible]	150,000
Brooklyn F[illegible]	100,000	Brigham L H	1[illegible]
B[illegible] H [illegible]	200,000	Brooks [illegible]	160,000
Betts John A	2[illegible]	[illegible]	150,000
Bangs Anson	190,000	[illegible]urden William	250,000
Bonnington Charles	200,000	Booth W C	200,000
Beecher Edward	110,000	Bay[illegible] Julia L	230,000
Barnes Alfred	100,000	Barber, C	175,000
Brown William A	100,000	Baxter Archibald	200,000
Barnes Demas	1,000,000	Baylis D H	250,000
Berard Mary F	110,000	Bill Charles F	125,000
Benedict Roswell S	150,000	Bowen Henry L	
Brown, William A	100,000	Brooklyn Gas Co	500,000
[illegible] Robert S	200,000	Bedell Matthew	100,000
Brookman Henry	400,000	Barnes L S	104,000
Brookman John	200,000		
C			
Conselyea Wm	$220,000	Carpenter Oliver	$120,000
C[illegible]pmann Henry	1[illegible]	Converse Chas C	100,000
Cary James	[illegible]	Collins Wm	31[illegible]
Campbell A B	105,000	Clark Jane V	115,000
Chappell R S	175,000	Cook, Eaton B	100,000
Curtis Jeremiah	100,000	Claflin Aaron	3[illegible]
Carll Selah C	[illegible]	Collins, Henry	150,000
Chittenden [illegible]	[illegible]	Cullen Edgar M	2[illegible]
Campbell Jacob	105,000	Cullen Henry J Jr	110,000
Cornell Peter C	200,000	Cullen Henry J	145,000
Camp, I B	300,000		
D			
Debevoise Chas A	$200,000	Dennis Chas	$119,000
Denning Fred	175,000	Dimon Margaret	150,000
Denning Clarissa	100,000	Duckwitz Eliza B	125,000
Denning Louisa	100,000	Duryea Samuel B	5[illegible]
Day T [illegible]	1[illegible]	Dickerson Han H	100,000
Dickinson Horace	100,000	Dyke Camden C	[illegible]
Duning Leni	100,000	Duryea L M	110,000
E			
El[illegible]ns, George B	$500,000	Elliott, Joseph	$125,000
F			
Fisher John H	$120,000	Frothingham, J W	$[illegible]0,000
Fisk Edward W	300,000	Frank John H	410,000
Ford Gordon L	500,000	Francis John	510,000
Frothingham, I H	140,000	Field Richard	110,000
G			
Glevin, Felley	$102,000	Green Sidney	$110,000
Goddard, Chas	100,000	Gilchen, Wm	105,000
Goodwin, Chas	300,000	G[illegible] Warren D	[illegible]
Gutierrez Albert	215,000	Groves Eliza A	160,000
[illegible] Henry	1[illegible]	Growell Eugene	[illegible]
Green, J W	250,000		
H			
Hurlbut Jas M	$[illegible]0,000	Herriman, S H	$200,000
Harper Jame	160,000	Hunt Thos	[illegible]
How James	245,000	Hawkins, Homer C	190,000
Harteau Henry	155,000	Hozen Abraham F	[illegible]
Hinman Wm	200,000	Hooley, Richard M	100,000
Hill Chas E	100,000	Hawk Rose	115,000
Hunter Wm	160,000	Haines Stephen	100,000
Hutchinson Samuel	[illegible]		
I			
Ingersoll			$125,000
J			
Judson Charles H	$1[illegible]0,000	Johns F C	$400,000
Jackson Anna	110,000	Jackson C B	1[illegible]
Johnson James	1[illegible]	Johnson Catherine	10[illegible]
Johnson, C M	150,000	Johnson John	1[illegible]
K			
Koop, Herman	$100,000	Kingsley Wm C	$500,000
K[illegible], John B	100,000	[illegible] A C	[illegible]
Kennedy, John R	[illegible]	Kalbfleisch	1,0[illegible]
Kitching George	320,000		
L			
Leverich Margaret	$130,000	Low A A	$4,000,000
Ladd Samuel I	100,000	Lyman Peter	45[illegible]
Low Mary J	100,000	Lewis W B	146,000
Lyman L H R	1,600,000	Lloyd James O	105,000
Low Josiah O	1,600,000	Lancaster Alvin	10[illegible]
M			
Mason George L	$100,000	M[illegible] Mathew	$1[illegible]
Martin George	1[illegible]	M[illegible] Albert	10[illegible]
M[illegible] S	150,000	M[illegible] W H	11[illegible]
M[illegible]	1[illegible]	McGee Owen	105,000
Martin John T	1[illegible]	Morris Lewis	1[illegible]
M[illegible]mby James H	[illegible]	Maxwell J R	1[illegible]
Messenger Harry	[illegible]	Masters A[illegible]	[illegible]
McCabe Daniel	[illegible]	McCann Thomas	150,000
N			
Northrup Charles			$[illegible]0,000
O			
Orgill Edmund			$1[illegible]
P			
[illegible] Cyrus	$100,000	[illegible]rson Alexander	$100,000
Platt Charles I	1[illegible]	[illegible] John [illegible]	[illegible]
Pritchard Stephen	1[illegible]	[illegible]	105,000
[illegible] Jerome	250,000	[illegible] Francis	1,050,000
Q			
Quinsey Samuel			$100,000
R			
Rust J P	$150,000	Robbins D A	$[illegible]
Rooker Thomas N	1[illegible]	Richmond Walter	[illegible]
Richardson H A	1[illegible]	Roche Ed	[illegible]
Robbins Amos	200,000	Robinson J F	[illegible]
S			
Swan W H	$[illegible]	Sawyer Henry	190,000
Simons Charles	1[illegible]	Seymour John	15[illegible]
Selden Charles	2[illegible]	Silver Charles A	15[illegible]
Stellen W [illegible]	1[illegible]	S[illegible] Charles W	1[illegible]
Sprague [illegible]	[illegible]	Smith Caroline	2[illegible]
Smith St[illegible]	1[illegible]	Sage Henry W	[illegible]
[illegible] F [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Peter	110,000
Stewart James	[illegible]	Seitz, Nicholaus	[illegible]
Stewart [illegible]	1[illegible]	St[illegible] George	[illegible]
Smith [illegible]	1[illegible]	Sea[illegible] Jas A	[illegible]
Smith Bryan H	135,000	S[illegible]	450,000
T			
Talman G C	300,000	Tuttle William	145,000
T[illegible] Alason	190,000	Tr[illegible]	1[illegible]
Talmage, Harriet	1[illegible]	Truslow James M	350,000
Thompson Lucy	130,000		
V			
Vail William	$100,000	Van Anden Isaac	$500,000
Van Bergen Jno I	1[illegible]		
W			
W[illegible] Ward A	$2[illegible]	Willetts Daniel F	$2[illegible]
Warden Robert B	1[illegible]	Wheeler, A S	[illegible]
W[illegible]ward C M	2[illegible]	Waters Horace	1[illegible]
W[illegible] Thomas	1[illegible]	Waters Ann I	110,000
Ward John Jr	100,000	White Alex M	[illegible]

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The dry goods market for the past week has been quiet, operations not having commenced to a sufficient extent to cause any active demand.

COTTON GOODS.

In brown sheetings and shirtings there is no noteworthy change, the market being unusually steady.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings move freely from agents' hands and the receipts are, consequently, well sold up, with prices gradually strengthening. The firmness is observable especially in the lower and medium grades, for which there is a good demand from jobbers' hands. For the finer qualities there is only a fair inquiry, yet sufficient to keep the stock well reduced. The only changes are Black stone A A 14c. and Ballou's 14 [illegible]c.

Brown drills remain the same in price, with demand steady and stock light.

Colored cottons are firm, with limited movement.

Silesias continue in good request.

Canton flannels are firm at the present rates, a good business being done with the jobbers at figures a trifle less than agents' quotations.

Printing cloths are firm, with the tendency upward.

Prints are so far very quiet, the agents being backward in opening the market on account of the firmness of cloths and the prospective high prices. The most important changes are as follows:—Merrimack W [illegible], do. D [illegible], do. S [illegible]. Fourprints [illegible], do. rubies [illegible], do. green [illegible], do. fancy [illegible]. Dunnell's fancies [illegible], do. purples [illegible], do. pinks [illegible]. Mallory purple [illegible], do. frocks [illegible], do. purples [illegible], do. fancies [illegible]. Hamilton [illegible]. Pacific [illegible].

Dress goods are beginning to be opened and there will soon be a full line open of all domestic styles.

SKIRTS.

There has been considerable inquiry for skirts during the week, and the selling agents have had a fair amount of trade. Many of the manufacturers are making felt skirts on account of their growing popularity.

For balmorals there has been a good inquiry during the week and good styles have been freely taken.

HOSIERY.

The market has had considerable activity and a large amount of stock has changed hands. The advance in prices is, however, in no proportion to the increased cost of production. Shirts and drawers have moved freely and stocks are low, some numbers having been sold out entirely. Cardigan jackets have improved in demand and in price. Fancy hose are slightly improved in price, but the figures are not satisfactory to manufacturers. Nubias are freely selected and in some numbers there is a scarcity, but in other styles of fancy knit woollens the business is scarcely opened.

In gloves and gauntlets there is only a moderate movement, but the season is too early to look for a lively demand.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

There has been a good business done during the week in the fine styles of fancy woollens with prices fair, but not up to increased cost of production. Trade will be light during the remainder of the month, jobbers being well supplied.

SHAWLS.

There is a decided improvement in the inquiry for shawls, yet no fair estimate can be made of the market till it is known what the actual scale of prices will be. Buyers suppose that there will be an advance, but as in other woollens it will be difficult to harmonize the views of buyers and manufacturers.

FOREIGN GOODS.

It is reported that on all styles of British goods there has been a marked advance in the great scarcity of goods. Alpacas are now twenty-five per cent higher than three months ago, and an almost equal advance is seen in all styles and qualities of goods.

Velveteens and velvets are very high and they must still advance if importers are to realize any profit.

THE RECENT AWNING CASUALTY.

The case of Robert C. Henne, the German who was killed on Monday last by being struck on the head with an iron bar which supported an awning in front of [illegible] Chatham street, was yesterday investigated before Coroner Keenan at the City Hall. It will be remembered that the awning fell in consequence of the post supporting it being run against by a pair of horses attached to a heavy market wagon belonging to and driven by Robert Hutchinson, a [illegible] farmer. The testimony showed that Hutchinson was driving recklessly to pass a [illegible] and that the awning was considered to be in a dilapidated condition, which the jury failed to censure. Hutchinson and the owner of the awning.

This verdict was, it is understood, satisfactory to the relatives of deceased, who [illegible] to institute a civil suit for damages.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SATURDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was unsettled until toward the close, when it became steady. The cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the week were 10,661 bales, against 15,586 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1870, are 3,956,798 bales, against 2,842,084 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,11[illegible],714 bales in the present crop. The exports from all the ports for the week were 19,[illegible]71 bales, against 1[illegible],712 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 3,09[illegible],547 bales, against 2,1[illegible]9,899 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 156,319 bales, against 1[illegible]6,[illegible]81 bales for the same time last year.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is favorable, showing as it does some effort at reducing the expansion in the item of loans, which has led to a decrease in deposits and a corresponding decrease of liabilities. The specie export of the week has taken away from the banks in the way of reserve almost all that they gained by an increase in legal tenders, but the decrease in liabilities, coupled with the gain in greenbacks, has enabled the banks to contribute nearly $700,000 to the surplus which they hold in excess of the amount required by law. The reserve now on hand is $1[illegible],0[illegible]5,09[illegible]—more than twenty-five per cent of their liabilities. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	July 15.	*July 22.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$291,[illegible]12,2[illegible]	$295,0[illegible]	Dec. $1,2[illegible],509
Specie	19,[illegible]53,[illegible]80	18,141,357	Dec. 1,616,[illegible]23
Circulation	30,[illegible]	30,311,186	Dec. 9,77[illegible]
Deposits	2[illegible]7,[illegible]	2[illegible],063	Dec. 1,797,231
Legal tenders	79,574,376	7[illegible],119,670	Inc. 1,844,791

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Secretary Boutwell, by advice of the Solicitor General, has decided not to collect a tax for the five months of 1870 in cases where corporations did not withhold the tax after Commissioner Pleasonton's original decision and before Secretary Boutwell's reversal thereof. Secretary Boutwell's delay in reversing Commissioner Pleasonton's decision on incomes for the last five months of 1870 will cause a loss to the government of between four and five millions of dollars. This decision, it will be noticed, does not interfere with the general principle of the Secretary's decision, which is in direct conflict with the letter of the law. Congress committed an oversight in failing to provide for the tax during the five months referred to, and Mr. Boutwell's ruling is wholly arbitrary.

MONEY EASY.

Money was easy at two to three per cent.

Prime paper is quoted 4½ a 5½ per cent for sixty day dates and 5½ a 7 per cent for sixty days to six months.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamers and nominally unchanged. The leading drawers allowed a commission of full one-eighth per cent on their asking quotations.

GOLD DULL—112 A 111⅞.

The gold market was dull and heavy, and during the forenoon declined to 111[illegible], but on the discovery of the large decrease of specie in the banks rallied to 112 and closed at 111⅞. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112	1 P. M.	112
10:[illegible] A. M.	111[illegible]	2 P. M.	111⅞
11 A. M.	111[illegible]	3 P. M.	111⅞
12 M.	112	[illegible] P. M.	111[illegible] a 112

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$[illegible]3,77[illegible],000
Gold balances	1,64[illegible]
Currency balances	[illegible]

The European steamers took out $[illegible]75,872 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was active for the old sixes of 1861, which, on European orders, suddenly advanced to 116. The general market was strong and steady, closing as follows:—United States currency sixes, 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. 1881, registered, 115[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. coupon, 11[illegible] a 115[illegible]; do. five-twenties, registered May and November, 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1862, coupon, do., 114[illegible] a 114⅜; do. do. 1864, do. do., 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do. 1865, do. do., 11[illegible] a 114; do. do., registered, January and July, 112[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1865, coupon, do., 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1867, do. do., 112[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1868, do. [illegible], 11[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. ten-forties, registered, 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. coupon, 113 a 113[illegible].

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was very dull but steady. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee ex coupon, 7[illegible] a 72[illegible]; do. new, 7[illegible] a 72[illegible]; Virginia ex coupon, 66 a 6[illegible]; do. new, 7[illegible] a 74; do. registered stock, old, [illegible]; Georgia sixes, 82 a 8[illegible]; do. sevens, 9[illegible] a 95; North Carolina ex coupon, 44[illegible] a 45; do. funding, 1866, [illegible]; do. do., 1868, 31 a 3[illegible]; do. new, 2[illegible] a [illegible]; do. special tax, 19[illegible] a 20; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93[illegible]; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 97 a 98; Louisiana sixes, 65 a 6[illegible]; do. new, 64 a 6[illegible]; do. levee sixes, 70 a 7[illegible]; do. do. eights, 84 a 8[illegible]; do. penitentiary sevens, 70 a [illegible]; do. railroad eights, [illegible] a 80; Alabama fives, [illegible] a [illegible]; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. railroad eights, 9[illegible] a 9[illegible]; South Carolina sixes, 7[illegible] a 78; do. new, January and July, [illegible]7 a [illegible]8; do. do. April and October, 61 a 61[illegible]; Arkansas sixes, [illegible] a 60; do. sevens, [illegible] a [illegible].

STOCKS IRREGULAR.

The stock market opened steady, but became irregular during the course of the day on a light amount of business. Western Union Telegraph fell to 56[illegible], but rallied one per cent at the close. Lake Shore declined to 107[illegible], and Ohio and Mississippi to 43[illegible]. The greatest decline was in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which fell to 6[illegible], and in Consolidation Coal, which broke to [illegible]. The bank statement, the remission of the tax on dividends and the Lake Shore meeting next week were made the pretext for a rally late in the day, and the "bears" began a general movement to cover, aided to which there were numerous orders from outside parties to buy for a reaction after so large a decline as occurred during the week. The consequence was a recovery in prices and a firm market in the closing dealings on the sidewalk.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central scrip	91	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	11[illegible]	110[illegible]
Lake Shore	107[illegible]	10[illegible]
Wabash	55[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	44	4[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	81	80
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	4[illegible]	[illegible]

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway bonds:—

New York Cen 6's 1883	9[illegible]	Han & St Jo conv	88
N Y Cen 6's [illegible]	9[illegible]	Gt Western 1st m 1888	[illegible]
N Y Cen 6's [illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Western [illegible] 1888	86
New York Cen 6's 1876	1[illegible]	Quincy & Tol 1st 1890	86
Erie 1st m	101	[illegible] Iowa 1st m	[illegible]
Erie 1st m ext	[illegible]	Gal & Chic extended	10[illegible]
Erie [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 1883	[illegible]	C R I & Pacific	101
[illegible] 4th m [illegible]	9[illegible]	Mor & Essex 1st m	102[illegible]
[illegible] 5th m [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2d m	101
B N Y & E 1st m [illegible]	9[illegible]	Clev & T [illegible]	100
Long Dock bonds	90[illegible]	New Jersey Cen new bds	10[illegible]
H R 2d m S F	104	Pitts F W & Ch 1st m	10[illegible]
Harlem 1st m [illegible]	102[illegible]	Pitts F W & Ch 2d m	10[illegible]
[illegible]	9[illegible]	Pitts F W & Ch 3d m	[illegible]
Alb & Susq [illegible]	9[illegible]	P F W & Ch equip bds	103
Mich Cen [illegible] 82	1[illegible]	Clev & Pitts con s f	9[illegible]
Ch Bur & Q 8 p c 1st m	11[illegible]	Clev & Pitts 2d m	100
M [illegible]	10[illegible]	Clev & Pitts 3d m	9[illegible]
Mich S & N I s f [illegible]	10[illegible]	Chic & Alton s f	1[illegible]
[illegible]	9[illegible]	Chic & Alt 1st m	10[illegible]
[illegible]	8[illegible]	Chic & Alt [illegible]	[illegible]
Un of [illegible]	8[illegible]	Oh & Miss 1st m	1[illegible]
[illegible] 1st m 188[illegible]	10[illegible]	Ohio & Miss 2d	9[illegible]
Alt & T H 1st m	[illegible]	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	[illegible]
Alt & T H 1st m pref	8[illegible]	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	8[illegible]
Alt & T H 2d inc	7[illegible]	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	10[illegible]
Cl [illegible]	[illegible]	Mil & St Paul 1st m	[illegible]
Chic & N W s f [illegible]	9[illegible]	Mil & St Paul 1st m [illegible]	[illegible]
Ch & N W 1st m	[illegible]	Mil & St Paul 2d m	[illegible]
Ch & N W [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar & Cin 1st m	[illegible]
Han & St Jo [illegible]	10[illegible]	Chic & Mil 1st m	9[illegible]
Del Lack & West 1st m	10[illegible]	Jol & Chi 1st m	[illegible]
Del Lack & West 2d m	[illegible]	C C C & Ind 1st m	8[illegible]
[illegible] 1st m	[illegible]	[illegible]	8[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	T [illegible]	[illegible]
Tol & Wab 1st m	[illegible]	N Y [illegible]	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8	Cedar F [illegible] 1st m	[illegible]

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York 13[illegible], Manhattan [illegible], Merchants' 11[illegible], Mechanics' 13[illegible], Union 1[illegible], America 145[illegible], City 2[illegible]5, Tradesmen's 150, Butchers and Drovers' 1[illegible], Mechanics and Traders' 1[illegible]0, Gallatin National 121, Merchants' Exchange 106, Seventh Ward 100, State of New York 110, Commerce 117, Ocean [illegible], Mercantile 12[illegible], American Exchange 114, Bank of the Republic 117, Bank of North America 104[illegible], Metropolitan 137, People's 14[illegible], East River 112½, Market 120, Nassau 108, Corn Exchange 125, St. Nicholas 125, Marine 105, Commonwealth 91, Importers and Traders' 175, Park 1[illegible], Manufacturers and Merchants' 101, Central National 106, Second National 1[illegible]0, Fourth National 11[illegible], Ninth National 1[illegible], Tenth National 1[illegible]5, Bankers and Brokers' Association 90.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports other than dry goods and specie at the port of New York for the week ending July 21, 1871, were $4,[illegible]53,2[illegible]8. The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.			
Entered at port	$1,959,212	$1,59[illegible]	$1,341,9[illegible]
Thrown on market	1,486,166	1,546,700	1,594,014
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	52,558,099	53,999,581	71,686,592
Thrown on market	55,772,510	55,129,995	73,1[illegible]3,810

The total imports at this port for the past week were $6,094,817, against $6,[illegible]23,2[illegible] the previous week, and $5,4[illegible]6,690 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of specie during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$1,479,359
Previously reported	[illegible]48,4[illegible]4,402
Total since January 1, 1871	$49,[illegible]53,76[illegible]
Same time 1870	[illegible]38,106
Same time 1869	2[illegible],[illegible]94,748
Same time 1868	[illegible]8,[illegible]5,903
Same time 1867	6,[illegible]75,392

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 22—10:15 A. M.

$10000 U S 5's, '81, c	1[illegible]	30 shs Ocean Bank			95
100000 do	1[illegible]	41 Br & B C Co			119
10 00 do	11[illegible]	200 Con Coal of Md			37½
20000 do	116	200 do			37
3 00 U S 5-20 c '65	11[illegible]	100 do		b c	37
1000 U S 5-20 r '67	112[illegible]	100 Canton Co		b c	78
1500 U S 5-20 c '6[illegible]	112[illegible]	100 Mariposa M Co			4
10000 U S 5's, 10-40 c	11[illegible]	100 Spring M Coal		b c	7[illegible]
[illegible] U S 6's currency	11[illegible]	700 West Un Tel		b c	56[illegible]
35000 do	11[illegible]	400 do			56[illegible]
4000 Georgia 7's	[illegible]	200 Pac M SS Co		b c	4[illegible]
1000 Georgia 7's	94½	200 N Y C & H R RR		b c	95[illegible]
5000 Ga 7's g bds	9[illegible]	10000 N Y C & H R RR sc			91
2000 do	9[illegible]	1000 do			91[illegible]
10000 do	9[illegible]	700 Reading RR		b c	110[illegible]
10 00 N Car 6's, n	2[illegible]	200 Mich Cen RR			12[illegible]
2000 do	27	200 Cle & Pitts RR			119[illegible]
2000 S C 6's, n, Jan&July	53	10 do			118
50000 Missouri 6's	9[illegible]	50 do			120
11000 do	9[illegible]	500 Chic & N W RR			6[illegible]
8000 N C 6's sp tax	[illegible]	6 do			[illegible]
1000 Ark 6's Fun Act	[illegible]	10 do			6[illegible]
2000 Erie 1st m	95	400 do			6[illegible]
20000 Long Dock bs	90[illegible]	400 do			66[illegible]
5000 Cen Pac g b's	[illegible]	100 Chic & N W pref			88
1000 U Pac RR 1st	88	100 do		s60	8[illegible]
1000 do	87[illegible]	5 do			89
1000 do	8[illegible]	100 C C C & Ind RR			88
2000 do	87[illegible]	10 New Jersey Cen RR			106[illegible]
11000 Union P 10's inc	8[illegible]	100 Chic & R I RR			105[illegible]
2000 H&St J 8's, c b	10[illegible]	50 Tol, Wab & W			[illegible]
[illegible] Chic & N W 1st m	9[illegible]	10 P Ft W & C gtd			9[illegible]
3000 Pitts FtW&Ch 2d	1[illegible]	600 H & St Jo RR			71
1000 M & S P 7's, C con	9[illegible]	200 H & St Jo RR pref			81
1000 Col C & I C 1st	87[illegible]	100 do			[illegible]
1000 P & W 1st, G'td	8[illegible]	500 Col C & I C RR			1[illegible]
500 N Y & N H c bds	10[illegible]	400 Alb & Sus RR			9[illegible]
		100 Morris & Essex		b c	[illegible]

12:15 o'Clock P. M.

$[illegible]000 U S 6's c '81	11[illegible]	$[illegible]000 U S 5-20 c '67	11[illegible]
1000 do	11[illegible]	10000 U S [illegible] '71, con	11[illegible]
10 0 U S 5-20 c '6[illegible]	11[illegible]	10000 U S 6's cur	11[illegible]
50000 do	11[illegible]	40000 do	11[illegible]

One o'Clock P. M.

$1000 S C 6's Jan & Jy n	5[illegible]	40 shs N Y C & H R c s	91
[illegible] Missouri 6's	9[illegible]	100 Erie RR	[illegible]
200 shs West U Tel b c	[illegible]	25 Mich Cen RR	12[illegible]
500 do	[illegible]	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	119
700 do	[illegible]	[illegible] Panama RR	51
10 do	[illegible]	200 Chic & N W RR	6[illegible]
10 do	[illegible]	100 Chic & N W pf b c	8[illegible]
100 Con C of Md b c	[illegible]	300 Chic & R I RR	10[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Col C & C Ind RR	8[illegible]
100 Pac M SS Co	4[illegible]	400 Tol W & W RR	[illegible]
[illegible] N Y C & H R RR	[illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss RR b c	4[illegible]
		600 Han & St Jo RR b c	70

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	56[illegible] a 56[illegible]	Rock Island	10[illegible] a 106[illegible]
Pacific Mail	4[illegible] a 4[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible] a 5[illegible]
N Y Central	9[illegible] a 9[illegible]	St. Paul pref	[illegible] a 9[illegible]
N Y Cen scrip	[illegible] a 91	Wabash	5[illegible] a [illegible]
Erie	[illegible] a [illegible]	Ohio & Miss	4[illegible] a 4[illegible]
Reading	11[illegible] a 110[illegible]	Han & St Jo	[illegible] a 7[illegible]
Lake Shore	10[illegible] a 10[illegible]	Han & St Jo pf	[illegible] a 80
Pittsburg	11[illegible] a 1[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible] a [illegible]	Bos, Har & Erie	[illegible]
Northwestern pf	88[illegible] a 88[illegible]	Col & Ind Cen	18[illegible] a 18[illegible]

A NEGRO MURDERER ARRESTED BY A NEGRO.—Absalom Watkins, colored, who murdered Lewis Brooks near Black Walnut, in Halifax county, Va., last February, was arrested last week by Ralph Brooks, colored, at whose cabin he applied for "something to eat." Ralph permitted him to enter and, placing some victuals before him, he ate very heartily. Soon after finishing his repast Watkins laid himself on the floor, where he slept heavily, and in which condition Brooks securely bound him hand and foot, woke him up and, with gun in hand, stood guard over him till after daylight, when with his prisoner before him he started for and safely arrived at the Court House on Wednesday evening. Jailor Dickens has placed Watkins in safe quarters to await the awards of the law.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BERRY—BLONDELL.—In St. Matthew's church, on Thursday, July 20, by the Rev. C. I. Williams, Mr. CHARLES H. BERRY to Miss CORNELIA W. BLONDELL, daughter of Charles Blondell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DAILEY—GREENE.—On Wednesday, July 19, by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, at the residence of the bride's father, FARLEY A. DAILEY to EMILY D. N. GREENE, daughter of Thomas Greene, all of Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR—REEVE.—On Thursday, July 20, at the Church of St. Chrysostom, by the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, HARRY SEYMOUR, of New York, to MARY S., youngest daughter of the late William Reeve, of London, England.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At Leonia, N. J., on Friday, July 21, HENRY JAMES, infant and only son of Edward H. and Josephine Allen Anderson, aged 1 month and 3 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Madonna, Fort Lee, on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at half-past nine A. M.

BAINBRIDGE.—RICHARD BAINBRIDGE, at Far Rockaway, on Saturday, July [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNEY.—On Friday, July 21, SARAH BENNEY, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, [illegible] Ninth avenue, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BIRD.—On Saturday morning, July [illegible], FREEMAN B. BIRD, Jr., in the [illegible]th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 1[illegible]0 East Forty-fifth street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock.

BRENNAN.—On Thursday, July 20, PATRICK BRENNAN, a native of Boyle, county Roscommon, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] Hester street, to Transfiguration Church, this Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, where a solemn requiem service will be offered for the repose of his soul.

CALEY.—On Friday, July 21, SAMUEL CALEY, in the [illegible]th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July [illegible], at three o'clock P. M., from his late residence, [illegible] Grand street, Jersey City.

Maine papers please copy.

CLOONAN.—On Saturday, July [illegible], EASTER CLOONAN, in the [illegible]th year of her age, a native of Clara, Kings county, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, [illegible] from her late residence, [illegible] East Thirty-[illegible] street, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COHEN.—On Friday, July 21, PHILIP COHEN.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the [illegible] Lodge, [illegible] Israel, [illegible] Chahim Society, [illegible] Society, Sons of Moses, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, [illegible] Grand street, this day, at one o'clock P. M.

REBECCA COHEN, wife.
HELENA NEWSTEAD, daughter.
HIRAM COHEN, } sons.
LOUIS I. COHEN, }

COLE.—On Saturday, July 22, CORNELIA, only child of Mary and the late John Cole, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. [illegible] Cherry street.

Thus Jesus and friends [illegible] to save my little baby from the grave.

CONNOR.—On Friday, July 21, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, WILLIAM HENRY CONNOR, eldest son of William (deceased) and Annie Connor, aged [illegible] years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, [illegible] East Twenty-ninth street.

CROPSEY.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Saturday, July [illegible], WILLIAM W., infant son of William I. and Mary V. Cropsey, of Fort Hamilton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINS.—On Friday, July [illegible], after a lingering illness, WILLIAM CUMMINS, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] North Eighth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday, July [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DALY.—At [illegible], N. J., on Friday, July 21, MICHAEL DALY, formerly of the county Mayo, Ireland, in the [illegible]th year of his age.

The funeral will leave his late residence at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, July 24, for the church. Carriages will be in attendance at the Pleasant Valley landing for the relatives and friends of the family in New York, who can leave by the steamer Thomas [illegible] from foot of Christopher and Spring streets at [illegible] A. M., Thirty-fourth street at 10 [illegible], in time for proceeding to the cemetery.

DOLAN.—On Friday, July 21, of a lingering illness, LOUISA DOLAN, eldest daughter of John T. and Maria Dolan (deceased).

DOYLE.—On Friday morning, July 21, EDWARD DOYLE.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers [illegible] Michael, Thomas and James Higginson, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, at [illegible] past nine o'clock, from his late residence, [illegible] Smith street, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, Court street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

DOYLE.—On Friday evening, July 21, 1871, at his residence, [illegible] East Fourth street, THOMAS DOYLE, a native of Stratford, county Wicklow, Ireland, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, as also the members of the Nativity R. C. T. A. B. Society (of which he was a member), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, near Second street, on Monday morning, July 24, where a solemn mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at nine o'clock. Funeral from church at one o'clock P. M., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DUVALE.—On Friday, July 21, THOMAS DUVALE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 541 East Sixteenth street, this day (Sunday), at two o'clock.

Southern papers please copy.

GADDIS.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 21, WARREN VAN DYKE, youngest child of T. F. and C. A. Gaddis, aged 1 year, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Whiton street, near Walnut, Lafayette, Jersey City, on Monday, at twelve o'clock noon. The remains to be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

GREENE.—On Wednesday, July 19, MARTHA LOUISA, infant daughter of William B. and Martha E. Greene, aged 7 months and 1 day.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, July 21, ELIZA P., wife of Colonel Alexander Hamilton and daughter of the late Thomas Knox, of New York.

Funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at two P. M., from the residence of General J. B. McIntosh, near Brunswick, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HANKINS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 22, WILLIAM S., eldest son of Charles M. and the late Abby Hankins, aged 21 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 1[illegible]1 Parrow street, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

HAYDEN.—On Friday, July 21, Mr. RICHARD HAYDEN, a native of the parish of Crossabeg, Wexford, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 381 Third avenue, on Sunday, July 23, at one o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, July 2[illegible], GEORGE HIGGINS, aged 6[illegible] years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOGENCAMP.—On Saturday, July 2[illegible], CLARA, daughter of Daniel and Clara Hogencamp, aged 1[illegible] years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 1[illegible] West [illegible] street, on Monday afternoon, at five o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery on Tuesday morning for interment.

Trenton and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOWS.—On Friday, July 21, Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS, aged [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral this day (Sunday), at St. Clement's church, Amity street, at one P. M.

KAVANAGH.—At Calvary Cemetery, on Friday, July 21, ELIZABETH I., twin daughter of Stephen J. and Mary Kavanagh.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July [illegible], at one o'clock precisely.

KELLY.—On Friday, July 21, of consumption, J. MICHAEL KELLY, in the 30th year of his age, a native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, [illegible]22 East Thirty-sixth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KERRIGAN.—On Saturday, July 2[illegible], at his residence, 1[illegible] Meadow street, Hoboken, N. J., JAMES J. KERRIGAN, aged [illegible] years [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

His relatives and friends, also the members of St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B. Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, on Monday, July 24, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. Carriages furnished by members of the family.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 22, GEORGE H. KNAPP, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence, 620 Sixth avenue, on Monday, July [illegible], at one o'clock P. M.

LARIN.—On Saturday, July 2[illegible], ALICE, the dearly beloved wife of Edward Larin, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to Flatbush Cemetery from her late residence, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, South Brooklyn, at three o'clock on Monday, the [illegible]th inst.

MAHER.—On Saturday, July [illegible], at four A. M., Mrs. JOHANNA MAHER, widow of Pody Maher and sister of the late Michael Egan, [illegible], parish of Loughmore, county of Tipperary, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place this day (Sunday), at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, 41 First street, New York. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MONAHAN.—On Thursday, July [illegible], JOHN MONAHAN, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Eighty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue, on Sunday, at one o'clock P. M.

MOSENTHAL.—At 7[illegible] West Fifty-fifth street, on Friday, July 21, 1871, at a quarter past six P. M., WALTER, infant twin son of Hermann and Marie Elise Mosenthal, aged 11 days.

MCGRATH.—On Friday, the 21st inst., Mrs. BRIDGET MCGRATH, in the 98th year of her age, native of the parish of Ardagh, county Longford, Ireland.

Her remains will be taken from the house of her son-in-law, Joseph Fallon, [illegible] East Twenty-fourth street, to Father Clowry's church, Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue, on Monday, 24th inst., where a solemn mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, the 24th inst., at half-past nine o'clock.

MCKENNY.—On Saturday, July 2[illegible], JOHN VINCENT MCKENNY, in the [illegible]d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 197 Prince street, on Monday, at ten A. M.

MCMULLEN.—On Saturday, July 22, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, wife of Joseph McMullen, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the [illegible] Boiler Makers' Benevolent Society, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1[illegible] Avenue C, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Connecticut and California papers please copy.

OLMSTED.—On Saturday, July [illegible], ANN OLMSTED, in the [illegible]th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 44[illegible] West Thirty-fifth street. Funeral services Monday evening, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester county, for interment. The day morning train leaves Twenty-sixth street at a quarter past eight A. M.

REED.—On Friday, July [illegible], JAMES W. REED, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, northeast corner of Water and Oliver streets.

RILEY.—On Thursday, July 20, 1871, SUSAN, the beloved wife of [illegible] Reilly, in the [illegible]th year of her age.

[illegible] relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Sunday, [illegible], from her late residence, [illegible], at one o'clock.

SCHELL.—At [illegible], on Saturday, July 2[illegible], FREDERICK WILLIAM, infant and only son of [illegible] and [illegible], of New York.

SEELEY.—In Dallytown, N. J., on Saturday, July [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age, GEORGE K. SEELEY, youngest son of the late Job and Elizabeth Seeley.

The friends of the family and those of his sisters, Mrs. J. Houston and the late Mrs. Edward [illegible] [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grove church, Dallytown, N. J., on Monday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock P. M. The cars for Union Hill leave Hoboken every ten minutes.

United Kingdom and Oxford papers, England, please copy.

STACKPOLE.—On Saturday, July 22, EMMA, youngest daughter of [illegible] and Mary Stackpole.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, July 24, at half-past one o'clock, from her parents' residence, 44 Eighth avenue.

STANDISH.—On Friday, July [illegible], after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY A., beloved wife of [illegible] Standish and second daughter of [illegible] and Catherine Carroll, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from [illegible] residence, [illegible] Third avenue, on Sunday, July [illegible], 1871, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

SULLIVAN.—On Friday, July 21, after a short illness, JOHN SULLIVAN, a native of the parish of [illegible], county Cork, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day (Sunday), at one o'clock, from his late residence, [illegible] street.

SUMMERS.—After a long illness, on Thursday, July [illegible], Mr. DIEDRICH I. SUMMERS, [illegible] Hanover, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends [illegible] the members of Hermann Lodge, No. [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, [illegible] Pitt street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Long Island City, on Thursday, July [illegible], Mrs. LAURA WILLIAMS, [illegible] her age, a native of [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert [illegible], [illegible] street, [illegible] avenue, opposite [illegible] school [illegible], on Sunday, July [illegible], at one o'clock.

[illegible]

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

The Battle of Dorking—An Unusually Vigorous Joke for the British Lion—English Satisfaction in Self Blame—German Chuckling and German Wit—Something Wrong Somewhere—Never Too Late to Mend

LONDON, July 8 1871.

Since the appearance of "Dame Europa's School" no *brochure* has awakened anything like the attention bestowed upon the rather serious satire in the May number of *Blackwood* entitled "The Battle of Dorking." The intense reality with which it is written, and the vividness and apparent possibility of the mischances it affects to describe, cannot fail to impress any English reader most painfully. Family parties, in quiet country houses, devour it with a shudder, and close the magazine with a long breath of relief that it is not true after all, as if they were awaking from a frightful dream. I know a stalwart volunteer captain who melted to tears over it. People reading it are haunted all night and come down in the morning to congratulate each other upon the fact that it is a fiction, but

A FICTION OF VERY SERIOUS IMPORT.

"The Battle of Dorking" we may observe for the benefit of those who may not happen to have read it, purports to be written some fifty years hence by an English volunteer, who recounts a disastrous German invasion of England, supposed to have taken place somewhere about 1872. He writes his story in the spirit of a mournful patriot who has survived the honor of his country and who is making a remorseful post-mortem examination of the same. He tells how the English fleet was destroyed by torpedoes; the troops scattered in the colonies, describes the London panic, the gathering of the volunteers, the blunders the want of discipline, order and proper provisions the real British commissariat muddles as well as the real British bravery. The great battle takes place near Dorking. The battle is graphically described. The volunteers behave very well, but want of drill tells against them. The defeat is complete and the country collapses.

Then we have a touching account of the death of the volunteer's friend and his friend's son, and of the conduct of the friend's widow when Germans are quartered in her house. The power and extreme life of the whole description is quite fascinating, and no wonder the article is already translated into German and admired in Germany, where it is looked upon as a compliment. In England, however, its popularity is certainly not on account of its being complimentary. It arises, no doubt in great part from its intrinsic literary merit, and partly from the fact that it points out a real danger and tries

TO GIVE A LESSON

which it would be well for England to learn, viz., that to defend herself she must either drill volunteers until they are as disciplined as regular troops or adopt some new system with her linesmen, that when the time for rapid action comes she will always feel a terrible disadvantage from having a government making a modern Laocoon of itself, with red tape serpents. It is to be hoped for England's sake that the battle of Dorking will only be a battle of talking. Really matters would be serious enough for her if the Germans effected a landing on her coasts.

ENGLISH LOVE OF SELF-ABUSE.

But it is not only the merit or the lesson of this "Battle of Dorking" that recommends it to the English mind nor was it the merit or the moral of "Dame Europa" that made it so popular. No there is a singular fibre in the British constitution—I mean the private constitution of the private Briton as here spoken of—which likes to hear itself abused. These islanders are so eccentric. They are as proud of themselves their position and their country as it is in the nature of men to be, and yet the abuse of all these objects of their pride always pleases them. There is a morbid delight in hearing themselves and all their surroundings run down. An Englishman can rise at a public meeting and abuse his country and his countrymen and his country women, even, in good set terms, and sit down much applauded for his pains. Whether there is a feeling that if "self-praise is no recommendation" self blame must be, or whether it is a rigid sense that scolding is a good moral medicine, even if you don't mean to amend after it, one can hardly say, but certain it is the hearing their nation and their country found fault with is somewhat agreeable to Englishmen. The most cutting speeches, the most satirical reviews the most severe articles are sure to be the most admired. The alarming description of modern English women, in one of the most ill tempered of reviews, became familiar in their mouths as household words and afforded favorite contributions to the slang of the day. And stranger still, the points upon which abuse is loud and lavished are very weak points indeed. Generally the people like to be blamed it is for faults which they have not, or for pretty little faults, that look almost like highly little virtues in disguise. But these oft denounced English failings are very real—and very bad ones. They have any amount of arrangements, and nothing arranged, the most solemn official etiquette and the greatest muddles, mighty machinery, as it were, for tying up parcels and nobody to direct them when they are ready. An accumulation of precedents impedes every proceeding. The past is always oppressing the present. How much of the fault finding is sincere remains to be proved, but certainly it is about time steps were taken to improve these matters, to remove these official pitfalls, and do something with the national errors besides using them like pins to stick in anywhere when something small and sharp is wanted.

As the author of "the battle" points out,

THE RESOURCES OF ENGLAND

are more artificial than natural. She cannot feed herself without foreign aid. Commerce is life to her. Let this fail her—let America produce iron and fuel more cheaply—and her immense power is lost, her monstrous wealth is but a "lost monster." She would shut up as easily as an umbrella. One thing is certain—you can tell the weight of an argument like the weight of a body, by the impression it makes. And great has been the effect produced by *Blackwood's* "Veiled Prophet."

GERMAN IMPRESSIONS.

Naturally the German chuckle would be highly excited by this *brochure* and the thing became at once very popular in Germany. Of course a successful literary effort of this kind produces as many imitations as a tree does shadows on a bright, breezy day. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has one of the German heavy head pieces of satire, evidently excited by "the battle." It is a long letter, supposed to be from a naturalized German in England to the Emperor of Germany, suggesting the propriety of the annexation of England. He sets forth the case with which this might be accomplished and ridicules Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, the English press and peculiarities with the "cow-like gambols" of a German wit. He sets forth how the War Office would confuse matter; how Mr. Gladstone in a speech half out of Homer and half out of the Holy Scriptures would prove to the entire satisfaction of himself that any meal submission was moral elevation; how Mr. Cardwell would deliver his blessing to the troops "between two gigantic [illegible]," how jocular Lord Granville would be, as he always is when the country has anything to lose, how the English fleet would be in the wrong place and the iron-clads would drive over their own gunboats, &c., &c., &c., all making it easy landing for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany. It is easy to see where this author caught his inspiration but his argument is founded on the same basis as is half the speeches, articles and pamphlets and the rest of the heaps of literary ephemera called into being, to hover over the state of England. It surely is a very remarkable fact that the British constitution should somehow have associated itself with a washing day in the public mind and call up such an impression of mind, dle, [illegible] water and general tumbling over one another to all persons [illegible].

THE ENGLISH PRESS

feels the sensation thus re-echoing from foreign shores, though it indulges so much in them itself and in spite of the English satisfaction in being "cut up" publicly, it is impelled to publish a prophetic account of its own [illegible] between England and Germany [illegible] the [illegible] knocked to pieces [illegible] spit in the water, and a [illegible] looks down upon the [illegible] of Germany so [illegible] and so extremely [illegible]. But even this [illegible] patriotic prophecy does not venture to a [illegible] good management on the part of the government of a defeat of the German [illegible] if they succeed in making good a footing on these shores. Surely these little writings and sayings are [illegible] suggestive to any one [illegible] to the arithmetical exercise of putting two and two together. A country must have [illegible] character like [illegible] it cannot bestow that character upon itself. The prestige must come from without but it comes all the more emphatic when it [illegible] from within. Now the fact of the matter is that

THE PRESTIGE OF ENGLAND

has gone through [illegible] process of depreciation. It [illegible] state which is [illegible] public opinion not in its own. A [illegible] to [illegible] at [illegible] present [illegible] it may concern and better look out [illegible] of [illegible] What is writing we will not try and say but something is amiss—something is writing—[illegible] which, [illegible] will bring on a [illegible] the loss of their prestige [illegible] the downfall of Carthage, Jerusalem, Rome.

[illegible] England [illegible] how much she has lost how [illegible] the power to regain—[illegible] present.

[illegible] the shadow [illegible] the substance cannot be [illegible].

THE BAY [illegible] [illegible] now generally [illegible] in Maine [illegible] the [illegible] next fall [illegible] follow to the [illegible].

THE OLD STORY.

The Evictions in Meath—Protestant and Catholic Clergymen Co-operating—Prompt Action of the Clergy and the People—The Catholic Bishops and the National Board of Education.

DUBLIN, June 25 1871.

Some time ago I referred to the threatened evictions at a place called Mullagh, in the county Meath. These evictions have not as yet been executed, but it is probable that they will be in due time, as the notices to quit have not been withdrawn. They are causing a great deal of excitement and uneasiness, not merely in the county of Meath but throughout the entire country. The Protestant clergyman no less than the Catholic priest has interested himself in behalf of the unhappy tenants, and, to my mind, a nobler duty could not well claim his attention. If it be and no doubt it is, the vocation of a clergyman

TO BRING CONSOLATION TO THE AFFLICTED

here is a field for the exercise of his duty, for I am told that more wretched and miserable beings than these unhappy peasants are not under the sun. They are poor it is true, but they are solvent. They are not dispossessed for any fault of theirs but because the landlords (for there are two concerned in the business) wish to obtain possession of their buildings. It is the one old story a thousand times told. But it seems the clergy and people of Meath have come to the very natural conclusion

"THAT THESE SCENES OF BRUTALITY"

as they were recently called have been enacted long enough, and to do them justice they have hit upon a very judicious plan for exposing the tyranny of the two territorial magnates and indemnifying the people.

How do they mean to act? Well I must begin by referring to what they have already done. At a meeting of the whole clergy of Meath, assembled in Navan not many days since it was

Resolved, That a meeting be held in every parish of the county in order that the people be [illegible] with regard to the actual situation of the tenants at the Mullagh and about Kells, and

THAT A COLLECTION BE MADE

in every parish for the protection of these [illegible] tenants who may be hereafter subjected to a similar ordeal of persecution.

It was further

Resolved, That a public meeting should be held at the Mullagh on the 29th of June and another at Kells on [illegible], to protest against the [illegible] that anything like a measure of fair protection has been afforded to the tenantry of Ireland by the bill lately passed by Mr. Gladstone's government.

It was moreover

Resolved, That all the facts connected with the career of any extermination be accurately given to the [illegible] and that the committee entrusted with the disbursement of the funds collected in defence of the tenants shall be empowered

TO MEET ANY ACTION FOR LIBEL

that may be consequent upon the publication of these facts.

Should these two landlords in the face of the above resolutions persist in driving their tenants forth, their hearts must be harder than adamant, nay more they must be blind to their own interests, for it is evident that should they banish them they can expect very little peace or happiness in the county during the term of their natural lives. It is a dangerous thing to inflame the passions of the people by so gross an outrage on justice and these men ought to pause before they carry into effect an act that may

BE ATTENDED WITH THE WORST CONSEQUENCES.

I hope I may be able to say in my next letter that the notices to quit have been withdrawn for they not only bring ruin upon the tenant but disgrace upon the landlord, and besides they are an outrage on the civilization and the jurisprudence of the enlightened times in which we live.

There is no question in which the Catholic bishops of Ireland take so deep an interest as in the question of education. They are coincidently alive to its importance, and no sacrifice would be deemed too great to prevent its control from

PASSING FROM THEIR HANDS.

Cardinal Cullen is never weary of writing and speaking on this question. His Eminence never had much confidence in the National Board and every one knows that he and his brother prelates watch its movements with jealousy and suspicion. A movement was lately set on foot by the schoolmasters themselves some of whom it appears, are anxious to set aside the managerial authority and supervision of the priests. The question involved in this movement was so serious that Mr. Chichester Fortescue, then Chief Secretary of Ireland was interrogated on the subject in the House of Commons. He said that the government would never

CONSENT TO THE ALTERATION

demanded by a clique of the national teachers and gave those interested in the question in Ireland the answer that no change would be effected in the management of the schools. Notwithstanding these assurances of the Irish Chief Secretary further attempts have been made to set aside the authority of the priests this time, be it remembered not only by those directly interested in freeing

THEMSELVES FROM ECCLESIASTICAL SUPERVISION

but by the Commissioners themselves. But wary and cunning as these Commissioners undoubtedly are they will find Paul Cardinal Cullen wary and cunning enough for them. He is not to be trifled with on a question he has so much at heart. And how does he act toward the Commissioners? At a meeting of all the bishops and archbishops held in Maynooth College on Thursday last the following resolution was proposed by the Roman Catholic Primate (Dr. McGettigan) and seconded by the Archbishop of Tuam (Dr. McHale):—"That we have seen with deep concern the movement recently inaugurated with the view of subverting the control now vested in the managers of national schools in this country, inasmuch as we consider said control to be an indispensable safeguard of the faith and morals of Catholic children, and we declare that the removal of this safeguard must necessarily lead to the severance of all connection between the Catholic clergy and the Board of National Education.

PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN, Chairman.
JAMES DONNELLY, Bishop of Clogher, Secretary.

This is no idle threat, and you may rest assured that should the Commissioners persist, or what is worse succeed in their resolution the whole Catholic youth of Ireland will be withdrawn from the schools under the National Board. It would no doubt, make a great change in the present system greater probably than its promoters contemplated but as it would take the education of

YOUNG ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN

out of the hands of the priests it will never have the sanction of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

ROCKWELL'S LITTLE GAME.

How a Nice Young Man Made a Raise of $60 and Was Himself Raised by a Detective.

A man giving his name as T. J. Rockwell went into the St. James Hotel, in Broadway, on the 10th of the present month and presented to the book keeper Mr. Francis J. Arthur a check for $60 requesting him to cash it. The check was drawn on the Bowery National Bank and signed by Rockwell himself. Mr. Arthur declined at first to have anything to do with it as he did not know Mr. Rockwell but finally he told him that if he would get some responsible person to endorse it he would then cash it for him. Rockwell said he knew Dr. John Messenger, of 132 West Thirty second street, and that the Doctor would be only too happy to place his name on the back of almost any paper he (Rockwell) might present to him. Mr. Arthur was also happy in the acquaintance of Dr. Messenger and assured Mr. Rockwell that should he succeed in obtaining that gentleman's endorsement to his paper he (Arthur) would be only too well pleased to cash it. At this Rockwell started off and in the course of half or three quarters of an hour returned his face radiant with smiles, and again presented the check which now bore on its back the signature of the Thirty second street doctor. The obliging Mr. Arthur at once handed over the $60 for which he took the check whereupon Rockwell vanished. The next day, upon presenting the paper at the desk of the Bowery National Bank Mr. Arthur was surprised and not a little disgusted at being informed by the cashier that Mr. Rockwell never had an account there and that the signature of Dr. John Messenger was a forgery. Captain Irving, of the detective force was at once made acquainted with the circumstances of the case when he at once detailed Detective Heidelberger to work up the case. This officer after doing at inquiry ascertained that Rockwell was somewhere in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He at once went over there and was last night rewarded by finding his man at the corner of Evergreen avenue and Jefferson street. Mr. Rockwell now occupies a cell at Police Headquarters and will continue to do so until to-morrow morning when he will be afforded the pleasure of a few moments' conversation with Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court.

CRICKET MATCH AT NEW HAVEN.

Yesterday a game of cricket for a purse of $300 was played at Hamilton Park between Joseph Bullus and Jacky Lee of Meriden. Both are leading cricket players in the State and the game called out a good attendance of English people who witnessed the playing with much interest. The game resulted as follows:—Joseph Bullus first inning, runs [illegible], balls bowled 19, second inning runs [illegible], balls bowled, [illegible] Total runs [illegible]. Jacky Lee, first inning runs, 0, balls bowled [illegible], second inning runs [illegible], balls bowled [illegible]. Total runs [illegible]. Bullus was declared the winner and was awarded the purse. Umpires [illegible] and [illegible] Referee [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] St. George's [illegible] [illegible] Bullus and Lee [illegible] [illegible] in favor of Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bullus 1—10 [illegible]

ARCHBISHOP DARBOY

An Interesting Account of His Treatment in Prison.

TENDERLY CARED FOR BY A LADY.

Interview With the Archbishop Shortly Before His Execution.

The *Journal Officiel* has published the following letter, which was addressed to the Minister for Public Instruction. It gives us some very interesting particulars about the captivity of the late Archbishop of Paris:—

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—A few days after the arrest of the hostages I journeyed from Versailles to Paris. Before my departure you asked me to try to obtain some exact information regarding the fate of Archbishop Darboy who was said to have been shot, and to do all in my power to alleviate his captivity if he was still alive. My steps in this direction were not altogether fruitless and on my return I had the honor to give you an account of what I had done. By the assistance of several persons whom I had seen the Archbishop was materially as well off as he could be in a prison, and from a conversation which one of my friends had with Raoul Rigault I learned that it was not then the intention of the Communists to inflict any violence upon the prisoners. I shall also enter into details about the persons whose devotion to the Archbishop was beyond all praise. At the outbreak of the revolt M. Coré the director of the Prefecture of Police, who refused to recognize the authority of the Central Committee was incarcerated in his own prison and Lore Garrau appointed in his place. Madame Coré however remained in the apartments formerly occupied by her husband. A few days afterwards President Bonjean was brought to the prefecture. Madame Coré had several interviews with him and did all she could to lessen his sufferings. On April 4, at half past five o'clock in the evening the Archbishop, his sister and several priests were incarcerated at the prefecture. Madame Coré at once placed herself at their disposal, providing linen, [illegible] and money for them. She particularly attended herself to the Archbishop and his sister. The [illegible] the following letter expressed his thanks to her:—

MADEMOISELLE—How I am touched by those religious and [illegible] Everything [illegible] have done for my sister and myself.

Receive, Madame the homage of my respect and devotion.
G. Arch[illegible] of Paris.

On April 6 the Archbishop, M. Bonjean, M. Coré and all the priests were transferred to Mazas. The Archbishop's sister was sent to the female prison Saint Lazare, whence she was set at liberty. As soon as Mme. Coré learned that Mgr. Darboy was about to leave the Conciergerie she made efforts to see him and after many difficulties reached his cell. The following interview then took place, according to the account of Mme. Coré:—

Mgr. Darboy arose, uncovered himself and took her by both hands.

"Monseigneur," she said, "you are about to leave for Mazas."

"I know it," he replied.

"Courage, Monseigneur. I have one request but make no ceremonies about what I am going to tell you. You are no doubt left without money."

Upon an affirmative sign of the Archbishop—

"Will you do me the honor of sharing what I have?"

He consented. Then he pressed Mme. Coré to his heart and imprinting a kiss upon her brow, said—

"Thanks, thanks my child. I leave my sister here a prisoner. Will you promise me to be a sister to her while these terrible events last?"

She gave her solemn promise and knelt down in tears. The Archbishop extended his arms and gave her his blessing. The same day Mme. Coré went to a tavern near the prison of Mazas and made arrangements that the Archbishop, M. Bonjean and her husband should be regularly supplied with good food. She also sent them frequently change of linen. At the first meal which Mgr. Darboy had at Mazas he saw that the person who had cared for him was there. He sent a little note to M. Bonjean his neighbor with these words:—"Our good angel follows us. Have you received your daily meal?"

On May 22 Mgr. Darboy was transferred to the prison La Roquette with the other hostages. On entering the prisoners' van he perceived a messenger named Muller to whom he called out "Do not forget No. 4 [illegible] Richelieu. Give them information of me with all my blessings." And the carriage left. Two days afterwards the Archbishop was shot at the Roquette where Mme. Coré could not prevent his being treated as one condemned to death.

Such is my account, Monsieur le Ministre of the steps I took regarding the Archbishop and of the admirable conduct of Mme. Coré which speaks for itself. I remain, &c.,
GERSTARH.

Personal Intelligence.

Rev. A. D. Mayo of Cincinnati is at the St. James Hotel.

Major W. S. Worth of the United States Army has quarters at the Sturtevant House.

W. L. Nicholson of the Post Office Department at Washington yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

General Casey, of New Orleans is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge W. F. Hall, of St. Joseph Mo. is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

H. H. Dodge, of the District of Columbia, is residing at the St. James Hotel.

General Robert Cowdin, of Boston is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

General Bruy, United States Consul to St. Thomas, W. I. yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

Colonel John F. King of Springfield, Mass., is a sojourner at the Fifth Avenue.

General F. Hayden of the United States Army, is staying at the St. Nicholas.

G. K. Field of Trinidad W. I. is stopping at the Fifth Avenue.

General M. W. Cary of North Carolina is residing at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. William Heron of Havana is in the city stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

ANOTHER WILD BULL.

He Trots Through Sixth Avenue to Fifteenth Street, Where He Comes in Contact with a Piece of Cold Lead—A Colored Lady also Runs Against Some Lead.

About ten o'clock last night roundsman Knight and Officer Marion of the Twenty ninth precinct, when at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty first street saw a bull coming down Twenty first street at the liveliest gait possible closely pursued by two mounted policemen. When they came up with the infuriated animal they both tried their shooting irons on him but with poor success as he continued on his little excursion at the rate of about fifteen knots an hour. Going down Sixth avenue to Thirteenth street he turned up to Seventh avenue where he met with a piece of lead from an officer's pistol which was evidently too much for him as he at once laid down and handed in his checks. When the excitement was pretty much over and the police were returning to their various posts they found at Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street a colored woman named Margaret Johnson who lives at 116 Baxter street who said she had been shot in the leg below the knee by one of the officers who was in pursuit of the bovine. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Ernest Heiss's blind factory at Milwaukee was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Savannah yesterday from Colonial, Texas.

There was a white frost yesterday morning, at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The residence of Mr. Francis Segar in the town of Gregg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The residence of Francis Segar, in the town of Gregg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $10,000.

Hubert F. Noirse was convicted under the District Court of [illegible] yesterday of the murder of William Lark and W. L. Eastwood in December last.

A fire at Fremont, Neb., at nine o'clock last evening destroyed the [illegible]. The furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss $20,000.

Carding & Co.'s commission house in Cincinnati was badly damaged by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000. The principal loss is on [illegible] stored on the premises.

Two new national banks were organized in Chicago yesterday—the National Bank of Illinois and the Cook County National Bank—making nineteen national banks in Chicago.

[illegible] at St. Catharines, Canada, are crowded mostly with [illegible] among the guests are Miss Emily [illegible], [illegible] of New York.

[illegible] Committee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Worcester [illegible] the 200th of St. [illegible]

UTAH.

Mormons Preparing a Grand Reception to President Grant.

SALT LAKE, July 22, 1871.

The City Council yesterday appointed a committee of prominent Mormons to make grand preparations for the reception of President Grant in August.

The Corinne *Journal* will at the solicitation of prominent Gentiles, be immediately removed to this city, thus making two Gentile journals the Mormons will have to contend with.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Water Spout in Nevada—More Trouble With the California Miners—A Fight in Prospect.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1871.

A water spout, near Granite Point, Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, caused the western bound passenger train yesterday morning to run off the track. The track was considerably damaged by the water spout.

The fire which destroyed the business part of Truckee was the work of an incendiary.

The Miners' League of Amador county, now that the military force has been withdrawn demand that all the men employed by the Keystone mine be discharged and replaced by the old force of Leaguers, who lost their places by striking. The mine owners refuse to concede this and the miners have armed themselves and notified the League that they will work for themselves and families and not for the League and will defend themselves to the last. Fighting is anticipated.

LONG BRANCH.

Great Rush of Visitors—Secretary Robeson the President's Guest—The Grand Ball at the Continental—Preparation for the August Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22, 1871.

Five thousand persons arrived here to-day. Secretary of the Navy Robeson arrived here to-day and is the guest of President Grant.

Two thousand ladies and gentlemen attended a ball at the Continental this evening. Among them were a number of cottage people. The music was furnished by William Keating's full orchestra. The leading belles of the evening were Mrs. I. W. Gore, Mrs. William B. Bowers, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Colonel George H. Hooker, Mrs. L. Bonnie dit, Mrs. Howard Stokes, Mrs. William L. Pless, Mrs. Jeremiah T. Smith and Miss Minnie Voise. The ball was a grand success.

Horses are daily arriving from Saratoga for the approaching August meeting on the Monmouth Park Course. Colonel James Fisk has given a purse of $3,000 for the race of four mile heats. Longfellow will probably start in this race.

A FLYING MACHINE A FAILURE.—Mr. Folger, of Detroit, Mich., made himself two spacious wings of rattan cork and oils and summoned his friends and the newspaper reporters, repaired to the roof of a one story house and promised just before he commenced to flap that he would relay and back from Grand Rapids. He flapped but instead of being wafted upward and cleaving the blue air he landed among some weeds on his stomach. He explained that somehow he had lost the centre of gravity, and the audience took that view of it.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 48	Moon sets	eve 10 59
Sun sets	7 24	High water	morn 12 00

OCEAN STEAMERS

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer	Sails	Destination	Office
Italy	July 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Ismailia	July 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St Laurent	July 29	Havre	58 Broadway
India	July 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	July 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Deutschland	July 29	Bremen	68 Broad st
California	Aug 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Antwerp	Aug 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Bremen	Aug 3	Bremen	68 Broad st
Atlantic	Aug 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Paris	Aug 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Donau	Aug 5	Bremen	68 Broad st
Columbia	Aug 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Aug 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of New York	Aug 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Ville de Paris	Aug 12	Havre	58 Broadway
Anglia	Aug 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	Aug 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Pereire	Aug 26	Havre	8 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Humboldt (NG), Barandon, Stettin—Wendt & Ramsbourg.

Steamship [illegible], Dunning, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Ashland, Moore, Brunswick and Fernandina—Jas Hand.

Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, Savannah—R Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Bedell, Georgetown, DC—Geo B Merrick.

Steamship Juniata, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.

Steamship Aenaan (?), Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Queen of the Age, Clymer, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship Richard McManus, Foster, Bristol, E—E Morgan's Sons.

Bark Chieftain, Cook, Cork or Falmouth for orders—G F Bulley.

Bark Cyclon (Br), Forbes, Antwerp—Brett Son & Co.

Bark Frank, Staples, Lisbon—J J Ward & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Delano, Barbadoes—T T & E A Dwight & Co.

Brig Elfo (Nor), Madsen, Stettin—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Toronto (Pr), Geddes, Marseilles—Peniston & Co.

Brig Elizabeth Ann, Oporto—H D & J U Brookman.

Brig New York (Ital), Savarese, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig [illegible] (NG), Brandt, Genoa—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Clytie, Dow, Montevideo for orders—Jas E Ward & Co.

Brig Clara J Gibbs, Parker, Kingston, Ja—S de Cordova.

Brig Lily (Br), Lawrence, Little Glace Bay—J J Whitney & Co.

Schr Little Nell, Turpin, St Johns, NF—G F Bulley.

Schr Southern Cross (Br), Brown, Halifax—D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr Carrie, Bole, Trinidad—Edward & Lizal—B J Wenberg.

Schr [illegible] (Br), Stinson, St John, NB—[illegible] Frye & Co.

Schr [illegible] Hall (Br), Gale, St John, NB—J F Nevins & Son.

Schr [illegible] (Br), [illegible], St Stephens, NB—Crandall Bernard & Co.

Schr Ben Bolt (Br), Drake, St [illegible], NB—[illegible] Frye & Co.

Schr [illegible] [illegible], Chester, [illegible] Staples & Co.

Schr Annie B, [illegible], Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr [illegible] Craft, Coburn, Richmond—J B Ager.

Schr Maxum, Rogers, [illegible], Norfolk—C H Staples & Co.

Schr Emma F, [illegible], Malady, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.

Schr Hezekiah, Crosby, Elizabethport—Chas H Low.

Schr Clara J, McDonnville, Eaton, Bangor—B J Wenberg.

Schr [illegible], [illegible], Salem—R W Ropes & Co.

Schr Catharine, Thomas, Baltimore—[illegible] W Judson & Co.

Schr [illegible] Larkview, [illegible] Stonington—[illegible].

Schr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sloop [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sloop Mackelmar, Rayner, Hartford.

Sloop [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Davis, [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Drake, Philadelphia.

Steamer [illegible], Shaw, [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], [illegible], Philadelphia.

Steamer Antelope, Richards, Philadelphia.

Steamer Mary Augusta, McKenny, New Haven.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston July 19, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co.

Ship Screamer, Hall, Liverpool, 39 days, with mdse, to [illegible]. Took the northern passage and had light SW winds; has been 21 days W of the Banks.

Bark Mary (Br), Brinley, Glace Bay, CB, 18 days, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to J J Whitney & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms with much fog.

Brig Two Brothers (Br), Weaver, Tampico 22 days, with hides and fustic to W G Cunningham & Son. Had moderate weather.

Brig Watch Mate (Br), Dancett, Demarara 20 days, with sugar to John M Smith Sons & Co—vessel to G A Phillips & Co. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with light, variable weather. Left in port bark Isle of Skye.

Brig May Stewart, Rogers, Sagua la PR, 15 days, with molasses to Galway & Casada—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 5 days north of that point, with strong variable winds.

Brig Waley Smith (Br), Button, Port au Prince 11 days, with logwood to R Murray, Jr—vessel to C J Staples & Co. Had fine weather. Passed brig Scotland, bound in; brig Oliver, arrived out 9th inst.

Schr Minetta, Crocker, Pensacola 18 days, with lumber to Demarest—vessel to master. Had light variable winds and calms.

Schr A F Cranmer, Cranmer, Virginia for Nyack.

Schr Stephen Morgan, Haves, Georgetown, DC.

Schr J J Ibarr, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr Wm McGee, Woodland, Baltimore for Fall River.

Schr T M Rogers, Gardner, Delaware.

Schr Monmouth, Anderson, Philadelphia for Salem.

The bark Eldorado, which arrived 21st inst, is consigned to Wm Nelson, Jr.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers to J F Ames.

Schr Henrietta, Tyron, Portland for New York, with stone to J Turre & Co.

Schr Staten Islander, Harwood, New Haven for Fort Johnson.

Schr A J Russell, Miller, Portland, Ct, for Brooklyn, with stone.

Schr Harry & Ned, Green, Northport for Newark, with sand.

Schr Thos H Ellis, Phillips, Greenwich for New York, with stone.

Schr Lucas, Babcock, Middletown for New York, with stone.

Schr Albert Phinn, Bingham, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr B J Brainerd, Anderson, Portland for New York, with granite to Lyon & Co.

Schr Lavolta, Whitmore, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Jane M Brainard, McCarthy, Portland for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr Vermillion, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Schr Tempest, Shropshire, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Marcus L Ward, Pollock, New Haven for New York.

Schr B H Wartord, Smith, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.

Schr Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport for New York.

Schr Juliet, Rice, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence for New York.

Schr Expedite, Hackett, Orient for Rondout.

Schr J B Morris, Leghorn, Vinalhaven for Staten Island.

Schr Wm Barnes, Barnes, Providence for New York.

Schr R H Raymond, New Haven for Georgetown, DC.

Schr Sunnyside, Dixon, Norwalk for New York.

Schr Jas Parker, Sr, Howe, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr F N Smith, Sprinser, Providence for New York.

Schr Flying Fish, Mead, Northport for New York.

Schr Marcena, Jonson, Davis, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Hydrangea, Smith, New Haven for New York.

Schr Glide, Norton, New Haven for New York.

Schr Silas Wright, Brown, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr R S Dean, Macomber, Taunton for New York.

Schr John Orser, Dempsey, Bridgeport for Hoboken.

Schr J W Hine, Hine, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lizzie A Bennett, Nelson, Hartford for Philadelphia.

Schr E L Mead, Antone, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Senator, Nye, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Eliza, McKinney, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Margaret, Kennedy, Milford for New York.

Schr M Vassar, Jr, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Nile, Nutt, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.

Schr S Brall, Pollock, Norwich for Philadelphia.

Schr Emma, White, Taunton for Poughkeepsie.

Schr Mary [illegible] Hamilton, Hamilton, Norwich for New York.

Schr Alvarado, Terry, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Julia Ann Wells, Providence for New York.

Schr W L Borden, Adams, Providence for New York.

Schr Hunter, Blake, Dighton for New York.

Schr Sarah Jane, Trefethen, Norwich for Newburg.

Schr [illegible] [illegible], Cook, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Messenger, Rogers, Taunton for Port Johnson.

Schr Ella Simmons, Huntington for New York.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Hyde, Glover, Fall River for New York.

Schr Chief, Smith, Norwich for Port Johnson.

Schr Enterprise, Martin, Roslyn for New York.

Schr Rich [illegible] Jane, Taylor, Providence for New York.

Schr Pet S O [illegible], Hulock, Huntington for New York.

Schr Sarah R Thomas, Arnold, New London for Newburg.

Steamer [illegible], Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Steamship Aenaan (?), Rector, New York for New Bedford.

Brig James Ratchford, George, New York for St Johns, NB.

Brig Lily Marsh, New York for Glace Bay.

Brig Adelaide, Nixon, New York for Newburyport.

Schr Judge Tenney, Kavanagh, Elizabethport for Newport.

Schr Comet, Salmon, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Chas L Lovering, Hathaway, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr Whisper, Barron, New York for Bangor.

Schr Olive [illegible], Atwood, Amboy, New York for Orleans, Mo.

Schr [illegible] Wells, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr David Sprague, Barlow, New York for New London.

Schr Chance, Ferguson, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr [illegible] Crichton, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr [illegible] Tanner, Elizabethport for Newport.

Schr Charter Oak, Pove, New York for Danversport.

Schr [illegible] Webster, Wentworth, New York for Newburyport.

Schr Sarah, Horton, New York for Waterbury.

Schr [illegible], Chatee, Port Johnson for [illegible].

Schr Wren B, Cook, Port Jefferson for Salem.

Schr Orwand, Wheeler, Albany for Smithtown.

Schr Anna, Hallman, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr Fannie Hazard, Lawrence, Port Johnson for Essex.

Schr Kate Thomas, Barlow, New York for Wareham.

Schr Osprey, Crowley, New York for Boston.

Schr James Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport for Hartford.

Schr Agnes, Chester, Elizabethport for Fairhaven.

Schr Golden Ray, Davis, Port Johnson for Bridgeport.

Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Leader, Holbrook, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Eleanor, [illegible], Port Johnson for Fairhaven.

Schr Geo Gilman, Gardner, New York for Salem.

Schr J H Counce, Mayo, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Julia Swan, Knapp, New York for Oyster Bay.

Schr Roanoke, Cook, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr [illegible] Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr Chas Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr Wm Magee, Woodman, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Reading RR No 44, Norton, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr S S Buckingham, Jones, South Amboy for Hartford.

Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Wm Thomas, Hoyt, Rondout for New Bedford.

Schr Marion, Draper, New York for Cromwell.

Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Taunton.

Schr Benjamin Sharp, Baker, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Yankee Boy, Miller, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Emeline, Gamble, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Fannie's Beauty, Hall, New York for St Johns, NF.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New York for Wareham.

Schr Baltimore, Lander, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Wm Butman, Smart, New York for Boston.

Schr R L Crook, Young, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Amelia Augusta, Hopkins, New York for New Haven.

Schr Florence, Scofield, College Point for Northport.

Schr Yosemite, Mott, New York for Roslyn.

Schr Mary E Coffe, Gorham, New York for Cow Bay.

Steamer Doris, Young, New York for Providence.

Steamer Electra, Mott, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE LI, July 22, 11 PM.

There are a number of vessels for the Southward at anchor between this island above and off the flats opposite Whitestone. They will proceed in the morning.

BELOW.

Schr Pilot's Bride, from Porto Rico (by pilot boat Edmund Blunt, No 2).

SAILED.

Steamships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; City of Brooklyn, do; Europa, Glasgow; Hansa, Bremen; Erin, London; Humboldt, Stettin; Tillie, Key West and Galveston; Mississippi, New Orleans; Cortes, do; San Salvador, Savannah; Gulf Stream, do; Manhattan, Charleston; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; Wyanoke, Richmond; Geo B Upton, do; John Gibson, Georgetown, DC; Fanita, Philadelphia.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The sectional dry dock which has for so many years been located at the foot of Clinton street, East river, was sunk about two weeks ago and all efforts to raise it have so far proved unavailing. It appears that one of the sections had been raised on the remainder of the dock for repairs and during the night another of the sections a floating one, from some unknown cause gradually settled in the water, snapping off the connections and making a sad wreck of the whole concern. Curiously enough, a few days ago the sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers street after being lowered for the reception of a vessel could not be raised again, and is still submerged. Ingenious contrivances are being used to float it but success has not been met with. Both of these docks belong to the New York Floating Dry Dock Company, whose loss cannot be less than $150,000. This company also owns the great sectional dock adjoining that last mentioned one and the handsome new one, the largest in the world, stationed at Hoboken.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG EYRE—London, July 22—The Norwegian brig Eyre, Captain Halverson, from Philadelphia May 20 for Elsinore has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved.

SHIP GOLDEN FLEECE, Bray, for Bombay, sailed from Halifax 18th inst on her return to Boston for repairs.

BARK NORTHWOOD.—Fortress Monroe, July 22—The bark Northwood (which vessel) at the 16th came in to lay for Baltimore having encountered a gale and lost spars, rigging and sails.

BARK RHEA SYLVIA (Br), for London which touched on the North Breaker, while being towed to sea from Charleston 8th inst, proceeded on her voyage 19th.

BARK COMMODORE, from Savannah for Montevideo, put into Boston 2d inst leaking, and with crew sick with fever and ague.

SCHR FERMAN, light and SALAH ANN, Warren, loaded, came in collision at Bangor striking the Burmah's port bow near the cathead cutting her to the water's edge and carrying away jibboom, bowsprit, cutwater and doing other damage to the Sarah Ann so that she filled immediately on the night of the 19th.

SCHR CHAS L BYRNE, of New London, which was run down and sunk on the 16th inst, was raised at about $5,000. The [illegible] (halibut) was estimated at about $1,000. No insurance.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Cramp of the steamship Georgia from Charleston for his attentions.

DRIFT OF THE OCEAN—The Key West Dispatch of the 12th inst contains the following:—

Picked up on the south beach on the island between the [illegible] towers, on June 1st lat [illegible], a bottle containing the following written [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] the Norwegian [illegible] in N lat [illegible], W lon [illegible] Note time dis[illegible].

By reference to the chart we discover that this bottle was thrown [illegible] to the eastward of the island of Martinique [illegible] the currents as [illegible] by the current and [illegible] of the [illegible] trade winds must have passed [illegible] Caribbean Sea, around the [illegible] of [illegible] Mexico thence through the Gulf [illegible] [illegible] miles.

Whalemen.

Spoken, May 2, [illegible] S, lon [illegible] W, bark [illegible], of New Bedford, had two whales alongside at the time.

Foreign Ports.

BOMBAY, June 12—In port ship Juventa (Br), [illegible] for New York.

FAJARDO, PR, July 4—In port brig Maggie Dahl (Br), for Baltimore; schr Willie, for do.

FLINT ISLAND, CB, July —Off ship Zinal (Br), Cawley, from New York for Miramichi.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—Arrived ships Sunrise, [illegible], Galveston; Washington, Chase, New York (both before reported in news columns).

MANZANILLA, July 9—In port bark Diopea, for Boston in 4 days.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 9—Arrived brig Oliver, ——.

QUEENSTOWN, July 21—Arrived steamship Wyoming, Williams, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ROSARIO, June 8—In port bark Lizzy Morse, for Boston, Id.

ST JOHN, NB, July 20—Arrived, schr Pampero (Br), Holder, New York.

Cleared 18th—Ships Cynosure (Br), Costello, and Pequot (Br), McGrath, Liverpool.

Cleared 20th, bark Hudson, Vaughan, Sharpness; schrs Sarah Bernice, Proctor, New York; Addie P Simpson, Pendleton, Philadelphia; Beta, Brown, do.

TAMPICO, June 30—In port schr Tampico, Leonard, for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, July 21—Arrived schrs J B Vandusen, Carson, Althea, Smith, C O Cranmer, Cranmer, Jesse Carlton, Achorn, Susan Stetson, Chase, and Geo H Squires, Haley, Philadelphia; Ella Brown, Robinson, and Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Elizabethport; H J Benedict, Hughes, Perth Amboy; Northern Light, Harper, Port Johnson; J P Allen, Allen, Newburg. Below, 1 unknown bark and 1 brig, bound in; also brig Zuleika.

Cleared—Barks Lizzie H, Spring, Madras; Palmos, Nichols, St George, NB; Lydine (Br), Peck, Dalhousie, NB; Holland (Swe), Petterson, Miramichi; brigs J H Lane, Shute, St Pierre, Mart; S A Holbrook (Dan), Tooker, St Johns, PR; schrs Light of the East, Harper, Wilmington, NC; Cabot, Parker, New York.

Sailed—Barks J G Litchfield, John and Lizzie H; brig H Stewart.

22d—Arrived steamships Leopard, Philadelphia; Panther and Acolites, do; Hatteras, New York; bark Commodore, from Savannah for Montevideo (see Disasters); brig Arbila, Ponce.

BUCKSPORT, Me, July 1—Sailed, schr Wm Carles, Baker, Philadelphia.

[illegible]—Arrived schr [illegible], Tarr, [illegible].

BANGOR, July [illegible]—Arrived schr [illegible], Wall, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] New York.

BELFAST, July 14—Arrived brig Nicola, Jordan, New York; 18th, schrs Nautilus, Crockett, do; 19th, Raven, Pendleton, do.

Sailed 16th, schr Earl, Ferguson, Rondout.

CHARLESTON, July 19—Arrived, bark Cariban, Treat, Havana via Bull River, SC; tug Commodore (US), Ellis, Key West.

Arrived in the Roads 19th, steamship C H Webster, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, with a coal laden schr in tow (put in on account of bad winds).

Bark Northumbria (Br), Pirge, from Trinidad, previously reported in the offing, has been ordered to Bull River, SC, and will proceed there to load.

Sailed—Bark Rhea Sylvia (Br), Coffill, London.

22d—Arrived steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; brig S Packard, from Rockport; schrs H C Shepperd, from New York; Ly, from do; Nancy Smith, from do.

Sailed—Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York.

DARIEN, Ga, July 14—Arrived, schr Jas Young, Young, Savannah; 15th, bark Miranda (Br), Morgan, Brunswick, Ga.

Cleared 15th, schr Matthew Kinney, Barter, New York.

In port 17th, ship Retriever (Br), disg; barks Grace (Br), Irvine, and Viscount Canning (Br), Halseth, for United Kingdom; brig Levanter (Br), Sherburne, for Amsterdam, do; Miranda (Br), Morgan, for Liverpool; schrs Nellie Star, Walsh, for Jamaica, ldg; Jas Young, Young, for New York.

EAST MACHIAS, July 15—Arrived, schr Hamburg, Robinson, St John, NB, for New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22—Arrived, ship Elizabeth Cushing, from Callao for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Ship George Rainey, from Demerara; schooner Arctic, from Porto Rico; brig Astra, from New York for Richmond.

The ship E Cushing and brig Palme have been ordered to New York, and brig Elhowan to Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, July 19—Arrived, schr Charles C Warren, Smith, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, July 14—Cleared, schrs Katie Ranger, Martin, New York; L J Simmons, Harrington, do; Ella Carrie, Melvin, Lincoln, Portland; Mauna Loa, Talbot, and Altavela, Jo, New York.

KEY WEST, July 10—Arrived schrs M N Lindsay, McKay, Havana; Ransom (Br), Thompson, do.

14th—Arrived bark Norton, Bremner, Bremen for New Orleans, having been ashore; schrs Jasper, Carey, Nassau; Dearborn (Br), Becker, Havana (and cleared for Punta Rosa).

16th—Arrived, schr Sarah Cullam, Avis, New York.

21st—Arrived steamship Clyde, Kennedy, New York for Galveston (and proceeded).

MOBILE, July 17—Arrived bark New England, Baxter, Boston; schr M A Coombs, Coombs, do. Below, schr Mary E Somers, from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17—Arrived, ship Caledonia, Carter, Cardiff.

Cleared—Ships Haze, Evans, Boston; Peabody, Curtis, Havre; bark Venezolana (Fr), Monet, Tabasco.

18th—Arrived, steamship Emily B Souder, Burline, New York. Below, coming up, ship Pocahontas, Oliver, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Ship Empire, Leckie, Liverpool; barks W G Putnam, Rikes, Amsterdam; J G Norwood, Haraness, Boston; L Africaine (Fr), Clements, Rouen; schr Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, Boston.

NEWBERN, July 18—Sailed, schr Lizzie Evans, Melvin, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, July 20—Sailed, schr L B Wing, Pool, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, July 20—Arrived, schr Racer, Howard, Cold Spring.

21st—Arrived schr S S Lee, Springer, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Clyde, Hathaway, Georgetown; Sarah, Cobb, Philadelphia; W D Mangam, Chase, and Helen, Ferry, New York.

NEWPORT, July 20, PM—Arrived schrs Wm [illegible], Baker, Providence for New York; [illegible], [illegible] for do; New York, Franklin; Randolph, Steadman, for do.

Sailed—Brig Eudorus, Farr, Portland for Philadelphia; schrs Phil Sheridan, Murphy, and H H Lorden, Hayes, Fall River for New York; Equal Times, Lincoln, Hall Rock land for do; Hyne, Glover, Fall River for do; Wm Sargent, McLeese, for do; Julia, Clark, Calais for St. Stephen; Adelia Kelley, Young, New York for Portsmouth; Mount Hope, Allen, do for Rockland; W L Mather, Crowe, do for Calais; E M Branscomb, Rickard, [illegible]; [illegible] for Neptune, Robbins, New York for Philadelphia; Ad Smith, Philadelphia; Warren Sawyer, Cobb, [illegible]; Annie, Lucy R Cogswell, Newburyport, Philadelphia; Pet, Gray, Eastman, Ipswich for do; Judge Stroud, Salem for do; Mary Henderson, Briggs, Newburyport for New York; Wm Collyer, Taylor, Boston for Georgetown, DC; Frances, Gibbs, Cohasset Narrows for do; James McClosky, Crowell, Pocasset for New York; Josephine Whitemore, Dennis, for do; Niger, Littler, New Bedford for do; Mary Mershon, Brittman, Pawtucket for Elizabethport; J B Bryant, Gould, Providence for Philadelphia.

21st, PM—Arrived schrs Thomas E Cahill, Hadock, Elizabethport; Fairwind, from Ellsworth, for orders.

NORWICH, July 20—Arrived schr P K Vaughan, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schrs Eva, B Bradley and Charger, New York.

NEW LONDON, July 20—Arrived schrs J C Moony, Lewis, Philadelphia; Willard, Anderson, Newburg; Texas, Clark, Elizabethport; Geo Twibill, Hearn, do for Norwich; Daniel Webster, Jackson, Rondout.

Sailed—Schr H J Baxter, Waterman, Boston for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Arrived brig Minnie Traub, True, St John, NB; schrs Clara W Elwell, Giles; Catharine, [illegible], Dighton; [illegible] Cross, Davis; W C Dearborn, Scull; J H Huddell, Sharp; J W Wilson, Somers; and T G Smith, Bacon, Boston; B H Irons, Irons, Providence.

Cleared—Ship Favorita (Sp), Casabella, Tarifa for orders; barks Village Belle (Br), Little, Londonderry; Sarah A Staples, Stone, Marseilles; Bidwell, Corning, Antwerp; Melusa Dins, [illegible]; Boxer (Br), Luckie, Demarara; Clara Louisa, Wass, Boston; schrs Sea Nymph, Conway, Portland; Gov Burton, Ludlam, Beverly; Bengal, Hatch, Boston; J W Wilson, Somers, Weymouth; W G Dearborn, Call, Boston; T G Smith, Bacon, Portsmouth; Cara, [illegible]; J H Huddell, Sharp, and Marietta Steelman, Boston; B H Irons, Providence; C J Jackson, Tomlin, Roxbury; W M Freeman, Howes, Sag Harbor; J G Huntington, Fisher, Medford; M H Read, Benson, New Bedford; Grace Girdler, Smith, Portland.

LEWES, July 21, 10 45 AM—Brig Caroline Kelly passed in last evening; brig Masonic at the Brandywine yesterday; bark for Europe, name not given, off the Brown this AM; also bark passing in at 9 AM.

5 PM—A bark was towed to sea by the America at 2 PM; a three masted schooner passed out at 3 [illegible].

PORTLAND, July 20—Cleared, brig J Bickmore, Henry, Baltimore; schrs Ida L Howard, Harrington, New York; Olive Elizabeth, Soule, Newark.

21st—Arrived schr Ella L Trefethen, Clark, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 14—Arrived brigs Emily Brown, New York; Peri, Perkins, Philadelphia; schrs Joseph Fish, Turner; H Prescott, Freeman, Infanta, Garrison; John Shay, Tilton, and Paradise, Devereux, Philadelphia; Lucy Robinson, Frisbee, Hoboken; Annie Murch, Merrill, Philadelphia; W D Cargill, Hall, Port Johnson; Boston, Rich, Newburgh; Cora Nash, Cole, New York.

PROVIDENCE, July 21—Arrived bark Cascn, Garline, Pensacola; schrs John Johnson, Mastick, Philadelphia; Hall, Brown, Rondout; Sand Grouse, Hraster, Port Johnson; [illegible] for Pawtucket; Pointer, Baker, New York. Below, schr Black Diamond, Goldsmith, from Philadelphia.

Cleared—Schr Onward, Punker, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs T M Richards, Irwin, Alexandria; Rhoda Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, DC; W Bement, Wiggins; Amelia [illegible], Townsend; Amos Falkenburg, Rickets; and Wm H Rowe, Whittemore, Philadelphia; Vermont, Nickerson, Elizabethport; Mary Miller, Davis; and Albert [illegible], New York; Orion, Smith, Elizabethport; R J Mercer, Tribble; Cabinet, Lynch; Louisa Hamlin, and Tunis Biaha, Brown, New York.

RICHMOND, July 20—Arrived steamships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, and W P Clyde, Parker, New York; brig Ferara, do; schrs O P Binns, Hoy, and L B Wharton, Rosrals, [illegible]; Walter Thornlike, Rock and [illegible].

Sailed—Bark Annie, City Point, to finish ldg; schr Hurlton Nichols, Dujoy, New York.

ROCKLAND, July 15—Arrived schrs Convoy, French; L M Sawyer, Kirby, and Defiance, Hall, New York.

SAVANNAH, July 22—Arrived steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New York; schrs George J Somers, from New York; J W Witt, from Kennebeck.

Cleared—Steamships Magnolia, for New York; Catharine Whiting, Caramboat; Lizzie Baker, for New York.

SATILLA, Ga, July 10—Arrived bark Caro, Blanchard, New York.

18th—Cleared, bark Der Fruhling (NG), Koepcke, Pernambuco.

ST MARYS, Ga, July 19—Arrived schrs M P Trunk, Warren, New York; Eth, Chittenden, Santa Fernandina.

SALEM, July 20—Sailed, schrs Ricardo Jova, Little, and P A Sanders, Smith, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, July 21—Arrived schrs C H Dalmer, Washington; Nellie McCloskey, Crowell, Rockport for New York; Nanny, Smith, Taunton for do; Mary Pierce, Warren, for do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 21—PM—Arrived brig Manzanilla, Spear, Camden for Georgetown, SC; schr Albert, Lang, Hall's, [illegible] for Philadelphia (and both sailed).

22d—Arrived, schr Lucy D Hall, Boston for Philadelphia, and sailed.

WILMINGTON, N C, July 19—Arrived brig Hattie B Schwarz, Havana. Below, anchored at quarantine, bark Golden West, from Kingston, Jamaica.

Cleared—Brigs Adele (NG), Worthman, Amsterdam; Margaret Wright, New York.

WICKFORD, July 20, PM—Sailed, schr Fred Tyler, Farrell, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; [illegible] No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce is obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

CONDENSED VIEW OF HOW THE BLOOD MAY BE come Impure.—Health is a [illegible] of the good condition of the fluids and of the harmonious action of each individual organ, for if a single organ is unsound in that organ healthy fluids will be made. The blood is not perfect in any particular organ, it is [illegible] and perfected in every organ. Therefore unsoundness in an organ even a hollow pimple, an ulcer, a cancer, or a wound or bruise and especially all throat affections [illegible] impure blood in that organ where these troubles are located. So diseased humors may come from any organ as well as from the digestive organs. Purgation prevents their accumulation—the accumulation of impurity of impure humors and blood relieves the local affection and finally cures it through the good blood [illegible] to the location. Thus the blood only is [illegible] and restored to perfect soundness. Treatment with BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The [illegible] is thus effected by extracting the [illegible] or vital [illegible] by the organs of the stomach and bowels [illegible] are formed, which with moderate, healthy diets on [illegible] by pure sound humors.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold everywhere by druggists. Principal office, Brandreth House, New York, and also at Great Charlotte street, Liverpool, England.

JAMES M. O'DONNELL,
62 Pearl street, New York,
of
O'Donnell Brothers,
Distillers,
Nelson county, Ky.,

offers to the trade his large Stock of Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskey consisting, in part of the following well known choice brands:

C. B. Cook	Shawhan & Atkins
T. J. Megibben	Sterling
McGregor	A. Keller
Redmond	Taylor
Farra	Walker
Woodcock	Beyrolle
	Silver Creek

O'Donnell's
Cabinet, Chicken Cock
O'Donnell's
Celebrated Pure White Wheat.

O. K.

Four thousand barrels distillation 1868 to 1871 [illegible] and subject to inspection and examination here.

CAUTION.

As many irresponsible parties themselves unable to introduce their whiskey [illegible] [illegible] whiskey with brands and trade marks in imitation of my O. K. [illegible] [illegible] justly popular and celebrated whiskey will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] the government stamp.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

What the Pleasure-Seekers are Doing at Niagara Falls, Fire Island and Babylon.

FIRE ISLAND.

How the Journey Is Made—High Pressure Steamboats on Great South Bay—Harvest of the Followers of the Bay—Surf Bathing—The Season a Decided Success—The Guests—Amusements, Devotions, &c.

FIRE ISLAND, July 21, 1871.

Two hours' ride over a pretty stretch of low country on the South Side Railroad from New York brings us to Babylon, the point of debarkation for passengers for Fire Island. The distance from the depot of the village to Dowsee's dock, from whence the boats depart to the island, is one mile. The road is [illegible] by a single track, consisting of a miserably slender piece of strap iron screwed down to the stringpieces. The effect of this piece of economy on the part of the owner of the road, a Mr. Sammis, is that the heat and moisture have begun to warp the iron plates and caused it to come off in several places. There are two new horse cars on this road, which was opened this summer for the first time. The fare to the boat is ten cents. No delay is made beyond that which is required to get the freight and passengers aboard the Wilmington, and the little rickety steamer casts loose from her moorings, and

A PROCESS OF PUFFING

peculiarly her own, caused by the escape of the steam, is begun. It was suggested that if a reputation was to be made in this way (puffing) the Fire Island line of steamers—the Quinset, Warren and Wilmington—must be fairly established. "Oh, dear me," exclaimed one lady to her companion, "I don't feel near so safe on this steamer as I should upon a small sailing vessel. I hope there is no danger. What a horrid noise!"

"Here comes the captain for his money, Jones," said one of a group of gentlemen who sat on the upper deck beneath the awning. "I'll pay the fare," was the response. "What do you guess it will be?" "Well, I say twenty-five cents," replied one. "I think thirty, or perhaps fifty cents each," said another. "The distance down the bay to the island is nine miles." By this time the man who was to decide all these vain conjectures on the part of the innocents who thought to get off at a reasonable cost for their passage was at hand. The skipper is evidently a native of this section, as he never blushes at a deep demand upon the pockets of his passengers. "Fares, gentlemen," quoth he. "Yes, sir," replied the cashier of the party of four, handing him a one dollar bill to pay for himself and friends. "Three dollars more," was the instant demand. "It is $1 for a trip of eight miles." This took the New Yorkers all aback, but they paid it. They pronounced

THE CHARGE EXTORTIONATE

and as unheard of in the annals of steamboating about Gotham, from which for fifty cents one can go a-fishing on Harlem River to Glen Cove, or twenty-five cents to so many other places of five times the distance for so much reasonable amount. Fare from the city to the island on the railroad cars and steamboat is thus swelled in the aggregate to $2 20. It would be far more economical, and just as cheap, for a party of five destined for Fire Island to obtain a yacht for $5 at Babylon and go over that way. The time occupied in making the trip on the Wilmington was one hour and five minutes.

THE HOTEL

I find the Surf House here—a very long white frame structure, three stories in height—full. In the language of the proprietor, Mr. Sammis, who also owns the steamer, "full clear up to the cupola." The house was opened June 1 for the reception of visitors. For the first month guests were chiefly of the transient order, but this month they hold over for days and even weeks. High prices nor mosquitoes can drive them away. Health is the prime consideration with those who are stopping here, and invalids, other than consumptives, find the surf bathing and strong sea air most beneficial and invigorating. There are a number of families and children sojourning here, as well as young men and girls. The monarch of this section of the island, Mr. Sammis, as he has been termed, boasts having 293 guests at present, besides being compelled to turn numbers away daily and refuse by telegraph application for quarters, being deficient in further accommodation.

BATHING

is unsurpassed. The breakers are of great size and force, and the beach even. The gentlemen for the most part seek the shore for their salutary ablutions early in the morning, while the ladies spring to the arms of old Ocean as the sun is higher toward noon. All look the better, and unquestionably feel the bracing influence of this delightful exercise. Still water bathing is also had here, but is enjoyed more by children and elderly females than by the more robust humanity.

FISHING

After all fishing is the pastime nearest and dearest to the hearts of the devotees of this sport, who from time immemorial have been in the habit of running down here as often as possible during the season to indulge their piscatorial proclivities. The field for such is ample, glorious. Fishing companies are organized on Long Island by the men who follow the bay as their means of a livelihood. These men—a sturdy set of fellows—bring over fleets of yachts and sailboats of every kind to Fire Island when the season opens and post it at the Surf House. Engagements are plentiful at five dollars per day. The guests are liberal, and the skippers frequently, when luck is with them in fishing, come in for an extra fee. Bait and tackle are all furnished by the "skippers," and as they know just where to go to catch anything in the finny line that is going in the waters of Great South Bay you are pretty sure to make a haul. Yesterday and to-day they have been catching bluefish, weakfish and mossbunkers as fast as they could haul them in. A shark captured is the pride of the natives, however, and to bring one of them ashore is to excite both envy and admiration.

OTHER PASTIMES

There is a bowling alley here at which the tenpins are kept constantly agitated by the *habitués* of the place, and some good play is frequently made, both here and at the billiard tables, by the experts of the hotel. The members of the Olympic Club, whose headquarters are near Islip, just across the bay, visit the island frequently in their trim yachts and tend to enliven the place by their genial pleasure. There is intelligent and agreeable company to be met here at all times, and as the newspapers come to hand shortly after twelve o'clock daily we are well posted upon passing events on the main land. The light house tower at this point is inspected by everybody that comes to the island, and the splendid view obtained from its lofty height well repays the visitor for his trouble and fatigue in making the ascent.

AMONG THE GUESTS

are Mr. Henry Hayes and family, of Brooklyn; Mr. Stewart and family, of New York; Mr. Kellum, the architect; Mr. England, of New York; Mr. Cook, of Washington; Mr. [illegible], of New York; Mr. Colgate and family, of New York, and Mr. Kent and family, of New York. There are several clergymen among the guests. These divines hold services on Sundays and other days, so that the spiritual life is also ministered to at Fire Island.

The season does not close here until the 1st of October, when the swallows [illegible] and the sandy island is left to the care of the light house people and [illegible] of the white crested breakers [illegible] abandoned to its [illegible] the Storm King.

BABYLON.

The Attractions of the Place—Its Buildings and the Residents—The Charter Question—Real Estate and Farming—Visitors—Hunting, Fishing and Driving—The Rockaway Roughs and the Babylon Boys Have a Set-To—The Result.

BABYLON, L. I., July 20, 1871.

To the other tourists of New York and vicinity nothing in the way of communication respecting the attractions of this section of Long Island need be said, as all are familiar with its location and surroundings. But to such persons as dwell in the crowded cities of New York and who with far-seeing vision overlook this attractive quiet place it may be well to give them some idea of it.

BABYLON

is a village of about twenty-two hundred inhabitants, and is situated on the South Side Railroad, thirty-five miles from the city of New York, the journey occupying two hours. The route here lies over an attractive line of country studded with white painted houses with bright green Venetian blinds and shade trees surrounding. The trains arrive and depart every [illegible] for the city, so that it could not possibly be more convenient of access than it is to New York. There are four churches here—the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal—all of which are well supported by the people and bear evidence of the care bestowed upon them by this pious community. A Roman Catholic church is to be erected to meet the wants of that rapidly growing denomination here. There are three hotels, the principal ones being the Sumpwam House and the American House. The residents are of a most conservative order, who cling tenaciously to their old institutions in fear and trembling of falling into the hands of the politicians—the politicians who every now and then attempt to get up a scheme for the incorporation of Babylon and the election of officers, &c. The landholders object to being compelled to part with a fraction of their earnings in taxes, even though it be for the advancement of their own interests in the future. They say they don't know anything about the future, but they are bound to take care of what money they have now, and will not permit it to flow into the pockets of designing

"CLAP TRAPS OF THE PERIOD."

Last year the question of incorporating this place with Breslau as a town was brought before the people, and a mass meeting held. A resolution to make application to the Legislature for a charter for Babylon was voted down by a large majority of the real estate owners. They don't want office-holders, they say, and point with a deprecating digit to the city of Charleston and others as frightful examples of too much government. So much for their progressive [illegible]. There is a fine public school building in the village, which is attended by two hundred children. The *[illegible]*, the most prosperous journal in Suffolk county, and the only establishment run by steam power on the island, outside Brooklyn, [illegible] miles from Babylon.

REAL ESTATE.

The market in this section is decidedly dull, notwithstanding [illegible] opportunities for the investment of capital are offered. Unimproved land can be had for $40 an acre and improved for $100. There are several farms for sale hereabout. The soil is capable of raising almost anything, and the farmers in this vicinity repel the assertion with honest indignation that the land is unproductive. The harvest which is almost gathered in is plentiful. The wheat and other cereals are excellent. The crop of hay, however, is not as large this year as usual, owing to the dry weather which characterized the months of May and June.

"Wet May,
Plenty of hay,"

said a local agriculturist, who, anxious as Horace Greeley to show what knowledge he possessed of farming, explained the mystery of this [illegible] to us. "But you see we had dry weather in May, and consequently we run short on fodder. This year I tell you," said the farmer, "that no use talking, [illegible] is just as good as most any other if it's rightly looked after. What it wants is nursing, and if you give it that and don't let it run out you'll have early crops, and paying ones, too. The soil is made up of loam and sand all around Babylon, and there ain't no better on Long Island."

THE SEASON IS BRISK

with the hotel proprietors and the boys who "follow the bay" for a living. Both claim to be doing well, and they are. There are a large number of visitors here, and people of a most respectable and moneyed class too. The attractions are salubrious air, scenery, handsome drives, boating, fishing and hunting. The drives are unsurpassed on the island, especially between here and Islip. Along the well kept roads are the elegant residences of Dr. A. Wilstach, Mr. Lester, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Minor Keith, L. B. Mitchell, Mr. Arnold (of the firm of Arnold & Constable) and other prominent and wealthy New Yorkers. The scenery overlooking

GREAT SOUTH BAY

is magnificent. In this latter fine bay flows the water from the blue Atlantic, and here may be seen innumerable sailboats engaged in carrying parties of fishers to indulge in the favorite pastime of the votaries of Izaak Walton. The fish caught now are bluefish, sheepshead, [illegible] and Spanish mackerel. Five dollars is the regular price charged for a day's piscatorial sport in the bay, and for this sum bait and lines are furnished by the captain. The hunting seasons, spring and fall, attract goodly numbers of sportsmen to Babylon, but even at this time of year a few shots may be had at woodcock about the fresh water ponds in this neighborhood. Trout in large quantities abound in a stream about a mile from here.

SUMPWAM CREEK

or inlet, bordered by green meadows, flows from the bay up to the village and marks the dividing line between the townships of Islip and Huntington, in which latter Babylon is situated. The name Sumpwam is derived from a tribe of Indians now extinct who occupied the "ranche" on the head of the waters of the inlet.

THE SENSATIONS OF THE WEEK

here have been two in number. The first material for gossip and comment arose in a disagreement between the proprietors of the American Hotel and their agent, Mr. Stewart A. B[illegible], of the Astor House, resulting in the latter's leaving the house yesterday and taking with him nearly all the servants. This left in the lurch the visitors, who have since been thrown upon their own exertions to do chamber work and make out as best they can. This is naturally regarded as very severe on guests, but as a gentleman has since assumed the responsibility of the house it is to be hoped that no worse results or inconveniences will accrue to the poor guests.

The other unpleasantness consists in a set-to between "Rockaway roughs" and "Babylon boys," in which the latter "put a head" apiece, to use the slang vernacular of the day, upon the roughs. It was done in this way, to quote from a participant:—

"Ben Skid and me and Hank Carll was all a standing by the cup in the grove, where a ball from Jamaica and Rockaway was being held. A great big six footer, who must a weighed 180 pounds, come up and asked me if I had [illegible] him a—— I said 'No, sir, I ain't say anything about you.' Then he says, 'You're a liar.' I hit him at that, and he fell down. Then the other boy come up, and a lot more Rockaway chaps jumped in to form a ring for a general fight, and said they was a going to clean out Babylon. 'Consarn it if you do, boys,' says I, and with that we all went at it, and we give them fellows such a licking as they ain't had in a long time afore." They ditched the Rockaway lads [illegible] mistake. It was really amusing to hear the Babylon lads after the fight assembled around the porch of one of the hotels discussing with one another the details of the victory to the edification of the older residents of the place. Thus it will be observed that Babylon has not fallen.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Tardy Arrival of Visitors—The Paradise of Fashionable Flirtation—Newspaper Deadheadism—The Price Paid for a Copy of the Herald.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1871.

As the "heated term" approaches so do the big trunks, green apples, straw hats, prickly heat and other summer complaints which are so prevalent at watering places about this season. Notwithstanding the few hot days we have lately experienced the number of arrivals here is not as great as our hotel proprietors and porters and dealers in bogus "Table Rock ornaments" would desire. The omnibuses generally return from the depots, after the arrival of the trains, with few passengers who intend remaining for any length of time. In my walks through the hotels I have seen few late arrivals of extra large "female cottages," as the hotel porters dub the Saratoga trunks. If the prayers of "mine hosts" of the Cataract and International avail we may expect to see before many days the thermometer in the nineties, and there to remain until November, or until their bankers inform them that they have covered this year's losses and have a balance of a few thousands on the right side of the ledger. The season here is backward; whether this is the fault of the weather or the extreme dullness of the hotel men, which, by the by, with one or two exceptions is probable, I cannot say. The hotel proprietors claim that they have as many guests as they had this time last year, but their registry does not correspond with their statements. The registers show dullness; the very halls re-echo this. If you ask the clerks why the season is so backward they will tell you it is because the people expected don't come as soon as they ought. Notwithstanding that we have not as many people here considering the attractions and the many fine hotels, Niagara Falls presents a brilliant and attractive appearance every afternoon,

THE PIAZZAS BEING CROWDED WITH BEAUTIES

listening to the sweet music of Wahle's Band, which plays on alternate nights at the Cataract, Clifton and International. There are a number of old and familiar faces from New York, New Orleans and Baltimore, who enjoy the evening hours in driving and picknicking on Goat Island. The International has the largest number of visitors, [illegible] the Clifton next, then the Cataract. [illegible] The Clifton [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] this season [illegible] last year [illegible] who are [illegible] Niagara Falls [illegible].

The evening was one of [illegible] at the International, [illegible] young ladies [illegible] and so they went [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] the gentlemen [illegible] with a [illegible] hand clasp [illegible].

THE SWEETEST [illegible]

and they [illegible] the gentleman [illegible] to the [illegible] a [illegible] with pretty [illegible] and [illegible] the pretty things she has heard while waltzing with the honorable A. C. Smith, from Smithville. There were at the hop representatives from nearly all the States and Canadas, besides a goodly number of the beauties of the village, all in their prettiest attire. The toilets worn were neat and attractive, and why should they not be? For is it not generally known that the belles at watering places, when not engaged in flirting, give their idle moments to the planning of toilets for the hops, and the success which crowns their labors is marvellous.

THE BELLE OF THE EVENING

was a New York lady from the classic Murray Hill, the daughter of a Broad street banker. She was dressed in a light pink silk, [illegible] to her cheeks having the faint tinge of the rose; light golden hair, dark brown eyes nearly black—the strangely beautiful combination of hair and eyes that is seldom seen. The overdress of tulle [illegible] a cloud of white [illegible] caught up on the side with clasps set with diamonds. The dress was made with deep train, around which was a flounce of white lace that had been imported from [illegible] without paying toll to our Uncle Samuel. The same rich lace was used about the neck of the dress as edging. From her ears hung a beautiful pair of solitaire diamonds, and a large cross of the same precious stones, suspended from a heavy gold necklace, was worn on the pretty, snow white neck, which was as white as alabaster. Another pretty toilet, and which elicited from the ladies much praise, was that worn by the daughter of one of the Judges of New Orleans, who is spending the season at the International, being a short dress of light blue silk, with an overdress of French muslin, which are quite the rage here. The underdress had five ruffles, very full, while the overdress was long and draped with bows and loops of blue ribbons, in the knots of which were small rosebuds. Valenciennes and point lace was used on the body as trimmings; her ornaments were handsome [illegible] coral. The lady was charming in her manner, and a very great favorite with the gentlemen, for she took much pains to please all who had the good fortune to be presented, and to make each believe that he was the specially favored, and in this she succeeded quite well, considering the many beauties who vied with her for the honors. To-morrow night the Clifton gives its first grand hop at Victoria Hall, owing to the great number of guests and their dining and concert room being unable to accommodate them. The gentlemen, it is announced, must appear in evening costume.

The chief subject discussed at Niagara Falls is

THE SENSATIONAL STORY

published in St. James Fisk, Jr.'s, New York organ that St. James of the Grand Ninth had purchased from the Messrs. Porter Goat Island, and that this valiant soldier of one battle intended building a large hotel on the island, the shadow of which would destroy the cataract and International. The only truth in this story is that early in the present year an agent of Jim Fisk, Jr., visited here and called upon the business agent of the Porters, the owners of Goat Island, and offered something like two millions of [illegible] for Goat Island. This was to include the paper mill where the paper is made on which the *[illegible]* is printed. The only reply made to this proposition by the Porters' agent was that when Mr. Fisk, Jr., could name a sound and responsible insurance company that would issue policies over the Erie Road to travellers, that then and only then, would a proposition be entertained for the sale of the property. Such is the story as given by a gentleman who is an authority on this subject.

Niagara Falls is unfortunate. No less than fifty newspaper representatives were here last week, and all claiming to be the publishers of first class journals, and yet they all wished to get board and lodging without paying. A meaner set of "dead heads" does not exist than the newspaper representatives of this class. In the language of one of the hotel clerks, "they are the most contemptible ones that visit a hotel." Cannot our Legislature protect those gently from leaving their families, and thus save the railroad corporations and hotels from being bored to death?

The New York Orange riots made a great commotion through this section. The intelligent Catholics severely censure Mayor Hall in attempting to prohibit the parade on the 12th. Governor Hoffman's conduct finds many warm supporters among the radicals and also among the Irish Catholics. So great was the excitement over the news that as high as

$1 25 IN GOLD WAS PAID FOR A COPY OF THE HERALD

of July 13 by a Baltimore gentleman at Clifton, and I have heard of a number of instances where as high as seventy-five cents were paid at the International for Thursday's HERALD. The HERALD is lauded on all sides for the able manner in which it advocated the supremacy of the law over mob rule.

The following are the arrivals during the last twenty-four hours at the International Hotel:—Secretary of the Interior Delano and son, Postmaster General Creswell, Senator Sherman, Ohio; Judge Swayne, Washington; Judge Thurman, Ohio.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Some of the French journals write of the English Communists as the "London scavengers."

The Australian Meat Preserving Company have a profit of £5,000 a year on a capital of £8,000.

Upwards of two thousand of the clergy of the Irish Church have elected to accept a commutation of their incomes.

At a rifle competition at Bristol recently one competitor made fifteen consecutive bull's eyes at 800 yards. Two others made ten at 1,000 yards.

Amongst the prisoners at Versailles at present there are 300 Poles, 250 Italians, 185 Belgians, 50 Russians, 60 Hungarians, a few Spaniards and a score of Germans.

The fine statue of Canova and collection of pictures in the Château de la Muette at Passy were removed to the town residence of Mme. Erard before the revolution, and are now in safety.

The Russian government has suspended the publication of the *Evening Gazette*, of Moscow, for four months, on the ground that it lately published several articles ridiculing the military organization of the empire.

The *Siècle* calls attention to the number of Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons who have returned to settle in Paris since the close of the war, and asks what has become of the anti-German League organized against them.

The *Torrente* of Callao, Peru, says that a woman had been burned in the public square of a town in the province of [illegible], thirty-four leagues from Iquique, for being a witch. This punishment was ordered by the Lieutenant Governor and the Judge of the province.

A free trade league of 160 deputies has been formed in the French Chamber. The attitude taken up by the league, which has just been constituted, will serve as a guard against surprises and insure that no decision is adopted with reference to the English treaty until a debate has taken place upon the subject in the Chamber.

The operation of clearing out the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is progressing rapidly. The Courtyard of Honor has already been freed from the ruins. The two bronze statues of Francis I and Louis XIV, which were believed to have been destroyed, have escaped the fire. The first has one leg damaged by the fall of the burning materials, but the other has escaped intact.

The Thirteenth Universal Congress of Agriculture is to be opened at Gothenburg, in Sweden, on the 1st of August. Invitations have been sent to all the savans and leading agriculturists of Europe. The exhibition will be open for a fortnight, and will include everything connected with the cultivation of the ground. Prizes to the total value of 30,000 thaler Swedish will be given.

The London *Morning Post* says that the arrangements for the military manœuvres in September are advancing towards completion. The force will consist of regulars, volunteers and a large number of yeomanry cavalry, and it will be divided into three parts, viz.—right, left and centre. A sham fight will take place each day. The troops will bivouac in a different locality every night, and the men will require as nearly as possible the experience of real campaigning.

With reference to the apprehensions expressed lest the German troops might become demoralized by the war the Frankfort *Journal* says:—"The terrible war has not impaired the discipline nor has it undermined the honesty, the morality, the humanity of the men. On the contrary, many employers gladly bear witness to the fact that a better understanding between themselves and their artisans is now existent than [illegible] with men who not long ago had arms in their hands, but who have now returned with a new zest to their old occupations. Before the war strikes were the order of the day; now they are out of the question."

The Roman Catholic Institution of Stonyhurst was established in 1794. Among the numerous relics of the olden time which are now preserved at Stonyhurst a great many come under the head of "doubtful." There is an old table upon which it is said that Oliver Cromwell once slept. He knew much better, and we suppose the old table is kept for its intrinsic value and not for Oliver's sake. There is less doubt as to the seals, [illegible] hat and [illegible] cap which once belonged to Sir Thomas More, but we have no sufficient warranty for the skull [illegible] Henry the Sixth of England, by the grace of God but not by the will of man, is a relic [illegible] a Jesuit college [illegible]. Seven books taken out of Sebastopol by soldiers belonging to the Eighteenth Royal Irish, who were wounded in storming Sebastopol, seem singularly out of place. They are near one of the hundred prayer books clinging to relics which [illegible] Stuart [illegible] with her on the scaffold.

There can be no doubt now that the Russian expedition against Khiva has been stopped by the threatened proclamation of a holy war throughout Central Asia against the Muscovite infidels. It appears that the force which had been prepared to invade Khiva did not exceed 12,000 men, that a far greater number of troops were to have been [illegible], but the waterless country to be crossed rendered it absolutely necessary to restrict the force to the lowest possible calculations. The course which the Russian government will now take will probably be to crush the malcontents in Bokhara and among the Kirghiz before renewing the movement against Khiva. Probably by this time next year [illegible] will be more [illegible] and we shall hear again of the Russian expedition. [illegible] we may be quite sure that though the expedition is deferred for a short season, it is certain to take place, and that then Khiva will disappear as an independent State. The next territory to be absorbed by Russia will be that of the Turcomans [illegible] on Persia, and then it must come the turn of Persia itself. The Shah finds himself very much in the story of Ulysses, or he would be comparing his condition to that of Outis in the cave, though, unlike that worthy, he has no means of sharpening a stake for the eye of the Cyclops who is meaning to devour him. Will no one help him to what he wants in this emergency?

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The young Prince of the Asturias, son of ex-Queen Isabella, has just been betrothed to his cousin, a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

—M. Jules Favre was presented to the Duc d'Aumale by M. Thiers at the official reception. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, wishing to say something, asked, "Has Madame the Duchess arrived at Versailles?" "Madame the Duchess," replied the Duke, "died two years ago." The other looked certainly rather foolish.

—Dr. Kirk wrote on the 30th of April from Zanzibar, and stated that although no one there had been to the place where Dr. Livingstone was last heard of (Manyema), he had ascertained it was about a month's journey—say about 200 or 300 miles—west of Tanganyika, and is a thriving mart. Dr. Kirk is of opinion that Livingstone had [illegible] thither to [illegible] a large western lake he had heard of.

—M. Alphand, who has returned to Paris, is taking active measures to restore the public gardens to the purpose for which they were destined, and has obtained from the military authorities the promise that those still occupied by the troops shall be evacuated without delay. The garden of the Palais Royal is open, as well as the greater part of the Luxembourg and the parterres around the eastern end of the Louvre. That of the Tuileries, however, still remains closed.

—M. Louis Blanc's letter to the *[illegible] Souveraine* is reproduced by the other French papers, and the *Temps* [illegible] one of the best symptoms of the situation. Nothing, it says, could strengthen the government more than the admissions which reach it from opposite quarters, from men belonging to other *régimes* who recognize that the cause of the republic is identical with that of social safety, and from the bold and fast republicans who abandon something of their absolute doctrines to join with the former in practical effort and mutual toleration.

—Prince Bismarck lately received a deputation of the directors of the private German railway companies, which waited upon him for the purpose of presenting him with a railway carriage. The deputation consisted of Mr. Fournier, director of the Berlin and Anhalt Railway Company; Mr. Seyfferth, director of the Leipsic and Dresden Railway Company, and Mr. Schmidt, director of the Magdeburg and Leipsic Railway Company. The Imperial Chancellor thanked the gentlemen in the warmest terms, and stated that he had never received a more welcome present or one more likely to be of use to him.

—Sir Harry Parkes has left Japan on leave of absence. The *Japan Mail* of May 2[illegible] says:—"After many years of arduous, responsible and successful work Sir Harry Parkes leaves Japan by the present mail on temporary leave of absence, attended by the regrets of all who can appreciate the value in an Asiatic country of the presence and the exertions of an able, high-minded and energetic foreign Minister. The part he has played in the recent history of this country has been a prominent and enviable one—a part of which his countrymen may be specially proud, but which has conduced to the security, the welfare and the advancement of every member of every foreign community in Japan, and, as undoubtedly, to the welfare of this empire."

—M. Emile Ollivier has written a letter to the *France* requesting that journal to contradict the reports that have been current of his intention of returning to Paris and publishing a vindication. "I have no intention," says M. Ollivier, "of returning to Paris or of publishing anything. Paris needs quiet harmony, and my name has been too long a provocation to passions for me to think it prudent to bring it again into prominence in any way. After a fall dignity consists in silence and isolation. I shall remain silent and retired as long as I possibly can, not from selfishness or calculation or feebleness of mind, but from patriotism, and because I do not wish to add to the causes of irritation which already exist. I will endure my unjust unpopularity, and I will remain as long as may be desirable the scapegoat for misfortunes which I did my best to avoid."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

155 WEST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO chamberwork; country preferred; good recommendation. Call Monday.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

93 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—LADIES can rely on having perfectly fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles. Dresses of all kinds made at short notice; also cut and fitted.

133 WEST 32D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S dresses and suits cut and made at short notice, on reasonable terms.

335 WEST 20TH ST.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few more engagements by the day in the country or city; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to many of the leading families of this city. Call on or address Miss M. E. L.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day in private families; no objection to the country. Address DRESSMAKER, station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS seamstress, by a respectable young girl who has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be generally useful; no objection to travel or assist in the care of children; can furnish satisfactory city recommendations. Address A. I., box 178 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

131 MOTT ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private American family; is a good washer and ironer; seven years in one place, three months in another. Call on Monday.

207 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework or take care of children; city reference. None but a respectable American family need apply, after 10 o'clock A. M.

Housekeepers, &c.

21 JAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, from Newark, as housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the management of servants; remuneration not so essential as a pleasant permanent home. Call on or address for one week Mrs. C. A.

24 CONSELYEA ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A young American woman with a child as housekeeper for a widower or a small family; wages not so much an object as a home. Address L. S. H.

183 SANDS ST., NEAR GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.—AN American lady, aged 30, of experience as housekeeper, is trustworthy and reliable; a pleasant and permanent home the chief object; unexceptionable references from last employer. Call on or address for one week Mrs. GRACIE FOLGER.

249 BOWERY, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND STANton sts., second floor.—A middle aged German, speaking English and well acquainted with all kinds of female work, as housekeeper for either a small family or to keep house for a widower. Address Mrs. MILLER.

265 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A LADY wishes an immediate engagement as housekeeper, city or country. Call Monday.

312 3D AV., NEAR 24TH ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; no objection to the country.

362 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF the highest respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; best reference given and required. Call or address for three days.

441 6TH AV., UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG LOUISIANA widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family; [illegible] none but responsible parties need apply. Call for one day only.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A widow lady of middle age, [illegible] speaking French and German, as housekeeper for either a lady or gentleman.

A YOUNG REFINED WIDOW LADY WISHES THE position of housekeeper [illegible] or companion. Address ALLY WILSON, box [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN lady, in a hotel or gentleman's family; [illegible] Address Mrs. MARCH, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, 35 YEARS OF AGE, IN RE[illegible] wishes a situation as working housekeeper [illegible] Address Mrs. C., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

128 EAST 11TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A RE[illegible] wishes a few gentlemen's [illegible] washing [illegible] in the neatest manner; best reference.

231 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS. [illegible]

405 EAST 57TH ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT ROOM.—[illegible]

413 EAST [illegible] ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECT[illegible] wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; no objection to go out by the day.

Nurses, &c.

237 EAST 35TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS NURSE [illegible] Mrs. HILL.

250 HUDSON ST.—A KIND AND CAPABLE [illegible] Mrs. HARDY.

291 [illegible] ST., BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A YOUNG [illegible]

790 LEXINGTON AV.—AS NURSE OR CHAMBERmaid [illegible] in a private family [illegible] Call or address for two days at present employer's.

Waitresses, &c.

311 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG AMERican [illegible] to wait on a lady [illegible] with her parents [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

51 EAST BROADWAY.—WORK WANTED, BY A WOman, at [illegible] Mattresses made [illegible] Address Mrs. [illegible]

100 [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY [illegible] conversant with the French [illegible]

169 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO LADIES, OF EDUCATION and reference, [illegible] as travelling companions; [illegible] parties wishing to give reference and [illegible] business calls. STEWART.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

242 EAST 30TH ST.—A WOMAN TO WASH OR clean house by the day or week; is also a good ironer. Inquire or address.

351 6TH AV.—A FOREIGN LADY AS DAILY OR resident teacher, travelling companion, secretary or superintendent; [illegible] languages in all the branches [illegible]. Address MADEMOISELLE.

769 BROADWAY, ROOM 27.—WANTED, BY A lady, a reliable person, speaking French, German and English fluently, a position as teacher in a school or family; references from schools where resided before. Address TEACHER, or apply in the afternoon.

1,146 BROADWAY.—AS GOVERNESS; IS QUALIfied to teach Latin, music, French and all the English branches; references exchanged. Address E. L. B., for one week.

A FOREWOMAN'S PLACE WANTED—BY A FIRST class dress and cloak maker, who has had years' experience in first class houses. Address A. M. L., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WOULD LIKE THE ASsistance of some kind gentleman or means to start in business. Address L. M. B., Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WILL FIT PARTIES FOR THE stage; $1 50 a lesson. Address S. B., box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano at her own or pupil's residence; price $1 a month. Address X. Y. Z., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils to whom she will teach French and Spanish grammatically and conversationally at $4 per month. Address L. F. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG FOREIGN LADY, OF GOOD EDUCATION, would be glad of a situation as lady's companion and to teach children; would make herself [illegible]; can bring the highest references. Address Miss ESTHER, station H.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion in a small private family. Address M., box 226 Herald office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE LESSONS in French, Spanish or English for German. Address SALON, box 1[illegible]8 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN, COMPETENT TO MAKE and fit ladies' and children's dresses, would make herself agreeable in a private family; wages not so much object. Address Mrs. BERMAN, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE instruction in the plain and ornamental branches for a nice furnished or unfurnished room and part board. Address for one week TUITION, box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE would like a position as teacher of music in a school or seminary, or would take private pupils. Testimonials from music masters and others in this city and Philadelphia. Address, stating salary, Miss J. M. B., box 91 Bergen, Jersey City.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, AN ENTIRE STRANGER in New York, without friends, would like to meet with some kind gentleman who would be willing to assist her in doing something respectable. The writer has been well brought up; has no relatives in the world except a father, who resides in Europe, but the writer has not the means to go to him. Address Mrs. M. F., Herald office.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended, for piano and singing, also for the English and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

TO LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—A LADY of great skill in teaching gives private instruction in the English branches, either at her residence or that of the pupil; grammar receives special attention. [illegible] Address [illegible] Mrs. BARNUM, [illegible] av., near 14th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SITUATION AS MATRON in a school or as housekeeper in a private family, or to take charge of an invalid's family; city or country; good references. Address Mrs. A. WOOD, box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, OF good address, a situation as lady's maid with a family going to Europe; best references. Address L. L., Herald office, or 18 [illegible] st., New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION IN A paper collar manufacturing establishment or where ladies are employed to fold and pack. Answer must give [illegible] and [illegible]; no notice will be taken of them. Address ELIZA STOCKTON, Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, A POSItion as travelling companion to a lady going to California, South or to Europe; can operate on sewing machines and is willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Address [illegible] box [illegible] Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIenced seamstresses for the ready made skirt and ladies' underwear departments. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A GOOD GIRL WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country to do general housework. Call on Monday before 10 A. M. at 46 [illegible] av.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST PRICES TO PAY for first class Sewing Machines; instructions free. BLAKE & POND, 21 Astor place and 142 Eighth street.

BOW AND SCARF HANDS WANTED—ONLY THOSE having experience need apply. Work given out. W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED gentleman of middle age; any letters received will be treated with confidence and returned if desired. Address [illegible] E. WHITNEY, box 101 Herald office.

LADIES' WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in [illegible]. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH CO., 42 Bleecker st.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON WHEELER & WILson's machine; one used to working on ties preferred; only experienced hands need apply. W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 372 Broadway.

SCARFS, BOWS, &C.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED forewoman, also assistant forewoman. SOLOMON BROS., 71 Leonard st.

SIX INTELLIGENT LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS can have permanent employment by applying to Mrs. ELDER, 314 West 14th st.

SCARF AND TIE HANDS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway. Young ladies accustomed to the finest tie work will find permanent situations at best prices.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WANT TWO FIRST CLASS, a pair, well recommended, colored women as cook and chambermaid; liberal wages, and to competent persons. Call on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., at Broad st., corner of South, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—LACE SEWERS, AT 751 6TH AV.

WANTED—EMBOSSERS FOR SKIRTS. APPLY AT once at 18 Main st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—STRAW BRAID SEWERS, AT ATLANTIC Straw Works, 230 and 232 Bowery.

WANTED—FOR A NECKTIE MANUFACTORY, AN experienced cutter. Address R., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK FOR country hotel. Address H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants, 53 Fulton st.

WANTED—AT 19 WOOSTER ST., A FOREWOMAN with the best references, to superintend the girls (feather hands) in the shop.

WANTED—A NURSE, AT 34 WEST 2[illegible]D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Apply, with references, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON SINGER'S sewing machine; [illegible] accustomed to truss work will find a permanent situation. Apply to C. EIFLER, 106 East 11th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN (NEW ENGLAND preferred) to [illegible] take care of house [illegible] family [illegible] two little girls [illegible] to a widower with a child. Address C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A REFINED YOUNG LADY, TO TRAVEL as an assistant to a lady [illegible] years; one that understands music preferred. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—A NEAT INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN OR American girl to assist in general housework in a small family [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible]. Address, with place of interview, G. W. H., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK, LATE from Paris, wants employment. Address S. H., box 1[illegible]3 Herald office.

PARTIES IN BUSINESS TROUBLE, OR WHO ARE [illegible] Address ROSE, box 4,461 Post office.

YOUNG AMERICAN WISHES TO ENTER A DRY goods [illegible] business in this city [illegible]. Address H. C., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GOOD SALESMAN, WELL ACQUAINTED IN MILlinery [illegible] best references. Address A. O., Herald office.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED; LIBERAL AT[illegible] SNEDIKER, WATROUS & BOYNTON, 3[illegible]3 Broadway.

COMMISSION TRAVELLER.—A GENTLEMAN WELL [illegible] COMMISSION TRAVELLER, station D.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED; ONE WHO IS an experienced window dresser. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 2[illegible]4 Bowery.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS DRUG store [illegible] Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED; ONE WHO IS FULLY COMpetent [illegible]. Address, stating references and salary expected, APOTHECARY, station B.

DRUG CLERK WANTED. APPLY AT 1[illegible]3 NEWARK av., Jersey City.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.—A SITUATION WANTED [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT will be made with a first class salesman [illegible] New York [illegible]. Address [illegible] box 1[illegible]3 Herald office, stating experience and reference.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY GOODS.—A SALESman of ability, controlling a large first class trade, desires an engagement. Address ENERGY, box 100 Herald office. Unexceptionable references.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of twelve years' experience, a thorough practical druggist and salesman; has been for a year and a half past in full charge of a leading Broadway establishment. Address PHARMACIST, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS CLOAK SALESMEN, in a wholesale house, with reference. Address box 148 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; GOOD reference required; salary not over $25 per week. Address H., Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A BROADWAY HAT store; one well acquainted with the business; best reference required. Address LAWSON, box 1[illegible]0 Herald office.

WANTED—SIX CITY SOLICITORS, NEW BUSINESS; none but experienced men of good address need apply. Apply at 14[illegible] Reade st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO SOLICIT FOR A medical affair; liberal compensation to the right person. Address, stating former experience, JACKSON, Herald office.

WANTED—A DENTIST AS ASSISTANT, COMPETENT to complete work and operate; also an apprentice of some education and means, at PELTIERE BROTHERS, 1[illegible]9 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (ISRAELITE PREferred) to peddle lace goods for a manufacturer on commission. Call at 7½ o'clock Monday morning, at office of HENRY [illegible], No. [illegible] Maiden lane.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN correspond in English and German; also a porter who thoroughly understands packing fancy goods. Address, with references, B. G. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the china, glass or crockery trade by an importing house; must understand German and write a good hand. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, F., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A good business hand and is correct in figures. Apply by letter in applicant's handwriting, stating age, where he worked last and giving reference and name in full. Address APPLICANT, 301 Hudson st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate young man, aged 2[illegible], as cashier, collector or in some position where his services would be appreciated; is acquainted with the shipping business; best references given. Address G. G., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; has no objection to city or country; good city reference. Address M. K., box 2[illegible]9 Herald office.

A RELIABLE COUPLE (PROTESTANTS) AS COACHman and cook, city or country. Address G. D., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady and capable man, with 10 years' experience, 10 years in his place. Apply to FRANK ASHE, carriage maker, 165 Crosby st., near Bleecker.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, MAN AND WIFE COOK or laundress; no objection to city or country; can be well recommended by his last employer, 21 West [illegible]th st. Call or address for two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN—UNDERstands the care of horses; no objection to the country; best references given. Address C., box 134 Herald office.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED HIS ENgagement with his Excellency Lord Lisgar as coachman, is open to engagement; good reference; Protestant. Address H. WOOD, New England Hotel, 30 Bowery, New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN, ENGlish; must be sober and steady. Apply Monday, 24th inst., 2 P. M., at J. Ruck's harness store, 4[illegible]5 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best reference. Address GARDENER, box 1[illegible]0 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS DO WELL SELLING DELAPIERRE'S SOAP; best in the world and cheapest; saves labor, bleaches. 2[illegible]0 Pearl st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS EVERY LODGE OF Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circulars and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $30—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; must reside in the city with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, box 4,9[illegible]3 Post office.

BOYS WANTED—TWO STOUT ERRAND BOYS WANTed at 91 Fulton st. Apply between 8 and 12 Monday morning.

ONE OR TWO RESTAURANT WAITERS (WHITE) wanted—At the Wall House, Williamsburg; wages $10 a week and room. Apply on Monday, early.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS, in own handwriting, BOY, box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A NIGHT PORTER FOR ST. CLOUD Hotel; one who understands the business. Apply at the office, from 8 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS FOR ERRAND boy and to do housework. Apply at 99 Bleecker st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SOBER CAPABLE MAN, TO WAIT ON lunch counter. Apply to-day at the Bank Oyster House, Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN ABOUT 30 YEARS OF AGE, WHO is a good barkeeper and can come well recommended; one who is acquainted with billiards. Address JOHNSON, Herald office.

WANTED, IN A FRUIT PACKING HOUSE, A YOUTH of American parentage, strong, intelligent and strictly trustworthy, disposed to make himself generally useful. Address R., station G.

THE TRADES.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—CALL, with specimens, at 27 Chatham st., room 11.

A PRINTER HAVING ABOUT $3,000 WISHING TO GO into business can hear of a good opening by addressing H. C., Herald office.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED AT the office of NOBLE & PLIRCE, Ferry street, Hunter's Point, opposite 34th st. ferry.

AN EXPERT STAIR RAIL HAND WANTED—STEADY employment and other extra inducements. Apply at the factory of BRINKERHOFF & [illegible], 230 Hudson st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A TIP TOP CUSTOM cutter in a first class merchant tailoring establishment. Address C. W., box 105 Herald office.

A DENTAL STUDENT—A FIRST CLASS DENTIST, having a large practice, would offer an extra chance to a person wishing to learn the profession. Call at 173 Sixth avenue.

JEWELLERS WANTED—STONE CAMEO MOUNTERS, seal ring makers and a locket maker. HUNTING & EARLE, 15 John st.

TWO FIRST CLASS PLUMBERS WANTED—AT 63 Bleecker st. Call early with tools.

TO PIANOMAKERS—FINISHER WANTED, AT FISCHER'S piano factory, 4[illegible]5 West 28th st., near 9th av.

TO DYERS.—A CHEMIST AND PRACTICAL WOOL dyer, known to be one of the first in his profession, would like to take charge of a factory, [illegible] capital, and can give best references. Address DYER, box 1[illegible]3 Post office, Astoria, L. I.

TO PENCIL CASE MAKERS.—THREE OR FOUR first class workmen at highest wages, with steady employment guaranteed. Also one or two jobbers. Apply to EDWARD TODD & CO., 29 and 31 South 11th st., Brooklyn, or 1 Maiden lane, New York.

TO FURRIERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A PRACTICAL furrier, having disposed of his business in Brooklyn, offers his services to any house where business experience [illegible]. Address, for three days, FURS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SASH BRAIDER AT [illegible]

WANTED—A HAT BLOCK MAKER AT THE HAT manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

WATCH CASE MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD WORKman to work on jewelry; steady employment. MULFORD & CO., No. 1 Bond st.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERNMAKER ON GLOBE valves and steam fittings. McNAB & HARLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, [illegible] John st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY TAILORing establishment, a first rate cutter. Address L. [illegible], Broadway.

WANTED—WATCH CASE SPRINGERS; NONE NEED apply but good workmen. Apply at 17 Maiden lane, top floor.

WANTED—TWO STONEWARE AND TWO EARTHENware [illegible] OBERHAUSER & CO., Williams[illegible]

WANTED—IN A WOOL HOUSE, TO LEARN THE [illegible] Address WOOL, Herald office.

WATCH JEWELLERS AND JEWELLERS WANTED—[illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] BROOKLYN JEWELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY RELIABLE MAN, [illegible] Apply to HUDSON RIVER COPPER CO., 29 William st.

WEAVERS WANTED—FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT work in a woollen mill in New Jersey [illegible]. Apply at 153 Church st. [illegible] wanted.

WANTED—FOR THE COMING SEASON, A FIRST class [illegible] station [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW GOOD FRENCH CALF MAKERS [illegible] Apply at the factory of Warren Spadone & Co., 44 [illegible] Brooklyn. GIROW & REANIER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—DIAMOND [illegible] MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL GUM SETS OF TEETH, $10; [illegible] $1. All work warranted first class. [illegible] WHITE'S, 6 Sixth avenue. Open Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLEECKER STREET.—A GENTLEMAN OR GENTLEMAN and wife wishing a comfortable home can obtain it by calling as above; terms moderate.

3 OR FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and their wives can have good, generous Board and neatly furnished pleasant Rooms; terms moderate. Inquire at 411 West Thirty-third street.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with Board; reference required.

5TH AVENUE, 184.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with Breakfast if required, bathroom on each floor.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 290, CORNER OF THIRTY-FIRST street.—Apartments and single Rooms; first class Board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, on second and third floors, with or without Board; transient boarders taken; summer prices.

7 BANK STREET.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON third floor to let, to gentlemen, with Board; small American family.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several finely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; house furnished throughout. References exchanged.

14 ABINGDON SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with Board, to gentlemen; breakfast at 6 if required.

14TH STREET, 226 EAST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom, in an American family. Terms moderate.

17 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, LEROY STREET.—A Floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; also single Room for gentleman; brown stone house.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—WITH FIRST CLASS Board, beautiful Rooms, en suite or separately; also Room on first floor (front); also two fine Rooms, on second floor, may be had until September 1.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Large, handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom for $15 per week; also elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, with private table.

18 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HOtel.—Large handsome Parlors and Bedrooms to rent, with good Board, for families; also Hall Rooms for gentlemen.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, airy Rooms, on second floor, with superior Board. Also Room for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; prices moderate; references.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, occupying their own residence, have a magnificent Suit of Rooms to let, with private table, to gentleman, wife and family or party of gentlemen, with the attentions of a first class hotel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE AND small Rooms to rent, with or without Board; one Room on second floor for $10 per week. References exchanged.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at summer prices; a few more table boarders can be accommodated.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to let to families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at 26 East Twenty-third street.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET,
directly opposite the Gilsey House.
Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

26TH STREET, 115 EAST.—THE SECOND FLOOR to let, with Board, in a private family; also Rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and well furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Location, house and table first class. Table boarders accommodated.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, for families or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

28 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Extra large and smaller Rooms, with Board; entire Second Floor, singly or en suite, to transient or permanent boarders. References exchanged.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Board—First class, large, furnished Rooms, connecting; closets; hot and cold water, &c.; terms most reasonable.

34 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A CHARMING furnished First Floor to let, with or without Board.

36 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, FINE Rooms for the summer, and also single ones now vacant, with good Board, at moderate prices.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MADIson and Park avenues. Pleasant Rooms, with first class Board, either permanent or transient, at moderate prices. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PARLOR and Bedroom to let to a gentleman and wife, with Board; also a single Room for a gentleman at summer prices.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, very handsomely furnished and delightfully cool Rooms for the summer or permanently; transient people accommodated; references exchanged.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—A party of gentlemen and gentleman and wife can have elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board; terms moderate. Call for two days.

49 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—COMMODIous and elegantly furnished Rooms on second floor to let, to gentlemen only; are admirably arranged for a party of three or four; exclusive bath and all modern conveniences. To be seen after 1 o'clock P. M.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or single, for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate for the summer.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms; French table. Try it. Every day. Dinner at 6 o'clock, 75c.; breakfast, 50c; $2 a day. Board from $10 to $20 a week.

60 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, with first class Board, at summer prices.

69 EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET, ONE MINUTE from Madison avenue.—Pleasant front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; family private and terms moderate.

69 MADISON AVENUE.—MRS E. M. FOWLER, LATE of 12 University place, having taken above residence, is prepared to receive families to Board, with first class reference.

92 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Furnished Rooms, on second floor, front and back, with Board, to families or single persons.

108 FOURTH AVENUE.—EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH large, airy Rooms, for families or gentlemen; modern improvements and moderate terms.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished Rooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board.

135 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH ST.—TO LET, A VERY pleasant large Room, with Bedroom adjoining, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, on first and second floors; reference required.

136 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, handsomely furnished double and single Rooms, in a first class brown stone front; first class table and moderate price.

137 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; location central.

141 MACDOUGAL STREET, FRONTING ON WASHington square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with equally good Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

148 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE Room, with alcove, second floor, front, neatly furnished, for gentleman and wife, with good table, $18 per week; also Room on third floor, $12; location good.

148 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SECOND floor front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms low. References required.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, one large Room; first rate condition; private family; location, house and neighborhood first class; a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

161 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at summer prices; house first class. References exchanged.

168 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with all the modern improvements; also front Parlor.

205 EAST TENTH STREET.—IN A FIRST CLASS German House, newly furnished, Rooms to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References exchanged.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE large and small Room, with home comforts, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished, airy Rooms and excellent Board at summer rates; all modern improvements; references.

224 SPRING STREET.—A FEW MEN CAN BE ACcommodated, and also man and wife.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms to let, with good board; rooms large and airy; location desirable; house of improvements; terms low.

242 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with good Board, at moderate price; gas, bath, &c.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with or without Board.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—BACK Parlor and small Room, hot and cold water, suitable for dentist or doctor; Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board.

253 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. A LARGE pleasant Room, with large closets, on the second floor, and Rooms on the fourth floor, to let, with Board, on moderate terms for the summer; reference required.

258 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PLEASANT large Rooms for families or single gentlemen, also a fine single Room, with first class Board. References.

270 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate one or two gentlemen or ladies with Board and nice cool Rooms at $5 or $6 per week.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—A nicely furnished Second Floor, also two single Rooms, to let, with Board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

308 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A NEATLY furnished Room, on second floor, front; also a Room on third floor, with excellent Board. Terms reasonable.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Newly and neatly furnished Rooms to let, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

A LARGE AIRY ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST AND Dinner in the evening, for two gentlemen, near Central Park; terms moderate. Sixty-third street, second house from the Boulevard.

A LADY, UNENCUMBERED, OFFERS THE ELEgant furnished Second Floor at 223 West Twelfth street; table best in market and cooking neat and unexceptionable. Inducements offered to select parties only.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL ATtendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address M. D., 84 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY LIVING ALONE IN RETIRED, COSEY house wishes to let choice of elegantly furnished Rooms, single or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady only; private table if desired. 102 East Seventeenth st.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS AND OTHERS can have good Board and pleasant Rooms, gas and bath; terms reasonable. 149 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY WOULD RENT A PRETTILY FURNISHED Room to a gentleman and wife (prefer boarding lady only), with all the comforts of a home. Address COMFORT, box 117 Herald Up-town Branch office, 1,246 Broadway, for two days.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, living in her own cosey little house in one of the best locations in the city, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will let a suit of elegantly furnished Rooms to a gentleman and his wife; Board for the wife. Parties desiring a quiet and refined home, where there are no other boarders, will find it by addressing HOME, box 171 Herald office.

BOARD FOR LADIES PREVIOUS TO AND DURING confinement, in a quiet, retired place, near Myrtle avenue Park. Take DeKalb avenue cars at Fulton ferry, or address Mrs. IRVING, 171 Central avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

HARLEM.—TO LET, A LARGE ROOM, FOR TWO persons, full Board, in private family; pleasantest location in Harlem; one-half block from steamboat landing; terms moderate. Apply at 443 East 119th street, or address STEWART, 118 and 120 Maiden lane.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, with or without Board, in a well located brown stone house, 148 East Seventy-eighth street, references being satisfactory.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with elegant Rooms, with Board, for $10 per week, in a private family, on Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address HOME, station G.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, half a mile from depot, 45 minutes from Twenty-seventh street depot; plenty of shade; terms $8 per week. Address HOME, Herald office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FRONT HALL BEDROOM, also a large back Bedroom, suitable for two persons, with Breakfast if desired, in a private house. 280 West Nineteenth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughters, want permanent Board with a genteel private family where comforts of a home can be had; good table indispensable; location above Fourteenth street; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars and terms, PRIVATE FAMILY, Herald office.

A LADY AND TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE BOARD where there are few or no other boarders; location below Twentieth street, near Fifth avenue; table excellent; references exchanged. Address L. J. M., box 5,794 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (American), in a private family, where there are no other boarders; price not to exceed $50 per month. Address AMERICAN, box 120 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from September 1; a well furnished third floor front room; location between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues; terms from $25 to $30 per week; references given and required. Address particulars to TROJA, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; permanent if suited; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues, with a private family or where there are few boarders; references given and required. Address W., box 147 Post office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR A SINGLE gentleman, in or around Seventy-ninth street, near Third avenue. Address DOCTOR, station K, Post office, Seventy-sixth street.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOM AND Board; west of Sixth avenue and between Tenth and Twenty-third streets; private family preferred. Address G. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Room and Board, near Central Park, east side; German or French family preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. H. H., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A single unfurnished Room, with Board. Address L. B., station D.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A NICELY FURnished Room, with good Board, in a private family or with few other boarders, in vicinity of Morton or West Tenth street. Home comforts. References unexceptionable. Address, stating location, terms, &c., BOARD, box 5,468 New York Post office.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington place, one door from Broadway.—Cool and elegant furnished Rooms to rent, from $7 to $30 per week. Baths gratis. Prompt attendance.

CAFE BRUNSWICK,
Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
Cuisine Classique.
It is intended that this extensive and elegant establishment shall be second to none either in this city or Europe.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 50 and $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 and $8 a week.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, BROADWAY, TWENTY-second street and Fifth avenue.—Rooms, all front, with baths; coolest in city; table d'hote.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SOULE'S HOTEL RESTAURANT, CORNER FORTY-fourth street and Sixth avenue.—Elegant furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, on first, second or third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—NEW FURNITURE, handsome rooms, fine shade and first class table; terms moderate; half hour from Peck Slip by boat.

A FAMILY OR PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACcommodations may obtain Rooms with a private family occupying a delightful country seat at Hastings, on the Hudson; extensive grounds, fine view, stabling, &c. Particulars of H. R. DREW, 175 Fifth avenue.

AT HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON.—THE BROOKSIDE House has a few Rooms for permanent or transient boarders; 45 minutes from city, 6 from depot; unexceptionable table; take the 2 P. M. train, at which the carriage is waiting.

ALL WANTING PLEASANT BOARDING PLACES, country or city, suited immediately at the Boarders' Directory, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor place. Established 1857. Splendid opportunities.

AT THE WILLOW HAVEN HOUSE, PAMRAPO, 35 minutes from New York, per Central Railroad of New Jersey—Two desirable Suits of Rooms now vacant; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; 18 acres of beautifully shaded grounds; private water front, affording every facility for boating, bathing and fishing. Address or apply as above. References at S. Burkhalter's Sons, 229 Greenwich street.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, WITH EXCELLENT BOARD for two adults, in a German family occupying an elegant house on Staten Island. Address ELEGANCE, box 150 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain Board in a private family at West Flushing. Address D. C., Herald office, or apply in the Land office at West Flushing.

BOARD THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy Rooms, shaded with maple trees; good stabling for horses; fresh fruits and vegetables; fine scenery. Apply at 295 Fourth avenue.

BOARD AT THE MAPLE GROVE HOUSE, TEN MILES from Catskill; terms moderate. Address J. H. STODDARD, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y. Reference, J. G. WILBUR, M. D., 187 Broadway, New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A SINGLE FAMILY at a farmhouse, 2½ miles from Catskill. Address JAMES H. BADEAU, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, ON THE South Bay of Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the bay. Surf and still water bathing. Good table and plenty of shade. Terms $7 per week. Address DAVID ROBINSON, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING GOOD ACcommodations, in a pleasant and healthful location, can find them at Mrs. JOHNSON's, on the northeast corner of Scotland road and Irving avenue, Montrose station, Orange, N. J. Address South Orange Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR ONE ADULT AND three children, for six or eight weeks, within one hour from City Hall; farm house preferred; terms not to exceed $12 a week. Address, with full particulars, RUSTIC, box 171 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TERMS MODERATE; DAILY communication; bathing, fishing and boating; location desirable; rooms large; can accommodate but a few; formerly a private residence. Address TOWNSEND, Herald office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board; gas, water, billiard room, &c.; 15 minutes from city; 66 trains daily; fine view of the forts in the harbor, the Narrows and the ocean; terms $10 to $12. Reference, J. F. Curran, 18 John street.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD ON A FARM IN Westchester, thirty miles from New York, forty minutes from depot; healthy, shady; terms, $6 for adults; children half price. Address box 58 Sing Sing.

GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND good Accommodations 20 minutes from foot of Liberty street; boating, fishing, bathing, 40 trains daily. Address A. L., Greenville, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, WITH PLEASANT SHADE, bathing, &c., can be had at the Baldwinsville House, Baldwinsville, L. I.; 20 miles from New York via Southside Railroad. Terms, $7 to $10. Address D. ATWOOD, Freeport, L. I.

GOOD AND REASONABLE BOARD IS DESIRED FOR gentleman, wife, child and nurse, within convenient distance of depot, and not more than one hour from New York; Orange or Bloomfield preferred. Address L. E., box 4,401 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A first class farm house on reasonable terms. Address JOHN ROUSE, South Cairo, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AT A COUNTRY HOUSE—PLEASANTly located; high ground; perfectly healthy; one hour from City Hall; convenient to cars. Address box 53 Tremont (Westchester county) Post office.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—FORTY-FIVE MINUTES' sail; good Rooms and Board; boating, &c. Steamboat leaves Spring street at 10, 2, 5 and 7. Inquire at Pleasant Valley Landing for Mrs. SHAY.

LONG BRANCH, SECOND COTTAGE NORTH METROpolitan Hotel, on Ocean avenue.—Elegant Rooms, with first class Board; stable accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. A. PHILLIPS, Long Branch.

MILTON, ON THE HUDSON—DELIGHTFUL LOCAtion; large, airy rooms; good Board; fine shade; croquet grounds, &c. Board at reasonable rates. Inquire of A. J. ROE, at 177 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST CLASS ROOMS AND Board at one of the most delightful country seats in Tarrytown, overlooking the Hudson, with fruit, shade and other advantages, will do well to inquire at 85 East Tenth street, or of HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Special advantages for families.

SUMMER BOARD.—FIRST CLASS ROOMS AND grounds; fine shades. Address Dr. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. Reference, C. Potter, Jr. & Co., 10 Spruce street.

TARRYTOWN.—1. THE WINDLE HOUSE, A FAMILY or gentlemen can be accommodated with first class Board. Delightful location, on the banks of the Hudson; grounds shaded, &c. Terms moderate.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A GENTLEMAN, for his wife, two children (aged 3 and 4½ years), nurse and baby, within four hours of New York, in a first class farm house; large grounds and the best country fare wanted. Address M. J. W., care of Harrison & Bradford, 70 John st., New York, giving full particulars.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, BABY (TWO years) and nurse, Board in Westchester county, near the water, within one hour of Twenty-seventh street. Address, with full particulars, J. K. P., 716 Lexington avenue.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A RESPECTABLE lady, in a very plain farm house. Address C. O. G., station G, New York Post office, stating full particulars. Newburg preferred.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 35 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Sps.

AT THE WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Plainfield, N. J., will be found the most invigorating air, finest views, delightful shade, most desirable place for invalids and young children in the vicinity of this city; 600 feet elevation; only 1½ hour by rail from Liberty street; circulars at 36 and 1,172 Broadway.
JOHN WOOD, Proprietor.

A.—BELMONT HALL, New Brighton, Staten Island.
First class house and Board at reasonable rates.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J; first class house; $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, New York.

COOPER HOUSE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—OPEN FOR the season; four hours by rail from Albany; accommodations for 250 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, Madison county, N. Y.—Open for guests; $12 to $15 per week. Apply direct by letter, or at 63 Fifth avenue.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

FOREST HOME.—BOARD AMIDST THE CATSKILL Mountains; good accommodations; reasonable charges; pure air, charming scenery. Apply to H. C. CRAPSER, Cairo, Greene county, or H. FORBES, 525 Broadway, New York.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CHERry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.—Lighted throughout with gas; first class Board, $2 50 per day; scenery and drives in and around Cherry Valley are unsurpassed for beauty and interest. J. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE—ON THE NEWBURG AND New York Railroad, Highland Mills Station, in sight of depot—can accommodate a few more boarders; short drive to lake; good fishing and hunting. Address J. L. NOXON, Turner's, Orange county. References—R. Gurney, Esq., 100 Pearl street, New York; Rufus D. Case, Esq., 120 Water street, New York.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs,
New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.—TWO OR THREE COMFORTABLY furnished Rooms, with superior Board, to adult families or gentlemen, in cottage, five minutes from depot and beach; moderate terms. Apply at 67 Warren street, Monday, from 11 till 2.

LEROY HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—BEAUTIFUL grounds, fine shade, walks and drives; good fishing; stabling for horses; 50 minutes from New York.
W. SIMONSON.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, from 2 till 4 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J.
This favorite summer resort, celebrated for its scenery and fine atmosphere, is now open for the season. No locality in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions. It has all the modern conveniences. It is but sixty minutes' ride from the foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable arrangements can now be made for the season.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Seven Springs.
This charming resort is in Orange county, two miles from Monroe station, on the Erie Railway; 2,000 feet above tide water; the air is dry, bracing and cool; beautiful scenery, and the woods and grounds adjacent extensive and romantic. Buildings and furniture new. Room for 200 guests, with excellent fare and attendance. Open till October. Croquet, billiards, music. Coaches to six trains daily. Terms moderate. Address J. PATTERSON, Monroe, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—LARGE, airy Rooms, with Board; grounds unsurpassed, running to the river; bathing and fishing; only thirty minutes by the Harlem boat, terms moderate.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT Rooms to let, at Mrs. MYERS', Tompkins avenue, next house to St. Mark's Hotel.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, L. I., is now open for guests; fine driving, bathing and fishing; terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to M. P. Haverty, No. 5 Barclay street, New York.
J. W. MEAGHER & CO., Proprietors.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, now open. New Haven cars meet every hour; time 40 minutes. W. J. FISH & SON.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE—ON THE SOUND; FINE bathing and fishing; 40 minutes by New Haven Railroad; or address box No. 6 New Rochelle Post office.

PERQUESNACONCK HOUSE—A PLEASANT FAMILY boarding house on a lake among the hills of Westchester; terms moderate. For particulars address T. B. WARING, North Salem, N. Y.

THE HEALTHIEST AND HANDSOMEST PLACE IN Connecticut.—Mountain air; save your health and your money. Send for a circular. Beach House, Wallingford, Conn. S. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

UNDERCLIFF, NEAR WEST POINT.—EXTENSIVE grounds, well shaded; views unsurpassed; cool, healthful and delightful; large Rooms, lofty ceilings; near station. Inquire of MORRIS, 17 Park place.

VAN TINE'S HOTEL, FAIR HAVEN, N. J., HAVING been enlarged and newly fitted up; one of the most pleasant situations on the Shrewsbury River; steamer Sea Bird landing daily. Bathing, sailing and fishing. Roads to Long Branch unsurpassed. For particulars apply at No. 2 Dey street. E. J. VAN TINE.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, ROCKAway, L. I. (south side).—This beautiful hotel is now open and will be kept first class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison Square House, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

WEST POINT.
Parry House; land at Cozzens' dock.
This new and elegant hotel, on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the Falls and Cozzens' Hotel, is now open. Liberal rates for families. Address CHAS. W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE FOLLOWING EIGHT highly important Lectures, bound together and entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage":—1. Structure of Man; 2. Structure of Woman; 3. Functions of Man and Woman; 4. Marriage; 5. Spermatorrhœa; 6. Generative Debility; 7. Special Diseases; 8. Treatment—as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, New York. Parties who cannot attend can have them forwarded free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free.
DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; sure relief to the most anxious patient at one interview; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 4 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST possible time without mercury. No detention from business. 40 years' successful practice. A. LEWIS, M. D., No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 17 (Laurens st.)

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST Cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 40th street, near 7th avenue.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain J. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, July 25, 1871,
at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72, gold; Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail August 1, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA..Wednesday, July 26	CALABRIA..Saturday, July 29
CUBA...Wednesday, Aug. 2	BATAVIA..Saturday, Aug. 5
PARTHIA..Wednesday, Aug. 9	ALGERIA..Saturday, Aug. 19
SCOTIA..Wednesday, Aug. 16	SAMARIA..Tuesday, Aug. 22
CHINA..Wednesday, Aug. 23	ABYSSINIA..Saturday, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:—

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.......$130, gold	Cabin.......$100, gold
Second cabin.......80, gold	Second cabin.......80, gold

Return tickets, cabin.......$[illegible] and $250, gold
Second cabin.......$150, gold
By steamers carrying steerage passengers.
First cabin.......$80, gold. Steerage.......$30, currency
Return tickets.......$150, gold
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North river.
ENGLAND, Thompson.......Saturday, July 29, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Sumner.......Saturday, August 5, at 8 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Griggs.......Wednesday, August 9, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by Steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Ladewigs, on Thursday, August 3.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.......$120
Second cabin.......72
Steerage.......30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE, Danre.......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau.......Saturday, Sept. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.......$140 | Second cabin.......$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, August 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Captain Thompson, August 19, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, September 2, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Thursday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman.......August 2, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Price.......July 26, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAM LINE
to
Antwerp.
The magnificent, new, first class, full-powered Norwegian steamship
ST. OLAF,
2,500 tons burden, Charles N. Bille, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on or about August 1.
Cabin passage.......$75, gold.
Steerage.......30, in currency.
Returning will leave Bergen, Norway, on September 1.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

TO THE HOLY LAND AND EGYPT,
visiting London, France, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Palestine, Suez Canal, Cairo, the Nile.
Participation for 4 and 5 months—$1,200 and $1,500, gold. Including excellent board, with wine, all entrance to sights, guiding, baggage, &c. See the Programme.
This undertaking is under the sanction and approval of the government, and the only one in Europe which for a series of years arranged especially for fine parties these grand excursions to the Orient. Every attention paid to ladies. For information apply to Messrs. KUNHARDT & CO., 61 Broad street, New York, or the UNIVERSAL EXCURSION COMPANY, 651 Broadway (Prescott House) New York.

CUNARD LINE.
Reduction of passage rates.
See general advertisement.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and
freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and
Greytown, and Pacific Coast of
Mexico, Central America,
Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 29, steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave pier 42 North river at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Captain Parker, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco August 1 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.......July 27
BIENVILLE, Captain Thomas R. Morton.......August 3
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau...August 10
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Wednesday, August 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burden, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Monday, July 24, at 10 A. M., from Pier 43 North River.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, July 29.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR,
Captain G. Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Saturday, July 29.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, July 25, at 3 P. M., steamship ISAAC BELL, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports
and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
GEORGIA, Captain S. Crowell,
will sail on Wednesday, July 26.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Saturday, July 29.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 112 Wall street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD POPULAR, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West and Saratoga, and the North. Three elegant steamers compose this line, leaving pier 39 North River (Vestry street), one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily at 6 P. M., arriving at Albany at 5 P. M. and Troy at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cents via Troy boat.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', NEWBURG Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., pier 34 North river, foot of Harrison street.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave pier No. 43 North river, foot of Spring street, daily, at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 1 and 2:30 P. M.; making usual landings.

FOR GREENWICH AND STAMFORD.—THE NEW and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 3:30, and Thirty-seventh street at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:25 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE SWIFT AND beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 2 45, and Thirty-seventh street at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7.45 A. M.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—TICKETS for sale and baggage checked at the office of the Erie Railway Baggage Express Company, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, for Albany, Troy, Sharon and Saratoga Springs, by the Albany day line of steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.
Also for Long Branch Newport and Boston, and to all points on the line of the Erie Railroad and the West and Southwest.
This is the only express company running direct to Long Branch and Newport.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The fast and commodious steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Wm. Donahue commanding, will leave every Sunday morning, from foot of Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 8 o'clock A. M., and pier 26, foot Barclay street, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher street, North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

SUNDAY MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, Harrison street at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8¼ o'clock; Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry); Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

SHARON SPRINGS DIRECT.
The Day Line, People's Line or Troy Line steamers ticket and check direct to Sharon Springs by ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Drawing room cars from Albany to the Springs. Night boat passengers reach Sharon at 9:45 A. M.; by day line at 9 P. M., or by 10:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad from New York (change at Albany, free transfer) at 6:17 P. M. (quicker than by any other route).
E. E. MAYO, General Ticket Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR CATSKILL, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Tivoli, New Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamer SUNNYSIDE, on and after Saturday, July 1, leaves pier 43 North River, foot of Spring street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT COLlege Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip), Sunday, July 23, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh street each way; returning, leave Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT
for Albany and Troy,
from pier 39 North River, Vestry street,
at 6 o'clock,
connecting at above places Monday morning with express trains for the North and West. Through tickets issued.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.
On and after Sunday, March 26,
the steamboat
THOMAS P. WAY
will make her regular trips.
Leave foot of Centre street, Newark, at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Leave foot of Barclay street, New York, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6.45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:40, West Point 8.05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry boat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—NEW STEAMERS PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE Sundays, from Spring street for Fort Lee, at 9:30, 10:30, 1:30, 2:30 and 7 P. M.; daily at 10, 2, 5:30 and 7, landing at Thirty-fourth street all trips, and 25c. the round trip.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE LARGE Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves every Sunday from Peck slip, East river, at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher street, North river, 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; pier No 4 North river, 9.15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:20 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for bathing, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

A PLEASANT AND CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSION to Harlem, Morrisania, Earl's Park and High Bridge. Through to High Bridge for 20c. Steamers MORRISANIA and META will leave Fulton street pier, on Sunday, July 23, 1871, every hour from 9:20 A. M. until 7 P. M., landing at Eighth street, East River, each way, connecting every trip with steamer Pope Catlin, for High Bridge. N. B. This is the only line running from Harlem to High Bridge for 5c. fare. Fare to Harlem, 15c.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, NEW Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves Peck slip every Sunday morning at 8.30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at Eighth and Thirty-seventh streets each way. Returning—leaves Glen Cove at 3 and New Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the city at 6 o'clock.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH Bridge.—Regular Harlem boats SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE, will make hourly and half-hourly trips, leaving Harlem at 8 A. M. and Peck slip at 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Harlem at 7 P. M., landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare on Sunday 15 cents. This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS. SALOON STEAMER WYOMing, barges Sarah Smith, Caledonia and Anna. Oriental Grove, Englewood and Excelsior Parks to let. Office 385 West street, near Christopher.
H. B. CROSSETT.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—CARS BY steam leave Greenwood for Coney Island from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. every 40 minutes until 8 o'clock; Sundays every half hour; last car leaves Coney Island every night at 11 o'clock. The 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. cars from Greenwood only go to Gunthersville.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH AND EAST RIVER ROUTE.—North River Line.—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; pier 35, North Moore street, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier No. 4, Morris street, at 10, 1 and 4.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH AND EAST RIVER ROUTE. North River Line. Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9.25, 12:25 and 3:25; pier 35 North River at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier No. 4 (Morris street) at 10, 1 and 4. East River Line.—Steamer NAUSHON leaves Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY Beach by Southside Railroad, from Roosevelt and Grand street (New York) ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M. Excursion tickets, $1.

EAST RIVER LINE. STEAMER NAUSHON LEAVES Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9, 12 and 3.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily, at 10 A. M., 3, 5½, 7½ P. M. Fort Lee—7½ and 11¼ A. M.; 4 and 6¼ P. M., landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer NEW CHAMPION, Captain C. Adams, will leave Eighth street, East River, 6:45; Peck slip, 7:30; Christopher street, 8:15; pier No. 4 North River, at 9. Music, bait, lines and refreshments on board.
H. E. HOLMES, Manager, 71 Cortlandt street.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands and Red Bank, N. J.—The strong and fast steamboat SEA BIRD will leave pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North River, Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for above places; returning leaves Red Bank at 11½ A. M.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF STAR COUNcil, No. 48, O. of U. A. M., of Hoboken, Friday, July 28. The splendid steamer Sleepy Hollow and barges will leave Christopher street, New York, at 8 P. M.; Morris street, Jersey City, 8½, and Hoboken, 9 P. M. Music on board. Tickets, admitting gent and 1 lady, $1.
JOHN F. EBERHARD, Chairman.
WM. H. MATHER, Secretary.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, CAPtain John A. Carnie, Jr., will leave daily from Franklin street, pier 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher street, North River, 8.15 A. M.; pier No. 4, North River, 9 30 A. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9 40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday (afternoons) same landings:—Christopher street, North River, 2 20; Franklin street, North River, 2:35; pier No. 4 North River, 2:50; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE AND GLENWOOD GROVE to let, for Sunday Schools, Picnic Parties, &c. Apply to CRARY HOLLENBECK, 166 Maiden lane.

STEAMERS, GROVES AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions. The beautiful new steamer Pride of Gotham, with first class Groves, Steamers and Barges, on favorable terms. BLOOMER & CO., 212 Front street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26,
at 2 o'clock, at 811 Broadway,
THE FIXTURES, STOCK and FURNITURE of the above MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of Carpets, Showcases, Mirrors, Millinery Stands, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; Artificial Flowers, &c. Particulars in time.
SATURDAY, JULY 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Particulars in time.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an assortment of Household Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Friday, July 28, at 11 o'clock, a choice line of Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c. Particulars in time.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., 673 BROADWAY, OPPOsite Grand Central Hotel.—Specialty in second hand modern and antique Furniture, in
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, PARLOR, DINING SUITS,
CARPETS AND BEDDING.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
150,000 tons Scranton Coal
at public auction on Wednesday, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
BY WALDRON & COOKE.
See notice of Great Horse Sale in Monday's Herald, Horse column.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.
Assignee's sale of the entire contents of the Howard Restaurant, 180 Broadway, to morrow (Monday), July 24; Elegant Bar and Fixtures, and, indeed, every article in the place is the best of its kind.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—FORECLOsure of mortgage, at 490 East Houston street, corner of Goerck.—On Monday, July 24, at 10½ o'clock the entire Machinery and Fixtures of a Cabinet Factory, viz.: 1 Band Saw, 2 Circular Saws and Benches, 1 Moulding Machine, 2 Upright Scroll Saws, 1 Planer, 1 Heating Box, 3 Carpenter Work Benches, Shafting and Belting, stock of Patterns, 2 Boring Machines, 1 Lathe and other Machinery and Fixtures. By order of V. Helmberger, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Forty-second street—The desirable four story high stoop House and Lot 207 East Forty-second street 17x46 feet; lot half the block. Possession on delivery of the deed. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office.

MARSHAL'S SALE—MILLINERY GOODS.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 131 Bowery, a large stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Ribbons, Velvets, Trimmings, Buttons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c. By order of C. V. Lyons, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, MONDAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, men's and women's Clothing, by order of D. H. Ferguson, 505 Broome street. Wednesday, men's and women's Clothing, by order of John Martin, 63 Mulberry street. Friday, men's and women's Clothing, by order of Joseph Twyning, 30 Bayard st.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES.—BY R. FIELD, AUCTIONeer, 131 Bowery. Wednesday, by order H. McAleenan, Eighth avenue. Friday, by order T. F. Casey, No. 8 Thompson street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Monday, July 24, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Lease and Fixtures of the liquor store at 27 Cherry street, in the city New York; fine Counters, Ice Chest and all Shelving, &c. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee, office No. 6 City Hall place.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—will sell, on Tuesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in one lot, the Restaurant Fixtures, with Lease for two years, at 45 Walker street. Sickness the cause of leaving.

INSTRUCTION.

AT COSTER'S, 36 BOWERY—$1 50 WEEKLY.—GERman conversation guaranteed to gentlemen in three months or money returned. Thirty gentlemen instructed with perfect success.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, English, German, French, Spanish. Private lessons day and evening. Ladies' department. Open all summer.

AT 63 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Higher Mathematics, English Branches, $5 each; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; pupils from schools receive special attention during vacation; day and evening all summer.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL, old and young, in ten lessons; vacation pupils should attend. Rooms 30 East Fourteenth street, second door.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ABEL WHITLOCK'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DANBURY, Conn.—Pleasant home and thorough instruction; long standing; music, $10; languages, $5 each. Terms, $40 per ten weeks, English.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 815 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street, will remain open day and evening all summer to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for fall business. Ladies receive special attention in stylish writing. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION REGARDING EDUcational Institutes, Boarding Schools, Day Schools, &c. of every description, city and country, can be obtained at 54½ West Thirty-second street, New York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—HOME AND tuition for children under twelve years of age. Music—Full term commences September 18, 1871. For particulars apply to Mrs. MARSHALL, Franklin avenue, corner Seventh street, Morrisania.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—INSTRUCtion by an experienced professor; terms moderate. Address P. L., Herald office.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y. Studies resumed first Monday in September; terms for board and tuition $250 per annum.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR A. DE TORNOS'S private lessons, at 348 Fourth avenue. Classes at the Mercantile Library, with his new combined method.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTY-fifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., at very low prices.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
A call respectfully solicited.

AT E. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY AND Household Goods Warehouse, 59 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery—All styles and all colors Parlor Suits, covered with reps, haircloth, satin or brocatel, from $45 up to $250 a suit; Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture, Pianofortes, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., at the greatest bargains for cash. Packed and delivered free.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 12 EAST TENTH street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue—Magnificent double Pompadour Parlor Suit, nearly new, cost $650, for $275; one do., satin brocatel, $150; one do., $50, Pianoforte, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at half original cost; property of private family. House to let.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., 673 BROADWAY, OPPOsite Grand Central Hotel.—Specialty in second hand modern and antique Furniture; bargains in
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, PARLOR, DINING SUITS,
CARPETS AND BEDDING.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION HAS BEEN MADE in the prices of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at O'FARRELL'S extensive warerooms, 309 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, AT REDUCED prices; housekeepers supplied, and can pay by the week or month, GREENE'S, 204 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash, or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
284 and 368 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 PIECES, RICH BROcatel covering, cost $700, for $150; Library, Drawing Room Suits, $80 and $50; Bedroom Set, rosewood and walnut; Dining Room Furniture 70 per cent less than cost. Call at private residence 125 West Twenty-third street. Used six months.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S PATENT SOFA BED, A handsome Tete Sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Liberal terms of payment.
W. S. HUMPHREYS,
Furniture Warerooms, 654 Broadway.

SYPHER & CO., 593 BROADWAY, OFFER FOR SALE (in addition to their large and elegant stock of imported Antique Furniture, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., from France, Holland and other European countries) first class second hand Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Suits, made by best city makers at half the original cost. Also a large assortment of Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Carpets, Safes, &c. All are invited to call and inspect. SYPHER & CO., 593 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, DOUBLE SITting Desk, Office Table, Chairs, Letter Press and 20 feet office Railing. Address P. X., box 151 Herald Up-town Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, MEDIcal, Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, tells everything, name and name of one you marry, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated; never fails. No satisfaction, no pay. 463 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. The doubtful are invited.

A FACT.—PROFESSOR MARS TELLS EVERYTHING; sickness, name, secrets, to marry quick and good luck. Ladies and gentlemen consult him; he is a scientific astrologer; 50 cents to $1. 31 Third avenue, near Twelfth street.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MME. WILLIS, BORN WITH A VEIL—BUSINESS and Medical Clairvoyant, astonishes the world with her superior knowledge of card reading, interprets dreams. 438 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Call soon.